DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES

The D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites is the official list of historic properties maintained by the Government of the District of Columbia. These properties are deemed worthy of recognition and protection for their contribution to the cultural heritage of the city that is both national capital and home to more than a half million residents.

The Inventory had its beginnings in 1964 and remains a work in progress. It is being continually expanded as additional survey and research supports new designations and more complete documentation of existing listings. At present, there are about 600 entries, covering more than 535 landmark buildings, 100 other structures, and 100 parks and places. There are also about two dozen designated building clusters and another two dozen neighborhood historic districts encompassing an estimated 23,500 buildings. Complete professional documentation of such a large number of properties to current preservation standards is an extensive undertaking that is still incomplete. For this reason, some listings in the Inventory provide a full description of the historic property, while others provide outline information only.

Organization: *The layout of the Inventory is designed to promote understanding of significant properties within their historic context. Designations are grouped by historical time period and theme, rather than being listed in alphabetical order. For organizational purposes, the historical development of the District of Columbia is divided into six broad historical eras, with separate sections on early Georgetown and Washington County, the port town and outlying countryside that were separate legal entities within the District for most of the 19th century. Under each main heading, there are subheadings by theme or building type, and under each subheading, related historic properties are listed in roughly chronological order. For listing purposes, the date of a property is generally considered its date of construction or primary historic development, except for properties designated primarily for association with an individual, in which case the individual's period of residence or historical prominence is used.*

How to Find a Listing: *A quick review of the table of contents will give a general understanding of the organization of the inventory. The table of contents is best used to search for a type or group of related properties. To search for a single property by name, consult the main alphabetical index at the end of the document. The index is cross-referenced by both historic and common name. If only a street address is known, there is also a street address index for added convenience. The street address index is particularly useful in checking whether a given property falls within the boundaries of a designated historic district.*

Cross-References: *Extensive cross-referencing throughout the text of the Inventory is intended to serve several purposes. First, any thematic matrix requires an exercise of judgment in listing properties that are not always neatly categorized, and cross-references suggest alternate historical interpretations. Second, most historic districts and many buildings constructed over an extended period represent different facets of historical development and should be considered in multiple contexts. And finally, cross-referencing of key properties within historic districts helps broaden understanding of the many historically significant resources that can be overlooked for lack of separate historic landmark designations.*

Informational Listings: *In addition to officially designated historic properties, the Inventory also includes informational listings for demolished landmarks and other recognized historic properties. These include properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as major properties determined eligible for National Register listing. Although these listings are not considered part of the official D.C. Inventory, the properties are protected under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Informational listings are italicized for ease of identification.*

For Further Information: *Preparation of this inventory would not be possible without the assistance of numerous researchers and authors, whose work is gratefully acknowledged. More information can be found in official designation documents and the reference materials used in preparing this inventory. The bibliography provides a brief reference list, but is only a small sampling of the many sources of information on Washington history and architecture.*

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THE FEDERAL CITY (1790-1860)

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CITY

The Potomac Gorge (Potomac Palisades)
Potomac River upstream from Key Bridge

The site of the Federal City, at the opening out of the valley where the Potomac breaks over the fall line from Piedmont uplands onto the coastal plain, was chosen for political, practical, and aesthetic reasons. Located on the symbolic dividing line between North and South, and near George Washington's Mount Vernon estate, the selection placed the city at the head of river navigation, with access to fertile hinterlands and the potential for waterpower from the falls just upriver. The beauty of the Potomac Gorge was recognized from the city's beginnings, and since the time of the McMillan Plan, it has been preserved in its natural state. *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership*

Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia
Eastern, Southern, and Western Avenues

The first monuments erected by the United States government, these markers are the enduring physical evidence of the establishment of a permanent national capital. They were placed by Major Andrew Ellicott, the principal surveyor of the capital city (and a noted surveyor of other state boundaries and cities), based on calculations by the African-American astronomer and mathematician Benjamin Banneker. Each Aquia Creek sandstone marker, engraved "Jurisdiction of the United States," indicates its position, date, and the adjoining state. Only 23 of the original 26 stones remain along the Maryland boundary (NE No. 1, SE No. 2, and SE No. 8 are missing). All were laid clockwise in 1792, following the Virginia stones, which were begun from Jones Point in 1791. The stones are one foot square with beveled tops. The corner stones were originally 3 feet high, and the intermediate mile markers 2 feet, although some are greatly eroded. The designation also includes protective iron fences erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution beginning in 1915. These represent a notable early example of the role of patriotism in inspiring preservation stewardship (*see also D.A.R.*). *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing November 8, 1996 (Multiple Property NR documentation adopted January 28, 1991)*

The Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant Plan; L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)

The Plan of Washington is the sole American example of a comprehensive Baroque city plan with a coordinated system of radiating avenues, parks, and vistas overlaid upon an orthogonal grid of streets. It defines the physical character of the national capital, through a symbolic and commemorative arrangement of buildings, structures, and views. The plan was intimately related to the establishment of the United States and the creation of a symbolic and innovative capital city for the Federal republic. It was embellished through 19th century public works and building regulations, and magnified and expanded through the urban improvements of the Senate Park Commission of 1901 (the McMillan Commission), resulting in the most elegant example of City Beautiful tenets in the nation. The plan is the acknowledged masterpiece of architect-engineer Pierre (Peter) Charles L'Enfant and the McMillan Commission. It is also significant to the work of numerous other persons and groups important to the landscape architecture, urban design, civil engineering, and planning of the city. It has served continuously as the setting for national political expression and nationally significant events, and has influenced subsequent American city planning and other planned national capitals. *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), major elements designated January 19, 1971; DC designation expanded January 23, 1997 to include virtually all extant components of the historic city plan; incorporates former separate listings of the Eighth Street Vista (DC listing March 7, 1968), Franklin Square (DC listing March 7, 1968), Rawlins Park (DC listing November 8, 1964), and East Capitol Street (DC listing November 8, 1964, extended June 19, 1973), but excludes L'Enfant Reservations 10, 11, and 12 (intended as Bank and Exchange Squares); NR listing April 24, 1997; HABS DC-668; see Bibliography (Robinson & Associates: draft NHL Nomination)*

Major Elements: In 1792, the Federal government purchased 17 sizable parcels, known as the Original Appropriations, as sites for specific public uses. Most of these remain recognizable as public open spaces, although some were never developed as public space, and some are the sites of major public buildings with only residual grounds. Original Appropriation No. 6, intended as the location of a market, was never developed, and is now the site of the Federal Reserve. Appropriation No. 7, also intended as a market space, is now occupied by the National Archives. Appropriation No. 8, intended as the site for a non-denominational national memorial church, is the site of the Old Patent Office. Appropriations Nos. 10, 11, and 12, collectively Bank and Exchange Squares, located north of Pennsylvania Avenue between Second and Fourth-and-a-Half Streets, were sold for private development by an Act of Congress in 1822, and the sites are now occupied by the U.S. Court House and Department of Labor. *See listings below.*

President's Park (Original Appropriation No. 1): The original appropriation known as President's Park is now divided into three distinct spaces: the White House Grounds, the Ellipse or South Grounds, and Lafayette Square (now Reservation 10). *HABS DC-689*

White House Grounds: When the White House and its flanking Executive Offices were completed in 1800, the surrounding grounds were left unfinished for lack of funds. Thomas Jefferson made the first improvements, including a perimeter enclosure, but these were largely destroyed in the British invasion of the capital in 1814. When rebuilding was completed in 1818, an iron fence encircled the grounds, and by 1830 the grounds had been landscaped and planted with hundreds of trees, gardens, and lawn. By 1861, a carriageway was in place at the foot of the south lawn to carry traffic between 15th and 17th Streets. The grounds were largely neglected during the Civil War, but were substantially improved after the war, and sporadically through changing administrations. The most substantial 20th century redesign was undertaken by the Olmsted brothers in 1936, with the addition of masses of trees for privacy, and removal of others to clear the vista to the site of the Jefferson Memorial.

The Ellipse (President's Park South): Although the portion of Appropriation No. 1 surrounding the White House and departmental buildings was landscaped and enclosed during the first half of the 19th century, the large expanse to the south, between the White House and canal remained for decades an unimproved open common surrounded by a shabby white fence. In 1851, the Commissioner of Public Buildings under President Fillmore secured renowned landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing to propose landscape schemes for the city's parks. While Downing retained the configuration of roads around the President's House, he prescribed new treatment for the southern part of that appropriation. In this large common, he inscribed a large round lawn circled by a roadway labeled "Parade or President's Park." Downing's unexpected death in 1852 and the outbreak of the Civil War halted implementation of these plans for several decades, but the Ellipse was largely graded and planted by 1887 in the form that remains in place today. Over time, monuments and trees have been installed around the edges, but the essential character of the area has remained constant, as has its use for both formal and informal gatherings. *NR listing May 6, 1980; see also Bulfinch Gatehouses, Butt-Millet Fountain. and First Division Monument*

Lafayette Square: *See listing below*

The Capitol Grounds and the Mall (Original Appropriation No. 2; Reservations 2 through 6): The area's present formal, iconic appearance is largely a 20th-century creation based on the McMillan Commission's interpretation of the L'Enfant Plan. It represents perhaps the most significant accomplishment of the Commission. *HABS DC-678; see separate listings*

Washington Monument Grounds (Original Appropriation No. 3): While often considered part of the Mall, the Monument Grounds have always been a separate reservation. The equestrian statue envisioned by L'Enfant as the western terminus of the great axis from the Capitol was never built; instead, the obelisk designed by Robert Mills was constructed over an extended period from 1848 to 1884. The McMillan Commission's plans for a formal, geometric garden to improve the grounds were never implemented. *See separate listing*

Observatory Hill (Original Appropriation No. 4): Original appropriation No. 4 remained a lightly wooded military campground and overgrown meadow until 1842, when the Secretary of the Navy authorized development of the site for the Naval Observatory. *See Old Naval Observatory and Washington Naval Hospital*

Fort McNair (Original Appropriation No. 5; Reservation 5): Reservation No. 5 was established by about 1800 as the site of the Arsenal, the original Army post protecting the capital. A federal penitentiary added to the grounds in 1821 was the site of the detention and hanging of the Lincoln assassination conspirators. By 1881, the Army converted the arsenal to the Washington Barracks, and in 1903, architects McKim, Mead & White developed the plans for the Army War College and other buildings constructed between 1903 and 1915. *See separate listing*

Judiciary Square (Original Appropriation No. 9; Reservation 7): Judiciary Square was originally designated as the site for the Supreme Court, in accordance with L'Enfant's Plan to place the three branches of government in a geographical relationship. Although never used for the Supreme Court, the site was gradually developed as a complex of public buildings. It has been the location for a city jail (later converted for hospital use and used during the Civil War), City Hall, a public school, a library, the Pension Building, and other government buildings. In the mid-19th century, the site became the traditional location of presidential inaugural balls, which were held in temporary buildings in the square before the construction of the monumental Pension Building provided an ideal permanent location. Although the grounds of the square were enhanced periodically for these events, it was inconsistently maintained until after the Civil War, when improvements included a statue to President Lincoln, grading, drainage, fencing, footpaths, and other landscape elements. Judiciary Square was chosen as the site for the first station in the Metrorail System, and ground was broken for the station in December 1969. In 1989-91, a three-acre memorial to honor the nation's law enforcement officers was built in the square. *HABS DC-690*

Hospital Square (Original Appropriation No. 13): Identified as early as 1818 as a site for a national marine hospital, Reservation 13 was occupied by 1915 by the U.S. Jail, Alms House, Hospital, and Workhouse. In 1923, Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris prepared a proposed layout for Gallinger Municipal Hospital along an extension of Massachusetts Avenue into the site. Gallinger was the forerunner of D.C. General Hospital, which occupied a complex of buildings from the mid-20th century. *See also Gallinger Hospital*

Washington Navy Yard (Original Appropriation No. 14): *See separate listing.*

Original Appropriation Nos. 15 & 16 (Lincoln Playground; Reservation 19 and 19A): Located between Fifth, Seventh, K, and L Streets, SE, these appropriations appear to have been intended by L'Enfant to function as a market space serviced by a short canal from the Anacostia. An early market was constructed on the site, presumably the predecessor to Eastern Market. By 1894, the area was known as Reservations 19 and 19A, and by 1914 as Lincoln Playground.

Market Square and Indiana Plaza (Reservations 35, 36, 36A): Market Square, the open space at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Indiana Avenues, was first improved when a market was constructed on the adjacent Appropriation No. 7 in 1802. Reservation 36, on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue between 7th and 8th Streets, was enclosed by the 1850s, and the statue of Winfield Scott Hancock located there in 1896. The statue of John Rawlins was located on Reservation 34, west of 9th Street, in about 1889, but this reservation was eliminated for construction of the Federal Triangle in 1932. Reservation 35, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, was combined with the National Archives site in 1937, and in 1965 it became the site of the simple monument suggested by Franklin D. Roosevelt as his memorial. Reservation 36A, east of 7th Street and now known as Indiana Plaza, was established in 1904. The street known as Market Space along the north side of the square was closed in 1979, and the present park and Navy Memorial was built in 1987-91. *HABS DC-691; see also Hancock Statue, Rawlins Statue, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial*

Lafayette Square (Reservation 10): On L'Enfant's plan of 1791, the area across Pennsylvania Avenue north

of the White House, including the two flanking squares between 15th and 17th Streets now occupied by buildings, were indicated as part of "President's Park." For several decades after construction of the White House, the area was used for various temporary functions, and during Thomas Jefferson's administration, a section of Pennsylvania Avenue was cleared to separate the White House grounds from the "people's park." Jackson Place and Madison Place were opened on either side of the park in about 1820, at the time the Decatur, Cutts, and Tayloe houses were built. In 1824, the park was planted and walks were laid out in anticipation of the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette, and the park was named in his honor. The park was redesigned by Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851-52. The equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson was erected in the center of the park in 1853, but the installation of Jackson's design was not completed until 1872. The park's two bronze urns, included on the 1852 plans and cast by the Ordnance Department of the Navy Yard from the design of an antique vase, were installed at that time. The tall fence around the park installed under the Downing plan was removed in 1889, and in 1891, the first of the corner statuary groups, honoring Lafayette, was erected at the southeast corner of the park. It was followed by monuments to Rochambeau at the southwest corner in 1902, and Steuben and Kosciuszko at the northwest and northeast corners respectively, in 1910. In 1914, a small watchman's lodge replaced the original lodge on the H Street side of the park; it is the last remaining of four identical lodges that were also built in Lincoln, Franklin, and Judiciary squares. The park was redesigned by the Works Progress Administration in 1937, and again in 1962 as part of the John Carl Warnecke plan for new government offices flanking the square. *HABS DC-676; see also Jackson Statue, and Lafayette, Rochambeau, Steuben, and Kosciuszko Monuments*

Mount Vernon Square (Reservation 8): A public market was first erected on the 7th Street side of the square in 1846, but was removed in 1872. In that year the intersecting streets and avenues were laid out through the reservation, and the square improved as a group of six triangular parks. After residents petitioned for a single park at the location, the carriageways were removed in 1882, and the park planted with trees and shrubs. In 1899, Andrew Carnegie agreed to donate funds for a public library in the square. The library was completed in 1903, but the site was not redesigned and landscaped until 1913, and that design remains largely intact today. *HABS DC-682*

Franklin Square (Reservation 9): Originally a city block, Franklin Square was the site of several natural springs, and the government purchased the property and by 1832 installed pipes to carry water to the White House and Executive Offices. The square was first graded in 1853, and further improved in 1864-66, when walks and beds were laid out, sodded, and planted. As early as 1868, a watchman's lodge was constructed, and in 1914, the statue honoring Irish-American naval hero John Barry was installed. In 1933, the Works Progress Administration installed a new park design. *HABS DC-673; see also Barry Statue*

Washington Circle (Reservation 26): The city's first circle was laid out, enclosed, and planted with lawn, shrubs, and trees in 1856. Congress had authorized a statue of George Washington in 1853, perhaps for this location, but the statue was not installed until 1860. Streetcar tracks were laid around the circle in 1862, and after the neglect during the Civil War, further improvements were made in 1869 and 1874. The park was redesigned in 1885, and the two flanking reservations were probably first improved at that time. The circle was redesigned in 1932, and the K Street underpass built in 1961-62. *HABS DC-688; see also Washington Statue*

For additional parks and reservations, see THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, THE VICTORIAN CITY, THE CITY BEAUTIFUL, THE NEW DEAL CITY, and THE MODERN CITY

Avenues and Streets include Connecticut (*HABS DC-698*), Delaware (*HABS DC-699*), Indiana (*HABS DC-713*), Kentucky (*HABS DC-701*), Maryland (*HABS DC-702*), Massachusetts (*HABS DC-703*), New Hampshire (*HABS DC-704*), New Jersey (*HABS DC-715*), New York (*HABS DC-716*), North Carolina (*HABS DC-705*), Pennsylvania (*HABS DC-706*), Potomac (originally Georgia; *HABS DC-707*), Rhode Island (*HABS DC-708*), South Carolina (*HABS DC-709*), Tennessee (*HABS DC-710*), Vermont (*HABS DC-711*), and Virginia (*HABS DC-712*) Avenues; North, South, and East Capitol *(HABS DC-681)* Streets; K Street (*HABS DC-714*), 8th Street NW (*HABS DC-718*), and 16th Street NW (*HABS DC-717*); Florida Avenue (originally Boundary Street; *HABS DC-700*), Washington Avenue (originally Canal Street), and Maine Avenue (originally Water Street);

Jackson and Madison Places; Constitution, Independence, and Louisiana Avenues (added with the McMillan Plan); and the remaining numbered and lettered streets of the original plan.

Vistas include the primary intersecting vistas (from the Capitol along the Mall to the western horizon and from the White House along President's Park to the southern horizon); vistas along radiating and orthogonal avenues (many providing either oblique or frontal views of landmark buildings and monuments), vistas along the major cross-axes at 4th and 8th Streets NW (providing frontal views of landmark buildings), tangential vistas along E, F, and G Streets NW (providing views of the landmarks marking these cross-axes), other frontal vistas of landmark buildings, and other axial street vistas connecting circles, squares, and parks.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Capitol

Capitol Grounds

The centerpiece of the Federal City crowns the hill L'Enfant described as "a pedestal waiting for a monument." The Capitol is both the seat of government and the physical symbol of the United States. It has been occupied continuously by Congress since 1800 (excepting one brief interruption), and until 1935 it housed the Supreme Court as well. The Capitol has been associated with nearly all of the nation's political leaders. Its legislative chambers have been the site of innumerable debates that have altered the course of history, and the place where presidents, military commanders, and international leaders have addressed the nation. The east and west fronts of the Capitol have been the traditional location of presidential inaugurations. Since the assassination of Lincoln, every president who has died in office has lain in state in the rotunda. The compass rose at the center of the rotunda floor marks the original prime meridian for the country, and is the measuring point for the layout of the city and boundaries of several states.

The Capitol has been under periodic construction for two centuries, and is an amalgam of work by an extraordinary series of leading—and sometimes quarrelling—19th century architects, builders, and craftsmen. It is the first major example in America of the Federal architectural style derived from English Neoclassicism, and exhibits numerous efforts at developing an indigenous style of architecture and decorative art drawn from the American environment and reflective of American character and ideals. Its major spaces include unsurpassed Federal and Greek Revival era rooms, and it houses notable examples of American statuary, artwork, decorative arts, and craftsmanship, including the most opulent mid-Victorian interiors in America. Its extraordinary double-shelled and trussed cast iron dome is a significant and innovative engineering achievement. Seeing the dome as symbolic of the Union, Lincoln pushed ahead with construction in the midst of the war, and the year he began with the Emancipation Proclamation ended with the raising of *Freedom* over the Capitol.

Congress solicited designs for the Capitol in open competition in 1792, selecting a late entry by William Thornton, a British-trained physician and architectural amateur born and then residing in the West Indies. Thornton's Georgian design is most apparent in the original facades still visible on the west front. Execution of the work was entrusted to the runner-up, French-born architect Stephen Hallett. George Washington laid the cornerstone in 1793, but after construction began and Hallett deviated from the plans, he was dismissed and construction was placed under the supervision of English architect George Hadfield, from 1795 until 1798. James Hoban then succeeded him for completion of the north wing, which was occupied by Congress in 1800. Construction resumed in 1803 under the distinguished professional architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe (appointed by Jefferson), who revised Thornton's overall design, reconstructed parts of the north wing and supervised construction of the south wing, which was completed in 1807.

After British troops burned the building in 1814, Congress moved into a temporary "Brick Capitol" across the street, and Latrobe began reconstruction. Latrobe's contributions include revised floor plans, the broad entrance colonnade, and the famous corncob and tobacco-leafed capitals. Latrobe was relieved of the work in 1817, leaving plans for the entire building, but having built only two wings connected by a wooden walkway. He was succeeded in 1818 by noted Boston architect Charles Bulfinch, who completed the old house chamber (now Statuary Hall) according to Latrobe's design, but substituted his own designs for the central rotunda, west

portico, and copper-clad wooden dome. Bulfinch also improved the grounds, adding a terrace around the building and a fence with guardhouses at the periphery. The work was completed in 1829.

Growth of the Congress and the nation—the number of states had doubled by the 1840s—quickly filled the Capitol beyond its capacity. In 1845, Robert Mills made proposals for extensions, and in 1850, Congress authorized another design competition for expansion. Philadelphia architect Thomas U. Walter won the award, and began execution of his Renaissance Revival design for new House and Senate wings in 1851. Two years later, however, supervision of the work was given to engineer Montgomery Meigs, who revised the floor plans and added porticoes on the east fronts of the wings. The House wing was completed in 1857, and the Senate wing in 1859.

Walter also designed the extraordinary double-shelled cast iron dome constructed during the Civil War. The dome rises to 287 feet, taking its proportions from the size of the greatly extended building. At its base, the dome rests on the masonry drum of Bulfinch's dome, but the colonnade encircling Walter's new and higher drum is cantilevered out to a diameter 30 feet greater—a necessary aesthetic and engineering feat that could not have been accomplished without the use of iron. The unusual openness of the dome, with its three tiers of closely spaced windows, also depends on the iron structural frame. Construction of the dome culminated in December 1863, when Thomas Crawford's statue of *Freedom,* cast by Clark Mills, was raised atop the cupola.

Embellishment of the interiors continued in the decades after the war, and even exterior work on the House wing continued into the twentieth century. Carrère & Hastings made repairs and alterations in 1901, and in 1949-50, the House and Senate chambers were redecorated. The east front was extended in 1958-62, the west front restored in 1987-88, and offices installed under the west terrace offices in 1991. Construction of a visitor's center and public entrance under the east front began in 2002.

The original facades of the Capitol are of Aquia Creek sandstone, painted white after the burning of 1814. The Senate and House extensions are of Massachusetts and Maryland marble, the dome painted cast iron, and the east front extension gray Georgia marble. At every phase of construction, architects used the ornate Corinthian order traditionally reserved for the most significant buildings. Sculptural embellishment on the east front includes the central pediment group *Genius of America*, carved in 1825-28 by Luigi Persico (and replicated in the east front extension), the *Progress of Civilization* (1863) by Thomas Crawford in the pediment of the Senate wing, and the *Apotheosis of Democracy* (1916) by Paul Wayland Bartlett in the pediment of the House wing.

Major interiors include the original Senate, House, and Supreme Court chambers (1803-1819) by Latrobe, the Rotunda and Crypt (1822-29) by Latrobe and Bulfinch, and smaller rotundas and stair halls by Latrobe and Bulfinch; some incorporate new domes and other alterations (1901) by Carrère & Hastings. Notable among the many painted and sculptural decorations are John Trumbull's eight historical paintings in the Rotunda (begun 1817). Interiors in the 1850s wings were designed and executed by Walter, Meigs, and Italian fresco painter Constantino Brumidi. Major spaces from the period include vestibules, stair halls, reception rooms, and corridors, notably the Hall of Columns on the ground floor of the House wing. Decorative schemes are characterized by lavish use of marbles, ornamental plaster, scagliola, gilding, fresco painting, and patterned encaustic tile floors. Brumidi's works of art include the Rotunda frieze and fresco entitled *Apotheosis of George Washington*, at the canopy of the dome.

NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; HABS DC-38; see Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C; Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); see also THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION: ***U.S. Capitol***

Bulfinch Gatehouses and Gateposts

On Constitution Avenue at 7th, 15th, and 17th Streets, NW

The former gate structures of the Capitol, built after 1814 at the foot of the west Capitol grounds, were part of the reconstruction of the Capitol after the War of 1812. They are generally attributed to Charles Bulfinch, the architect in charge of the restoration. The gatehouses and posts were removed in 1874 and

reconstructed at their present locations in 1880; they were restored in 1940. The two one-room gatehouses of rusticated Aquia sandstone were designed to harmonize with the building's basement story. Their classical facades are in the style of Roman Triumphal arches with Doric columns, arched doorways, a guilloche frieze, and heavily foliated scroll of acanthus leaves and rosettes. The four rusticated gateposts are similar, topped with acanthus motifs and volutes. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; within L'Enfant Plan reservations and National Mall HD; US ownership; HABS DC-31, DC-35; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The first public building to be erected in Washington, the White House has been the home of every U.S. president since John Adams, and is recognized around the world as the symbol of the presidency. It is associated with countless occasions of state, has housed the president's staff and visiting dignitaries, and has served from its earliest years as a place for the president to receive the public. Officially named the Executive Mansion, the White House very quickly assumed its common name from the whitewash applied to its Aquia creek sandstone walls; President Roosevelt adopted the name officially in 1902. The design of the house, by Irish-born architect James Hoban, was selected in competition in 1792. The cornerstone was laid that same year, and the house was occupied in 1800, although construction continued until 1803. After the burning of 1814, the gutted house was reconstructed from 1815 to 1818 under Hoban's supervision. He also supervised construction of the south portico in 1824 and the north portico in 1829, based on designs prepared in 1807 by Benjamin Latrobe. The house has been repeatedly remodeled and expanded, most significantly by architects McKim, Mead & White, who added the East and West Wings in 1902. In 1909, architect Nathan C. Wyeth expanded the West Wing, adding the first Oval Office. Further rebuilding efforts culminated in a complete reconstruction of the interiors and internal structure of the house in 1948-52. The south portico balcony was added at that time. *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; HABS DC-37; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; See Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C.)*

Treasury Department

15th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The Treasury building is the home of the federal government's second department, established in 1789. The building was erected between 1836 and 1869, and is the work of five major American architects—Robert Mills, Thomas U. Walter, Ammi B. Young, Isaiah Rogers, and Alfred B. Mullett. Conceived and built in the Greek Revival style which so captured the spirit of the young republic, this building and the Patent Office, undertaken at the same time, are the most outstanding examples of Greek Revival civil architecture in the country. Not only were they the largest non-military buildings undertaken by the federal government in their own time, but they also influenced countless examples of civil architecture across the nation.

From 1800, the Treasury Department was housed in the first of George Hadfield's three brick Executive Offices, built in 1798-99 on the site of the present north wing. The Treasury Office caught fire in 1801, 1814, and 1833, and was not reconstructed after the third conflagration. Robert Mills, who had been in the capital since 1830, was asked to assess the fire, and by 1836, his plans for a new Treasury building were accepted by Andrew Jackson. Undoubtedly, a major reason for Mills's selection was his interest in fireproof construction, demonstrated by his Fireproof Building (1822-27) in Charleston, South Carolina. Mills had also studied with both Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Latrobe.

Mills's design for the Treasury called for an E-shaped building opening west toward the White House, with a long classical façade on 15th Street, but only the east front and center wing were built under his supervision, from 1836 to 1842. The unusual vaulted structural system of the building and its monumental scale aroused suspicion in Congress, and some sharp professional jealousies among rival architects. In 1838, a bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the demolition of the half-completed structure. The architect presenting the case for demolition was Thomas U. Walter, Philadelphia's leading Greek Revival practitioner. Walter was appointed Architect of the Capitol in 1851, and he was authorized to prepare plans for extending the Treasury in 1855. His concept, which was carried through as others executed the work, established the ultimate

rectangular layout, double courtyards, and porticoed facades.

The south wing was built from 1855 to 1861, under the supervision of Ammi B. Young, appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1852. While Mills had been forced to use Aquia Creek sandstone, the extension was carried out in granite. The columns were monoliths, whereas Mills's had been built up in drums. Rogers was abruptly dismissed by Secretary Salmon P. Chase in 1862, and replaced by Isaiah Rogers, who remained in the job until 1865, supervising completion of the west wing (1855-64), addition of an attic floor on all the wings (1863-65), and preliminary planning for the north wing. Upon his resignation, Rogers was succeeded by his former subordinate Alfred B. Mullett, who completed the north wing from 1867 to 1869. This wing contains the elaborately decorated marble Banking Room, which was the setting for Ulysses Grant's first inaugural ball in 1869.

The Mills interiors are minimally decorated, their volumetric architectural character resulting from the masonry barrel-vaulted corridors, flanked by groin-vaulted offices. The elegantly curved, cantilevered marble staircases are a signature of his work. In contrast, the interiors of the three later wings rely much more on interior decoration for their architectural character. Their structural system, influenced by the emergent cast iron technology, is one of shallow segmental brick vaults supported on cast iron beams, producing rectilinear volumes and a much less sculptural appearance. In these wings, Young, Rogers, and Mullett made extensive and imaginative use cast iron of and cast plaster decoration, including cast iron pilasters and friezes in the main corridors. Mullett's Cash Room is the most lavish space in the building, displaying seven varieties of marble in the paneled walls, and richly sculptural bronze railings for the balcony.

By the late 1890s, the need for additional office space led to the insertion of a large truss-roofed drafting room in the south courtyard, for use by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. By 1980, the poor quality of the building's original Aquia Creek sandstone led to the rebuilding of Mills's colonnade. Architects York and Sawyer added an attic story to the building in 1909-10, and made other alterations through 1923. The north entrance statue of Alexander Hamilton, by James Earle Fraser on a base by Henry Bacon, was also installed in 1923.

DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 11, 1971; HABS DC-348; within Fifteenth Street and Lafayette Square HDs, Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; see Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C. and Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

Patent Office (National Portrait Gallery and National Museum of American Art)
7th, 9th, F & G Streets, NW

One of the finest and most important Greek Revival structures in the nation, the Patent Office is the largest such edifice undertaken by the U.S. government. Although its origins reflect the confused rivalry that characterized the American architectural profession in the early 19th century, the building nevertheless achieved a unity of design and a simple, bold monumentality unsurpassed in American civil architecture. The building also reflects the historic importance of the Patent Office during the era when scientific invention propelled the American economy and began to mold the national character. Although more than a half million patents were issued here, the building was designed not just to house patent examiners, but also to display the models required for patent applications. Throughout the 19th century, it was an important public attraction, exhibiting the Declaration of Independence, art collections of the National Institute, and other historical artifacts as well. The building served as a temporary barracks and hospital during the Civil War; Walt Whitman's nursing here gave inspiration to his poetry. It was also the site of Lincoln's second inaugural ball. A century later, the building's rescue contributed significantly to the development of the historic preservation movement and the assumption of federal responsibility for stewardship of historic landmarks. GSA contemplated demolition of the building for a parking garage in the late 1950s, but President Eisenhower intervened, and in 1962, Congress turned the building over to the Smithsonian for museum use. It was renovated in 1964-67 and reopened to the public in 1968.

The Patent Office was built on the site proposed by L'Enfant for a non-denomination national church, affording

scientific invention a suitable place of honor in the capital. At the direction of Congress, Andrew Jackson adopted the design submitted by William Parker Elliott, a young Washington architect trained by George Hadfield, and Ithiel Town, the former partner of Alexander Jackson Davis, for a quadrangular building to be erected in phases. At the same time, the president placed Robert Mills—whose plan for the Treasury was adopted at the same time—in charge of construction, with authority to make changes in Elliott's plans. Jackson laid the cornerstone of the south wing in 1836. Mills's design modifications included the massive masonry vaults added as a fireproofing measure, the elegant cantilevered double stair opposite the main entrance, and probably the massive Doric portico. The south wing was completed about 1840, and in 1849, Mills was named architect of the east and west wings contemplated in the original plan. He was removed from his post during construction in 1852, and supervision of the work, including design of the north wing, was turned over to Thomas U. Walter. As in other buildings, Walter dispensed with Mills's stone vaults in favor of shallow segmental brick vaults supported on cast iron beams, and an iron-trussed roof. Walter completed the east wing in 1853, and continued the west wing from 1851 to 1854. His assistant Edward Clark finished the work on the west wing by 1856, and began the north wing in the same year. The building was finally completed in 1867, but a devastating fire in 1877 destroyed the iron roofs and upper halls of the west and north wings, while sparing the masonry south and east wings. Architects Cluss & Schulze rebuilt the damaged model hall interiors (and the south hall) in a "modern Renaissance" style, with richly ornamented cast iron galleries and a patterned encaustic tile floor.

On each front, a central Doric portico set in front of facades articulated by continuous monumental pilasters and end pavilions. The natural Aquia Creek sandstone is visible on the south façade; other facades are white marble above a grey granite base. Major interior features include Mills's Lincoln Gallery on the top floor of the east wing, and the south and west model halls by Cluss & Schulze, with cast relief panels by sculptor Caspar Buberl.

DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation January 12, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-130; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; See Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C.; AIA Guide)

General Post Office (General Land Office)

E, F, 7th, and 8th Streets, NW

This beautifully scaled and finely detailed building, with exceptionally fine interiors, is a tour de force of restrained neo-classical deign and an outstanding example of American civil architecture. Built in two stages from 1839 to 1866, the building is the work of Robert Mills and Thomas U. Walter, two of the most noted 19th-century American architects. The design of the building, based on a traditional Renaissance palazzo, is the first use of the Italianate style for an important public building in America; it also was the first use of marble for one of Washington's public buildings. Both Mills and his contemporaries considered the building his masterwork.

The southern section of the General Post Office stands on the site of the Samuel Blodgett's Great Hotel, the first large building in downtown, built in 1795 and purchased by the government in 1810 to house the Post Office Department, City Post Office, and Patent Office. In 1814, Blodgett's Hotel was the only government building in Washington left unburned by the British, and it became the Hall of Congress for a short period thereafter. Blodgett's burned to the ground in 1836. By 1839, construction was started on the south section of the present building, designed by Robert Mills for use as the Post Office Department and City Post Office. These offices moved into the building about 1844, but quickly outgrew their space limitations, and in 1855, construction was begun on the north extension designed by Thomas U. Walter. Apparently, consulting engineer Montgomery Meigs suspended construction of the north wing in 1861, and the building was not completed until 1866. During the War, the basement was used as a Union supply depot.

The Post Office Department and City Post Office occupied the building during this entire period, and it was from here that Postmaster General Montgomery Blair initiated home delivery in 1863. Other notable Postmasters General who greatly modernized the postal system were Joseph Holt, Horatio King, and John Wanamaker.

In 1897, upon completion of the new Post Office building on Pennsylvania Avenue (*see Old Post Office*),

Congress transferred the building to the Secretary of the Interior. After this transfer, it housed the General Land Office and the Bureau of Education. One of the government's first central power, heating and lighting plants, located in the basement, served the Pension Office, the Patent Office, Court House, Court of Appeals, and Bureau of Mines. Interior Department occupancy continued until 1917, when its new offices were completed at 18th and F Streets (*see Interior Department Offices*). After U.S. entry into World War I, the Army operated the National Selective Service Board from the building, and in 1919, General John J. Pershing occupied the building while preparing his final reports as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. After Pershing's departure in 1921, the Tariff Commission first occupied part of the building, and from 1940 until about 1990 it occupied most of the structure.

Although built in sections, the exterior is a harmonious composition, articulated by Corinthian pilasters and columns, with only minor differences in detail. The Mills wing is of New York marble, and the Walter section of Maryland marble. The keystone above the 8th Street carriageway entrance displays a carved female head representing *Fidelity*, and bas-reliefs in the spandrels of winged figures bearing a thunderbird and locomotive, symbolizing *Electricity* and *Steam*, respectively. These were sculpted by Guido Butti in 1856. Outstanding interior features in the Mills wing are the groined and barrel-vaulted corridors with plaster friezes on the main floor, two graceful curved cantilevered granite stairways in domed alcoves, and the vaulted third floor main hall with a domed central skylight. In the Walter section, the structural system of cast iron beams supporting segmental brick vaults is characteristic, and the wrought iron roof trusses are among the earliest documented examples of rolled I-beam construction. The granite pavilion that housed Walter's mail receiving room remains in the central courtyard, but his original two-story dead letter office, the major architectural space of the north wing, is only partially preserved.

DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation November 11, 1971; HABS DC-219; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; See Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C. and Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Old City Hall (District of Columbia Superior Court)
451 Indiana Avenue, NW

City Hall was the first public building that the Federal government erected for the District of Columbia. It was begun in 1820, after designs by architect George Hadfield, but construction proceeded fitfully because of chronic underfunding of the local government. Unlike the major federal buildings, which were built of stone, City Hall was constructed economically of brick with a stucco facing. By 1822, the central section was complete, and occupied by the mayor and registrar. The east wing was completed in 1826, but the west wing not until 1849-50. During the period before the Civil War, trials of abolitionists and Underground Railroad participants occurred here. In 1863, the District's newly formed Supreme Court took up residence in the building. Ten years later, it expanded to occupy the entire structure as Congress assumed control. From 1881-83, the building was enlarged on its north side, and in 1892, a brick ventilating tower similar to those on the Capitol grounds was added just to the west of the building. Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark oversaw both projects. By the early 20th century, the stucco facades had deteriorated to such an extent that in 1916-18, the entire building was refaced in limestone, and the interior was substantially rebuilt with new courtrooms. While the new facades followed the original design closely, some changes were made including removal of the 1883 north portico. Architect of the Capitol Eliott Woods was responsible for the work. *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-41; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; DC ownership*

THE MILITARY

Philadelphia
National Museum of American History, 14th & Constitution Avenue, NW

The only extant gunboat built and manned by Americans during the Revolutionary War, *Philadelphia* was built in 1776, and sunk in a battle on Lake Champlain that same year. Salvaged in 1935, she was remarkably well preserved by the water of Valcour Bay. *NHL designation January 20, 1961, NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership*

Fort McNair (The Old Arsenal)
4th and P Streets, SW

Established c. 1800; *DC listing November 8, 1964, determined eligible for NR listing December 22, 1978; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership*

Marine Barracks Historic District
Bounded by 8th, 9th, G, and I Streets, SE

Nation's oldest continuously active Marine Corps installation, central to Marine Corps tradition and history; built on site selected by Thomas Jefferson; designed as the permanent home of the Marine Corps Commandant and barracks for 500 men and their officers; Marine Corps headquarters from 1801 to 1901; home of Marine Band (the "President's Own") since 1801; associated with many historical figures including Commodore Joshua Barney, General Archibald Henderson, John Philip Sousa, and notable detainees; quadrangle of buildings surrounding a central parade ground; includes approximately a dozen buildings built 1801-1935; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 27, 1972, NHL designation May 11, 1976; within Capitol Hill HD; US ownership*

Marine Barracks Buildings
7th & I Streets, SE

Two major components (old Marine Barracks and Band Hall) of a unified composition of military buildings built 1902-06 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects), replacing original wooden barracks dating from 1801-06 (George Hadfield, architect); 490-foot-long Barracks defines east side of parade ground; 2 stories, glazed red-orange brick with limestone trim, hipped roof, arcaded loggia, and crenellated central pavilion; similar Band Hall forms south side of grounds; other structures in complex include 5 Officers' Quarters, Sentry House, and continuous iron fence; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 4, 1973, within Marine Barracks and Capitol Hill HDs; US ownership*

Marine Corps Commandant's House
801 G Street, SE

Only structure to survive from the original Marine Barracks, and one of few public buildings to survive the 1814 burning of Washington; built 1801-05 (George Hadfield, architect); official residence of the Marine Corps Commandant since 1805; distinguished example of early Federal design; 2-1/2 story brick town house with contiguous bow rooms facing parade ground; enlarged in 1840; mansard roof with hooded dormers added in 1891; addition 1934; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-134; within Marine Barracks and Capitol Hill HDs; US ownership*

Washington Navy Yard Historic District
Bounded by M Street SE on the north, Parsons Avenue on the east, the Anacostia River on the south, and Isaac Hull Avenue on the west

Nation's first naval yard and first home port, begun in 1799; center for early 19th century naval operations during a critical period of expanding nationalism; contains approximately 35 buildings built c. 1799-1920; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 19, 1973, NHL designation May 11, 1976; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see also Main Gate, Quarters A, Quarters B, and Commandant's Office*

Quarters B (Second Officer's House)
8th & M Streets, SE

Built 1801 (Lovering & Dyer, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-101A; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

Quarters A (Tingey House; Commandant's House)
8th & M Streets, SE

Built 1804; named for Capt. Thomas Tingey, first Commandant of the Navy Yard (1799-1801); one of three Navy Yard structures that survived the burning of the Yard in 1812; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-12; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

Main Gate (Latrobe Gate)
8th & M Streets, SE

Built 1805-06 (Benjamin Henry Latrobe, architect); much altered & enlarged in 1880-81; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-100A; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

Commandant's Office (Building #1; Quarters J)
Montgomery Square and Dahlgren Avenue, SE

Built 1837-38; altered 1873 and 1895-96; remodeled 1948; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

Old Naval Observatory
23rd & E Streets, NW

The original National Observatory was authorized by President Tyler in 1842 and built in 1844 according to plans prepared by Lieutenant James Melville Gilliss. The observatory was the site of notable advances in astronomy and mathematics, and is associated with its first superintendent, Matthew Fontaine Maury, who supervised the publication of numerous volumes of oceanographical charts, and was the author of the first oceanographical textbook. The observatory installed a new transit circle instrument by the end of the Civil War. The domed south wing housed the 26-inch Great Equatorial telescope, the largest of its day, installed in 1873. In 1877, astronomer Asaph Hall discovered the moons of Mars with this instrument. From its inception, the observatory was authorized to calculate and keep official time, which was indicated by the dropping of a time ball from the flagstaff each day at noon. By 1878, poor atmospheric conditions in Foggy Bottom led Congress to authorize relocation to a new site, and in 1893, the observatory moved to its new home on Massachusetts Avenue extended. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation January 12, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-341; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Potomac Annex Historic District (NR-eligible); US ownership*

PUBLIC WORKS

Lockkeeper's House, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension
17th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

This lockkeeper's house is the only remnant of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension, which was built in 1832-33 to connect the C&O Canal (begun in 1828, and originating at Rock Creek) to the Washington City Canal (built from 1802 to 1815, and leading from the Potomac at 17th Street to the Anacostia). The extension was intended to ensure that the city would benefit from commerce along the major canals. The house is a simple 1½-story fieldstone building (originally 2 ½ stories) with a shingled roof and end chimneys. It fell into disuse by 1855, and was converted for park purposes in 1903. It was moved for street widening and restored to its present condition in the 1930s. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; HABS DC-36; within West Potomac Park; US ownership*

See also ***Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*** *and* ***Washington Aqueduct***

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Washington Monument
Monument Grounds
Built 1848-88 (Robert Mills, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-349; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Andrew Jackson Statue
Lafayette Square
Erected 1853 (Clark Mills, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list March 7, 1968; US ownership; within Lafayette Square HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

American Revolution Statuary
Heroic outdoor statuary commemorating figures of the American Revolutionary War; part of the city's outstanding collection of 19th and 20th century monuments by noted American and foreign sculptors; exemplifies the use of the national capital as a commemorative setting; all authorized and most paid for by Congress; includes both standing pedestrian and equestrian statues, strategically placed in public parks; most in bronze with classical bases, executed in the realistic style popular after the Civil War; *NR listing July 14, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

George Washington Statue (Washington Circle, NW): Bronze equestrian statue of George Washington, depicted as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army; commissioned by Congress, dedicated 1860; Clark Mills, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Congressional Cemetery
18th & E Streets, SE
Established 1807; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; see Bibliography (Goode: Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS

Ashburton House (Saint John's Parish House)
1525 H Street, NW
For ten months in 1842, this was the scene of negotiations that resolved the long-standing dispute with Great Britain over major segments of the boundary with Canada. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 also saw the U.S. government protect and respect the rights of the states in international affairs and stand firm against British impressments of sailors aboard American ships. Built in 1836, the house was altered in 1853-56. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 7, 1973, NHL designation November 7, 1973; within Lafayette Square HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE

Smithsonian Institution
Jefferson Drive between 9th & 12th Streets, NW
Built 1847-55 (James Renwick, architect); alterations by Adolph Cluss after 1865 fire; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation January 12, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-141; within National Mall HD*

Renwick Gallery (Old Corcoran Gallery)
1661 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Built 1859-64 (James Renwick, architect); restored 1967-70 and 1985-86; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation November 11, 1971; within Lafayette Square HD; HABS DC-49; see*

Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

BANKING, BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

The Seven Buildings (1911 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW)
1911 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Last of the "Seven Buildings," built 1794-96; reflect the influence of George Washington's building regulations, which encouraged the construction of brick row buildings; facade incorporated in new construction 1988; *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from the designation list March 7, 1968, redesignated May 23, 1984 (1901-09 and 1913 were omitted from the designation list July 24, 1968 and demolished 1960s); HABS DC-59; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

The Six Buildings [demolished]
2109 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
The last of the three-story Federal era brick houses known as the "Six Buildings" (2105 to 2117 Pennsylvania Avenue) stood until demolished about 1985. The real estate syndicate of Greenleaf, Morris, and Nicholson undertook construction of the houses in 1795 as part of a contract with the District Commissioners to build twenty houses annually, but as there was some doubt whether they met specifications for height and coverage, they were sold to Isaac Polock, who completed them. After 1800, to relieve cramped conditions in the Treasury Office, the buildings briefly housed government offices. The Navy Department occupied 2107, and the State Department another of the houses; the War Department was located across Pennsylvania Avenue. There were numerous distinguished residents during the 19th century including James Madison and Sam Houston. DC listing November 8, 1964; omitted from designation list July 24, 1968

Rhodes Tavern (Bank of the Metropolis; Corcoran & Riggs) [demolished]
15th & F Streets, NW
Built 1800-01; part razed 1957; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969; demolished 1984; HABS DC-326*

Winder Building
604 17th Street, NW
Built 1847-48; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969; US ownership*

Gilman Drug Store (interior) [destroyed]
627 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Built c. 1850s; *DC listing November 8, 1964; destroyed 1967; HABS DC-129; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

For banking history, see also:
Banks and Financial Institutions
Riggs National Bank

For commercial history, see also:
Downtown HD/Pennsylvania Avenue NHS *(7th Street and Indiana Avenue, NW)*
Capitol Hill Historic District *(Pennsylvania Avenue and 8th Street, SE)*

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Christ Church, Washington Parish (Christ Church Navy Yard)
620 G Street, SE
City's first Episcopal parish, incorporated 1794; battlemented facade and bell tower; simple interior with flat

coved ceiling and cast iron columns; facade design possibly copied from pattern book; initial section built 1806-07 (Robert Alexander, architect; attributed to Benjamin Henry Latrobe); enlarged 1824; Gothic facades and bell tower erected 1849; cast iron columns added on interior 1877 (William H. Hoffman, architect); facades stuccoed ca. 1878; chancel added 1877 or 1891; tower raised and porch added 1891; interior alterations 1921 (Delos H. Smith, architect) and 1953-54 (Horace W. Peaslee, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 25, 1969; within Capitol Hill HD; HABS DC-48*

Saint John's Church
16th & H Streets, NW

Built 1815-16 (Benjamin Latrobe, architect); *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-19; within Lafayette Square HD*

Church of the Epiphany
1317 G Street, NW

One of few remaining downtown churches, constructed for a neighborhood congregation organized in 1842; associated with many distinguished congregants including President Buchanan, Jefferson Davis, Lord Ashburton; served as Union hospital during Civil War; simple Gothic Revival structure of stuccoed brick with gable roof, buttressed walls, stained glass, large square tower and belfry at front entry; Latin cross interior with plaster walls, hammer beam ceiling, rood screen; original section built 1843-44 (John W. Harkness, architect); doubled in size, and transepts, chancel, and tower added 1857; buttresses and gabled roof added 1874; vestibule and baptistery added 1890 (Edward J. Neville-Stent, architect); parish house constructed 1911; memorial tower added and exterior stuccoed 1922 (J.H. Brooke, architect); many interior alterations; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 10, 1971*

Fletcher Chapel (Church of God and Saints of Christ)
401 New York Avenue, NW

One of the oldest surviving houses of worship in the city, representative of the early city's simple wood frame architecture; rare surviving example of the romantic, picturesque design principles popularized by landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing in the ante-bellum period; site of the founding meeting (June 23, 1893) of the Anti-Saloon League, an important Temperance organization influential in achieving passage of the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; first building associated with the Church of God and Saints of Christ, an African-American denomination (founded in 1903 by William Saunders Crowdy) which now has congregations throughout the U.S. and in other nations; built between 1854 and 1857 as a mission church of McKendree Methodist Church (established 1845); one story with front-gable roof, stuccoed walls (originally vertical board-and-batten siding), arched windows; *DC designation September 26, 1996, NR listing August 14, 1997; within Mount Vernon Square HD*

Saint Aloysius Catholic Church
North Capitol & I Streets, NW

Excellent and prominently sited example of mid-19th century Renaissance Revival church; city's second oldest Catholic church; parish church of the Jesuit Fathers of Georgetown College, and centerpiece of Jesuit school complex; one of three known buildings designed by noted Jesuit mathematician, astronomer, and physicist; basilica form with pedimented Ionic entrance facade, arcaded side facades, and square belfry; facades and trim almost entirely red brick; elaborate marble and plaster sanctuary with monumental Corinthian pilasters, modillioned cornice, and domed chancel with murals by Constantino Brumidi (1805-80); built 1857-59, Fr. Benedict Sestini, architect; rectory built 1887; interior alterations 1925, 1934; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing July 26, 1973*

NEIGHBORHOODS

Capitol Hill Historic District
Roughly bounded by the Capitol precinct on the west, F Street NE on the north, 13th and 14th Streets on the east, and the Southeast Freeway on the south, with an expansion area south of the Southeast Freeway bounded by 7th, M,

10th, and 11th Streets SE

One of the oldest and most architecturally diverse communities in the city, Capitol Hill reflects the social diversity and economic growth of the early capital. It includes early residential development clustered near the Capitol and Navy Yard, and much late-19th and early-20th century housing for mostly middle-class workers. There is great variety of housing types, with elaborate ornamental pressed-brick structures adjacent to simple, unadorned frame buildings and small apartment houses. Many row houses were built either in long uninterrupted blocks or in small groups whose imaginative facades reflect the aspirations of the builders and residents. There are many fine commercial buildings, particularly along 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and notable religious and institutional structures. The predominant architectural styles include Federal, Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival. There are approximately 8,000 primary contributing buildings dating from circa 1791-1945. *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification); designated June 19, 1973; boundary expansion January 20, 1976; NR listing August 27, 1976; boundary expansion February 7, 2002 (effective April 22, 2002), NR listing July 3, 2003; period of significance extended February 27, 2003, NR listing July 3, 2003; HABS DC-71, DC-72, DC-73, DC-74*

Lafayette Square Historic District

Generally including structures fronting on Lafayette Square and in the immediate vicinity

Formal public park opposite the White House, together with its surrounding frame of buildings; place of national symbolic importance and traditional site of public demonstration; includes government buildings, residences, and other structures associated with many of the great figures in nation's political, military, diplomatic, and economic life; distinguished architectural examples of all periods, many by the country's leading architects; park originally included in the area planned by L'Enfant as the President's Park, returned to public use by Thomas Jefferson; named for Marquis de Lafayette in 1824; landscaped by Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851-52; includes equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson (Clark Mills, sculptor), elaborate memorials to other European heroes of the Revolutionary War (*see American Revolution Statuary*); includes approximately 30 buildings c. 1815-1940; *NR listing August 29, 1970, NHL designation August 29, 1970, DC designation June 19, 1973*

See also ***Pennsylvania Avenue NHS, Downtown HD, Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD, Shaw HD,*** *and* ***Mount Vernon Square HD***

SMALL HOUSES

Wheat Row

1315-1321 4th Street, SW

Built c. 1794 (attributed to architect William Lovering); renovated in 1966 (Chloethiel Smith, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing July 23, 1973; HABS DC-10*

John Lenthall Houses

606-610 21st Street, NW (originally 612-14 19th Street, NW)

Built c. 1800; moved and restored 1978-79; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972*

923 Eighteenth Street, NW [demolished]

House, built c. 1800; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968*

Walker House [demolished]

923 27th Street, NW

Built c. 1815; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968*

22 D Street, SE [demolished]

House, built c. 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968; HABS DC-17*

Joseph Cooper House
2030 I Street, NW
Greek Revival house built c. 1831; facade incorporated in new building 1980-81; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within 2000 Block of I Street*

Sweeney-Plowman Houses (Cooper Houses)
2521 and 2523 K Street, NW
DC designation October 24, 1984

Sweeney House (2521 K Street): Built 1843
Plowman House (2523 K Street): Built 1868

Stephen A. Douglas House [demolished]
2nd and I Streets, NW
Built c. 1857; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1965; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

Red Lion Row (I Street, NW, South Side of 2000 Block)
2004, 2006, 2008, 2018, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2030, 2032, 2034, and 2040 I Street; 823 20th Street, NW; 825 21st Street, NW
Built 1831-1896; buildings and facades incorporated in new building 1980-81; *DC designation January 24, 1977, NR listing August 9, 1977*

*See also **Mary Surratt House** (ca. 1840) and **Petersen House** (1849)*

LARGE HOUSES AND MANSIONS

Duncanson-Cranch House (Barney Neighborhood House)
468-470 N Street, SW
Built c. 1794, attributed to William Lovering; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 26, 1973; HABS DC-128*

Thomas Law House (Honeymoon House)
1252 6th Street, SW
This large Federal town house distinguished by its arched main floor windows was first occupied by wealthy English aristocrat Thomas Law, newly married to Elizabeth Custis, the granddaughter of Martha Washington. Typical of the urban mansions often built on corner sites in the early capital, it was part of an extensive development planned for the waterfront (but never constructed) by early land speculators and Revolutionary War patriots Greenleaf, Morris, and Nicholson. The house is attributed to William Lovering, and was built about 1794-96, with a wing added about 1938. It was one of few buildings retained in the redevelopment of Southwest, and was renovated in 1965. *DC designation November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-20*

Friendship House (The Maples; Maple Square)
619 D Street, SE
Built 1795-96 (William Lovering, architect); enlarged 1936; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 18, 1973; HABS DC-5; within Capitol Hill HD*

Octagon House (The Octagon; John Tayloe House)
1741 New York Avenue, NW
Built 1800 (William Thornton, architect); *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; see also Tayloe House (21 Madison Place, NW); HABS DC-25*

Sewall-Belmont House (National Woman's Party Headquarters)
144 Constitution Avenue, NE
Built 1800, incorporating a 2-story 1750 house; burned 1814; rebuilt 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 16, 1972, NHS designation May 30, 1974; within Capitol Hill HD*

George Watterston House
224 2nd Street, SE
Built c. 1802-19 (Nicholas King, Nicholas Hedges, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 17, 1992; HABS DC-74; within Capitol Hill HD*

Arts Club of Washington
2015 and 2017 I Street, NW

Caldwell-Monroe House; Timothy Caldwell House
2017 I Street, NW
From 1877 to 1909 this was the home of Cleveland Abbe (1838-1916), a prominent meteorologist known as the father of the U.S. Weather Service (NHL designation); built 1802-06; altered 1881-1929, 1963; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation May 15, 1975; HABS DC-84*

General Robert MacFeely House
2015 I Street, NW
Built c. 1860, altered 1881-1929; *DC designation May 18, 1983, NR listing September 15, 1989*

Carbery House
423 6th Street, SE
Built c. 1813; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Capitol Hill HD*

Edward Simon Lewis House
456 N Street, SW
Built c. 1815; renovated 1966; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 23, 1973; HABS DC-26*

Van Ness House Stables
18th & C Streets, NW, on Pan American Union Grounds
Built 1816 (Benjamin Latrobe, architect); *DC listing March 7, 1968; on Pan American Union grounds; international ownership*

Mountjoy Bayly House (Chaplains Memorial Building; Hiram Johnson House)
122 Maryland Avenue, NE
Residence from 1929-47 of Hiram Johnson, former Governor of California and leading voice of the Progressive Movement, who called for the formation of the Progressive Party in 1912; built 1817-22; enlarged c. 1873; altered 1903; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 20, 1973, NHL designation December 8, 1976 (for association with Hiram Johnson); within Capitol Hill HD*

Stephen Decatur House
748 Jackson Place, NW
First private residence on Lafayette Square, built 1818 (Benjamin Henry Latrobe, architect); *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-16; within Lafayette Square HD; National Trust ownership*

Cutts-Madison House (Dolly Madison House)
721 & Madison Place, NW
Built c. 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; HABS DC-58*

Blair House (Blair-Lee House; President's Guest House)
1651-53 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
The large Federal town house diagonally opposite the White House, has served as the Federal government's official guest residence since 1942. Now expanded to include several adjacent houses, it is significant for the great number of dignitaries who have resided or been received there. Previous residents have included Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (a member of Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet"), Montgomery Blair (Lincoln's Postmaster General) and George Bancroft (1800-91), historian and author of the 10-volume *History of the United States*. Built in 1824 by Dr. Joseph Lovell, the house was substantially altered about 1861, and has been repeatedly modified to include a collection of period interiors; it was last restored and enlarged in 1988. *NHL designation October 29, 1937, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented October 26, 1973); within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; HABS DC-45*

Ringgold-Carroll House (John Marshall House)
1801 F Street, NW
Large corner mansion, built circa 1825; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 26, 1973*

Benjamin Ogle Tayloe House
723 Madison Place, NW
Built 1828; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; HABS DC-51; see also Octagon House*

Howe House [demolished]
1821 H Street, NW
Built c. 1840; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968*

Alexander Ray House (Steedman-Ray House; 1925 F Street Club)
1925 F Street, NW
Built c. 1850 for Alexander Ray (1799-1878); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 21, 1990; HABS DC-44*

Margaret Wetzel House (Alumni House, George Washington University)
714 21st Street, NW
The three-story brick house built about 1853-57 for Margaret Wetzel is one of a few free-standing houses to survive from the once fashionable West End residential neighborhood. The façade is Italianate, with a bracketed cornice and stone window hoods with fan and floral motifs, but the flattened gable roof, attic treatment of the third floor, and Greek key belt course show continued Greek Revival influence. George Washington University purchased the house in 1931 as part of a major expansion effort. *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR October 25, 1990*

Woodhull House, George Washington University
2033 G Street, NW
Built 1855; hooded arched details typical of the Italianate style introduced in the 1850s; *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing April 12, 1991*

*See also **Blair House** (1824/1861), **Ashburton House** (1836), **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace** (Parker House, 1860)*

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

*See **Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia** and **Fletcher Chapel***

GEORGETOWN (1751-1895)

Georgetown was founded by an Act of the Maryland Assembly in 1751, and incorporated with an elected government in 1789. It became part of the District of Columbia upon its establishment in 1791, remaining a separate jurisdictional entity within the District until Congress revoked its independent charter in 1871. Congress abolished Georgetown as a legal entity in 1895.

Georgetown Historic District
Roughly bounded by Reservoir Road and Dumbarton Oaks Park on the north, Rock Creek Park on the east, the Potomac River on the south, and Glover-Archbold Parkway on the west

Remarkably intact example of a complete historic town; encompasses the area laid out as a port town in 1751 prior to the establishment of the District of Columbia, and later absorbed into the city of Washington; rich variety of residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings dating from all periods; includes many of city's oldest buildings; narrow grid streets establish intimate scale in contrast to L'Enfant city; wide range of houses from simple frame dwellings to spaciously landscaped mansions recording all social levels of the community; architectural styles are also varied, including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque, and Classical Revival examples, as well as numerous vernacular structures; approximately 4000 primary buildings circa 1751-1950; *established by Old Georgetown Act September 22, 1950; DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing May 28, 1967; period of significance expanded February 27, 2003, NR listing July 3, 2003*

PUBLIC WORKS

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
Along the Potomac River west from Rock Creek

Excellent and well-preserved example of 19th-century canal technology; major engineering achievement; conveyed many of the city's raw materials during mid-19th century; influenced creation and expansion of adjacent businesses, many using canal as water power source; C&O Canal Company chartered 1825 (same year as opening of Erie Canal), groundbreaking by John Q. Adams at Little Falls 1828; completed to Seneca 1830, to Rock Creek 1831, to Harper's Ferry 1834, to Cumberland 1850; four Aquia Creek sandstone locks in Georgetown built 1830 (Dibble, Beaumont & McCord, contractor); used as source of water mill power from 1837; reached peak tonnage in 1871; included world's largest boat incline, for lowering barges to Potomac near Georgetown (completed 1876, destroyed by flood 1889); ceased commercial operations after 1924 flood, acquired by Department of the Interior as historic site 1938, renovated 1938-39 and later; Benjamin Wright, Chief Engineer 1828-35, Charles B. Fiske, Chief Engineer 1835-52; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; within C&O Canal HD, Georgetown HD, and Potomac Gorge; US ownership; HABS DC-147*

Wisconsin Avenue (High Street) Bridge and Canal Monument
Wisconsin Avenue over the Canal

Last remaining bridge of the original five carrying Georgetown streets over the canal; stone arch, faced with Aquia Creek sandstone with inscribed keystones, built 1831; marble obelisk with commemorative inscription, placed 1850; *DC designation January 23, 1973; HABS DC-30*

Potomac Aqueduct Bridge Abutment and Pier
Potomac River west of Key Bridge

Remnants of canal aqueduct over the Potomac, including Georgetown abutment and stone pier; a major early-19th century engineering achievement involving construction of piers to bedrock 35 feet under the waterline; begun 1833 from Virginia shore, Georgetown abutment built 1840-41, completed 1843 (Maj.

William Turnbull, U.S. Topographical Engineers, architect); originally carried wooden queen-post truss; drained and used as highway bridge during Civil War; wooden Howe truss constructed for canal in 1868, with highway bridge above; iron truss added in 1888; inland arch of abutment raised c. 1900-09 to accommodate trains; superstructure removed 1933, piers cut down 1962; *DC designation January 23, 1973; HABS DC-166; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

See also ***Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP***

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

Georgetown Commercial Buildings, M Street and Wisconsin Avenue
2803, 2919, 3056, 3068, 3072, 3112, 3116, 3209, 3211, & 3232 M Street, NW; 1216, 1219, 1221, 1249, 1304, 1515, 1517, 1522, 1524, 1527, & 1529 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Built c. 1780-1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (1220 Wisconsin Avenue demolished 1972, HABS DC-102); HABS DC-111 (Sims House, 2803 M Street), DC-64 (2919 M Street), DC-115 (Thomas Robertson House, 3116-18 M Street), DC-118 (Thomas Cramphin Building, 3209-11 M Street), DC-120 (3232 M Street), DC-80 (Beall's Express Building, 1522 Wisconsin Avenue), DC-108 (1527-29 Wisconsin Avenue); within Georgetown HD*

Thomas Sim Lee Corner
3001-3011 M Street, NW
DC listing *November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Thomas Sim Lee Houses (3001-03 M Street): One of a handful of pre-Revolutionary houses in Georgetown; built c. 1787-91, divided c. 1805; *HABS DC-65*
Ross & Getty Building (3005-3011 M Street): Built 1810-12; *HABS DC-113*

City Tavern
3206 M Street, NW
Built 1796; restored by Macomber & Peter in 1962; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 17, 1992; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-81*

3037 K Street, NW [demolished]
Commercial building built c. 1800 (probably an early tavern); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1964*

William Wilson Corcoran Store
1300 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Built 1817; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Georgetown Market
3276 M Street, NW
Public market constructed on site used for market since c. 1795; built in 1865 on fieldstone foundations of earlier market c. 1796; original 40-foot 1865 section expanded later; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR designation September 21, 1966 by amendment of the OG Act; NR listing May 6, 1971; HABS DC-123; within Georgetown HD; DC ownership*

For commercial history, see also:
Georgetown Historic District: *M Street and Wisconsin Avenue, including West Washington Hotel (circa 1840-59) at 1236-38 Wisconsin Avenue NW (HABS DC-103) and Georgetown Gas Light Company (1912, altered) at 1339 Wisconsin Avenue NW*

For banking history, see also:

Banks and Financial Institutions
Old Engine Company No. 5 (Bank of Columbia)
Georgetown Historic District: *Farmers and Mechanics Bank at 3068-72 M Street*

INDUSTRY, WAREHOUSING AND SERVICES

Dodge Warehouses (and Adjacent Structures)
1000-06, 1008, and 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, NW; 3205 K Street, NW
Last Federal era commercial buildings on the Georgetown waterfront; owned from 1807-51 by Francis Dodge (native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and merchant shipper in West Indies trade and later canal trade); gable-roofed brick buildings of utilitarian design with large loading doors and gable hoists, 2-1/2 stories plus basement; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (1006-10 Wisconsin), January 23, 1973 (3205 K); within Georgetown HD*

1000-06 and 1008 Wisconsin: Warehouses built by lessee Richard Elliott c. 1813-24 (1000 built upon remnants of prior stone building c. 1760); *HABS DC-100 (1006 Wisconsin)*
1010 Wisconsin: Residence and shop built by lessee Isaac Tenney c. 1807-13 *(see also Tenney House)*

Bomford Mill (Pioneer Flour Mills; Flour Mill)
3261 K Street, NW
Home of milling business established by Col. George Bomford (1782-1848), army ordnance expert and owner of Kalorama; built 1845-47 on site of 1832 flour mill (burned 1844); run by water power from C&O Canal, and in operation as cotton mill from 1847 until Civil War; converted to flour mill and enlarged c. 1883; operated as Pioneer Flour Mills until 1913; adjacent K Street flour mill built 1922 on site of 1847 flour mill owned by Alexander Ray; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-143*

Ray's Warehouse and Office [demolished]
3260-62 K Street, NW
Built c. 1855, c. 1885; *DC designation January 23, 1973; demolished c. 1974*

Duvall Foundry
1050 30th Street, NW
Canal era warehouse built and operated as a foundry by William T. Duvall until c. 1870; used as veterinary hospital in early 20th century; 2 stories, gable roof, brick facade with piers; large arched opening on second floor, canal side; built c. 1856, moved c. 1974; *DC designation January 23, 1973; HABS DC-154; within Georgetown HD*

Warring Barrel Company Warehouse [demolished]
3256 K Street, NW
Built 1860s; *DC designation January 23, 1973; demolished prior to 1968*

Godey Lime Kilns (Washington Lime Kilns)
Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway at 27th & L Streets, NW
Remains of manufacturing business established by William H. Godey; built in 1864, in operation until 1908; originally included 4 wood-fired ovens for making lime and plaster, using limestone shipped via the C&O Canal from quarries near Harper's Ferry; *DC designation May 22, 1973, NR listing November 2, 1973; HABS DC-102; within Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway; US ownership*

District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company (Paper Mill)
3255-59 K Street, NW
Built 1900-02; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

GOVERNMENT

Georgetown Custom House and Post Office
1221 31st Street, NW
Built 1857-58 (Ammi Burnham Young, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 10, 1971; HABS DC-138; within Georgetown HD; US ownership*

PUBLIC SERVICES

Vigilant Fire House
1066 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
City's oldest extant firehouse, built in 1844 for the Vigilant Fire Company (organized 1817); in operation until 1883; gable-end facade with cupola, V-shaped tie rod anchor, stone markers including memorial to fire dog; built on site of frame fire house; largely reconstructed 1994; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; HABS DC-98; within Georgetown HD*

Old Engine Company No. 5 (Bank of Columbia; Georgetown Town Hall & Mayor's Office)
3210 M Street, NW
Remnants of an early home of one of the nation's first banks (1793-1826), which was extensively involved in the city's early development, construction of the Potomac Canal, and U.S. government financing; built 1796, occupied by bank until 1806, then by U.S. Bureau of Indian Trade (1807-22), Georgetown Town Hall (1823-63), Lang's Hotel (1863-70), D.C government offices and storage (1871-83); largely reconstructed and refaced in 1883 to house Engine Company No. 5 (Peter Lauritzen, architect), which occupied until 1946; facade incorporated in new building 1983; 3 stories, flat brick facade with corbelled cornice, Queen Anne style entry doors, original Flemish bond brickwork on upper floors; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 27, 1971, removed from NR April 6, 1983; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-119*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

*See **Georgetown Historic District:** Addison School (1885) at 3246 P Street NW, Wormley School (1885) at 3331 Prospect Street NW, Fillmore School (1888-92) at 1801 35th Street NW, Corcoran School (1889) at 1219 28th Street NW, Jackson School (1889) at 1680 Avon Place NW (HABS DC-244), and Phillips School (1890) at 2720 N Street NW*

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE

Miss Lydia English's Female Seminary (Colonial Apartments)
1305-1315 30th Street, NW
Once part of Miss Lydia English's Female Seminary; Union hospital during Civil War; one of the city's first apartment house conversions (in 1870); built c. 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Georgetown University, Old North
37th & O Streets, NW, on Georgetown University campus
Built 1795-97; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-170; within Georgetown HD*

Georgetown Visitation Convent and Preparatory School
1500 35th Street, NW
The first Catholic girls' school in the United States, and among the first in America (established as the Georgetown Academy for Young Ladies), established by religious women in 1799; received first American

charter of the Order of the Visitation in 1816; mother house for 13 convents; also housed Saint Joseph's Benevolent School c.1800-1918; associated with John Carroll and Leonard Neale, first U.S. Bishops; 14 contributing buildings built from 1819 to 1932; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (Chapel), March 7, 1968 (Monastery and Academy Building), NR listing March 29, 1991; HABS DC-211; within Georgetown HD*

Benevolent School: Built 1819, enlarged as infirmary 1860
Chapel of the Sacred Heart: Built 1821 (Joseph Picot de Cloriviere, architect); Classical Revival stucco facade with Ionic pilasters and bell tower; altered 1857
Meat House: Built 1836
West Academy Building: Built 1838 (Richard Pettit, architect)
Saint Joseph's Benevolent School (Lalor House): Built before 1843
Monastery South Wing: Built 1857 (Richard Pettit, architect)
Main Academy Building: Built 1872 (Norris G. Starkweather, architect)
Wash House (1891), **Fennessy Hall** (1923), **Gymnasium** (1934), and **Cabin**

Georgetown University Astronomical Observatory
Georgetown University
Built 1841-44 (James Curley, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 2, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

Georgetown University, Healy Hall
37th & O Streets, NW
Exuberant High Victorian edifice with picturesque tower prominent on the city skyline; symbolic center of Georgetown University, oldest Catholic institution in the U.S.; named for Rev. Patrick F. Healy, first African-American Jesuit and president of a major university; Northern European Romanesque facades of Potomac gneiss with 334-foot clock tower; begun 1877, exteriors finished 1879, interiors 1901; Smithmeyer & Pelz, architects; interiors include arched hallways, extensive wood paneling and carving; Riggs Library (1889), notable for cast iron book stacks; Hirst Reading Room (1901), Gaston Hall (coffered ceiling with elaborate painted decoration attributed to Bro. Francis L. Schroem); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 27, 1971, NHL designation December 23, 1987; HABS DC-248; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); within Georgetown HD*

Volta Bureau
1537-41 35th Street, NW (3417 Volta Place, NW)
Built 1893 (Peabody & Stearns, architect); *NHL designation and NR listing November 28, 1972, DC listing March 3, 1979; HABS DC-245; within Georgetown HD*

Volta Laboratory (Alexander Graham Bell Laboratory; Bell Carriage House)
3414 Volta Place, NW
Brick carriage house adapted by inventor Alexander Graham Bell in 1885 and used until 1922 as his laboratory; located at the rear of his father's home; probably built 1854; *DC designation June 19, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

*See also **Georgetown Historic District:** Georgetown University campus (established 1789), Georgetown University Hospital (1897/1903) at 3500 N Streets NW*

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Potomac Masonic Lodge No. 5
1058 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
City's oldest lodge hall, built in 1810 by Georgetown's third Masonic Lodge (Potomac Lodge No. 43, rechartered in 1811 as Potomac Lodge No. 5); sold 1840 and converted to a shop and residence; 2 stories, brick, facade altered (central door and arched 2nd floor recess, lunette and panels filled in; show windows added

1940s); *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-153; within Georgetown HD*

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Old Holy Trinity Church
3513-15 N Street, NW
First Catholic church in DC; built c.1787-94; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-201; within Georgetown HD*

Saint John's Church, Georgetown
3240 O Street, NW
The second oldest Episcopal Church in Washington, Saint John's was designed by William Thornton, architect of the U.S. Capitol. It was completed in 1809, and much modified thereafter; it originally had an octagonal steeple. The adjacent rectory was built in 1875. *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Mount Zion United Methodist Church
1334 29th Street, NW
Home of the oldest African-American congregation in the city, organized in 1816 from Dumbarton Avenue United Methodist Church (present name adopted in 1846); gable-roofed brick building with Gothic Revival facade, stained glass lancet windows, second floor sanctuary, tin ceiling with Gothic tracery; congregation sponsored one of city's first black schools (1823), active in underground railroad; site purchased from Henry Foxall 1875, construction begun in 1876, completed 1884; community house built 1813; *DC June 27, 1974, NR listing July 24, 1975; HABS DC-242; within Georgetown HD*

Grace Church (Grace Protestant Episcopal Church)
1041 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Small Gothic Revival church housing the parish founded by Saint John's Church in 1855 as a missionary church for canal boatmen and workers; purchase of site and construction funded by D.C. governor Henry Cooke; similar to Oak Hill Chapel, constructed of Potomac blue gneiss with gable roof topped by bell-cotes; simple interior with exposed truss ceiling, carved woodwork; built 1866-67; rectory built 1895, parish hall built 1898; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; DC-101; within Georgetown HD*

Christ Church
3116 O Street, NW
Very fine example of late 19th century Gothic design; Georgetown's second Protestant Episcopal congregation (founded 1817), which has included many prominent businessmen, merchants, and officials; one story, red pressed brick with terra cotta and yellow sandstone trim, dominant corner bell tower with open belfry, miniature-scaled cross-gables along sidewalk; built 1885-87 (Cassell & Laws, architects) on site of 1818 church; parish hall; additions 1923, 1967; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-243*

See also ***Georgetown Historic District:*** *Holy Trinity Church (1846-49) at 1315 36th Street NW, Holy Trinity Rectory (1869) at 3514 O Street NW, Ebenezer A.M.E. Church (1856) at 2727 O Street NW, Alexander Memorial Baptist Church and Parish Hall (ca. 1870) at 2709 N Street NW, Christ Church Parish Hall (ca. 1870) at 3116 O Street NW, First Baptist Church of Georgetown (1882) at 2701 Dumbarton Street NW (HABS DC-241), and Dahlgren Chapel (1892) at Georgetown University*

SMALL HOUSES

Old Stone House
3051 M Street, NW

Considered the oldest house in Georgetown, built in 1765 for Christopher Lehman; restored by Hausman, 1956-58; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; HABS DC-2; within Georgetown HD; US ownership*

John Lutz House (Aged Woman's Home)
1255 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Built c. 1750; additions 1870 and 1872; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-105; within Georgetown HD*

The Yellow Tavern
1524 33rd Street, NW
Small Federal house built c. 1795; circa 1788 on Market Street; two buildings with a cobbled courtyard in the rear, Flemish bond with a fine doorway probably taken from another house; when Georgetown was a port it was a stopping place on the road to Frederick, and a popular meeting place for Thomas Jefferson and other notables; John Cox entertained General Lafayette here; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Joseph Carleton House
1052-54 Potomac Street, NW
Typical middle-class Federal house built about 1794 by Joseph Carleton (Georgetown postmaster from 1799-1803); double house, 2-1/2 stories with gabled roof, dormers, plain facade, rectangular transoms; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-146*

The Yellow House
1430 33rd Street, NW
Federal house built c. 1800; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Brickyard Hill House
3134-36 South Street, NW
Double wooden house built c. 1800 on property owned by Robert Peter (Scottish immigrant, one of Georgetown's first commissioners, and first Mayor in 1789); probably oldest house in Georgetown waterfront area; gable-end facade, pegged wood construction, original mantels; entrance moved from street facade; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-158*

Nicholas Hedges House and Federal Houses
1063, 1069, and 1071 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD

Hedges House
1069 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
Small brick residence built for Nicholas Hedges, Georgetown property owner; Federal style, 2-1/2 stories with gable roof, dormers, arched entry with fanlight; side hall plan with fine interior woodwork; built between 1815-18 (Trueman Beck, builder); shop door removed 1941; *HABS DC-160*

1063 Thomas Jefferson Street
Small row house with fine Federal style facade, built 1800-15; 2-1/2 stories, Flemish bond brick with splayed stone lintels, arched doorway and pedimented dormers, all with keystone motif; *HABS DC-159*

Adams-Mason Houses
1072 and 1074 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD

Adams-Mason House (1072 Thomas Jefferson Street): Federal style frame house built c. 1810-12 by Thomas Adams; one of few remaining clapboard houses in the Georgetown waterfront area; purchased by carriage maker George W. Mason c. 1880, occupied by Mason family until 1964; 2-1/2 stories with gable roof and dormers, separate dwelling and shop doors; *HABS DC-161*

House (1074 Thomas Jefferson Street): Brick Federal house built c. 1810, also purchased by George Mason c. 1880

Henry McCleery House
1068 30th Street, NW
Small brick row house probably built for Henry McCleery; 2-1/2 stories, now partly below grade as a result of 1831 street regrading for bridge across C&O Canal; fine interior woodwork; built c. 1800; *DC designation January 23, 1973; HABS DC-162; within Georgetown HD*

Henry Foxall Tenant House
2908 N Street, NW
Federal house owned as an investment by Henry Foxall, foundry owner and mayor of Georgetown; built c. 1820, originally plastered; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

William Knowles House
1228 30th Street, NW
Frame house illustrating the influence of Greek Revival on the city's generally conservative early domestic architecture; maintains Federal form, but with frieze-like attic in place of dormers; Doric portico with fluted columns; built c. 1858; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-163; within Georgetown HD*

Benjamin Miller House
1524 28th Street, NW
One of the city's few small Greek Revival houses; built c. 1845 for Benjamin Miller (associated with building of Aqueduct Bridge); free-standing, frame, 3 bays, low gable roof, end chimneys, pedimented Greek Revival portico with Doric columns, 6-panel door with side lights; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-247; within Georgetown HD*

Godey House
1401 31st Street, NW
Built c. 1850; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

2916-2924 N Street, NW
Houses, originally non-commissioned officers' barracks, built c. 1861; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

LARGE HOUSES AND MANSIONS

Beall-Peter-Dick House
3033 N Street, NW
Built c. 1770; inherited by Thomas Beall 1780; wings added and remodeled c.1871; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Beall-Washington House (Dunbarton)
1647 30th Street/2920 R Street, NW
Built by Thomas Beall c. 1784; home of his son-in-law Col. George Corbin Washington, great-nephew of George Washington; home of Eliah Riggs, other notables; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Thomas Beall House (Newton D. Baker House)
3017 N Street, NW
Thomas Beall constructed this large Federal house, typical of Northeastern seacoast mansions, as an investment

in about 1794; it was purchased by Major George Peter in 1811. From 1916 to 1920, it was the residence of Newton Diehl Baker (1871-1937), one of the most distinguished Secretaries of War. Baker presided over the nation's World War I mobilization and continued to be a prime proponent of Woodrow Wilson's concept of world involvement during the 1920s. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation (as Baker House) and NR listing December 8, 1976; within Georgetown HD*

Halcyon House (Benjamin Stoddert House)
3400 Prospect Street, NW

Built for Benjamin Stoddert, Revolutionary War hero and first Secretary of the Navy; built 1787; enlarged and much altered 1900-38; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 31, 1971; HABS DC-69; within Georgetown HD*

Forrest-Marbury House
3350 M Street, NW

Large Federal town house built c. 1788-90 for Col. Uriah Forrest, mayor of Georgetown; home of William Marbury in the 1830s; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 2, 1973; HABS DC-68; within Georgetown HD*

Prospect House (Lingan-Templeman House)
3508 Prospect Street, NW

Built 1788-93 by a prosperous Georgetown merchant; altered 1861; enlarged and restored in 1934 (J.W. Adams, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-210; within Georgetown HD*

Quality Hill (John Thomson Mason House; Charles Worthington House)
3425 Prospect Street, NW

Built between 1797 and 1798 by prominent landholder John Thomson Mason; purchased by Dr. Charles Worthington in 1810, and named Quality Hill; restored c. 1942; Flemish bond with keystone lintels, a molded water table, modillioned cornice, and dormers; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-167; within Georgetown HD*

Laird-Dunlop House
3014 N Street, NW

Large Federal house built by John Laird, prosperous tobacco warehouse owner; inherited by daughter Barbara Laird Dunlop and James Dunlop (law partner of Francis Scott Key and Chief Justice of D.C. Supreme Court); later purchased by Robert Todd Lincoln; Flemish bond brick, arched ground floor windows and classical entry porch; side hall plan; extensive wings added to original house; built c. 1799, attributed to William Lovering; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Loughborough-Patterson House (Junior League of Washington)
3041 M Street, NW

Built 1801-06; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Beatty-Stuart House (Hyde House)
1319 30th Street, NW

Federal style brick house built for Col. Charles Beatty, owner of ferry between Georgetown and Virginia; owned by Nicholas Hedges, 1806-22; residence of merchant Thomas Hyde and son Anthony, secretary to W.W. Corcoran; Flemish bond with splayed brick lintels, originally 2-1/2 stories with dormers; built c. 1798, full 3rd story probably added by Joshua Stuart c. 1832; 19th century front porch removed 1943-44; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Isaac Tenney House
3010 O Street, NW

Large frame house built c. 1805 for merchant Isaac Tenney (an associate of Francis Dodge from Newburyport,

Massachusetts); 2 stories with raised basement, gable roof, end chimneys, clapboard, wood fan above door; center hall plan; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Smith-Bruce House
1405-11 34th Street, NW
Federal house built c. 1810; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Christ Church Rectory
3112 O Street, NW
Built c. 1810; the rectory of Georgetown's second Protestant Episcopal congregation (founded 1817); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Davidson House: see Evermay

John Davidson House
2900 N Street, NW
Built c. 1810; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Morsell House (John S. Williams House; Decatur-Gunther House)
2812 N Street, NW
Federal house built in 1813 as home of Judge Morsell; elliptical fanlight, stone steps and iron balustrade; center hall plan; expanded; built 1813; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-29; within Georgetown HD*

John Stoddert Haw House
2808 N Street, NW
Fine Federal town house, built for John Stoddert Haw, nephew of Benjamin Stoddert (among founders of Christ Church Georgetown); Flemish bond brick with stone trim, dormered gable, fanlight door, wood lintels, stone steps, side hall plan; built 1816; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; HABS DC-156; within Georgetown HD*

Barber-Caperton House
3233 N Street, NW
Built c. 1813-16; Greek revival gazebo in garden c. 1830 (*HABS DC-155*); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Riggs-Riley House
3038 N Street, NW
Federal town house built by merchant Romulus Riggs; sold to Dr. Joshua Riley, who maintained medical office on site (since demolished); Flemish bond brick, stone overdoor; side hall plan; built 1816; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-46; within Georgetown HD*

Bodisco House (Clement Smith House)
3322 O Street, NW
Large and distinguished Federal row house built in 1815-18 by Clement Smith; 3-1/2 stories with raised basement, gable roof, and dormers; facade of Flemish bond brick with recessed panels above windows, fine pedimented portico with curved stair and fanlight; Russian Legation and home of Baron Alexander de Bodisco, Russian minister to U.S. 1838-54; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-174*

Smith Row
3255-3267 N Street, NW
Built c. 1815 by Col. James Smith; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-67; within Georgetown HD*

Cox's Row
3327-3339 N Street, NW
One of the city's few remaining rows of Federal houses; built by John Cox, Colonel during War of 1812, real estate owner, and Mayor of Georgetown 1823-45; residence of Cox at 3339; 5 houses, Flemish bond, ornamented with leaden swags; built 1817-18; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-150*

John Walker House (Isaac Owens House; Gannt-Williams House)
2806 N Street, NW
Federal row house built for John M. Gannt; Flemish bond brick, gable roof with dormers, semicircular fanlight with tracery, keystone lintels; built 1817; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 19, 1973; HABS DC-62; within Georgetown HD*

Foxall-McKenney House
3123 Dumbarton Avenue, NW
Large Federal house built by Henry Foxall for his daughter Mary Ann on her marriage to Samuel McKenney; free-standing, 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with dormers, Flemish bond, pedimented portico; center hall plan with fine interiors; built 1819; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-66; within Georgetown HD*

Edward Linthicum House
3019 P Street, NW
Federal house built by merchant and civic leader Edward M. Linthicum (occupied 1826-46); home of Thomas Corcoran (brother of W.W. Corcoran), 1846-56; 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with pedimented dormers, Flemish bond, stone lintels with rosettes, elliptical-arched doorway, colonettes, side and fan lights, stone steps; built 1826; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Williams-Addison House
1645 31st Street, NW
Built c. 1850; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Francis Dodge House (Hammond Court)
1517 30th Street, NW
Built 1850-53 (Downing & Vaux, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Robert Dodge House
1534 28th Street, NW
Built 1850-53 (Downing & Vaux, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-246; within Georgetown HD*

Dougall House
3259 R Street, NW
Built 1854 (Adams & Haskins, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Scott-Grant House
3238 R Street, NW
Built 1854; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Cooke's Row
3007-3029 Q Street, NW
Built in 1868 for Henry D. Cooke, first territorial governor of the District of Columbia (Starkweather & Plowman, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-182*

Stevens-Billings Houses
3025-27 N Street, NW

Built c. 1870; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Alexander Melville Bell House
1525 35th Street, NW
Large mid-19th century town house purchased in 1881 by Alexander Graham Bell as a residence for his father and stepmother; frequented by Bell while using rear carriage house as a laboratory (*see Volta Laboratory*); used after his father's death in 1905 as a library and laboratory; vacated 1920, sold by the Volta Speech Association; terraced corner site, 3 stories, flat roofed, with scored stucco facades imitating stone; bracketed Italianate cornice, front veranda of cast iron lacework, projecting console lintels; built 1854, architect unknown; south wing separated from property in 1950s; north addition in 1983; restored in 1989; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

ESTATES

Bowie-Sevier House
3124 Q Street, NW
Federal era mansion built c.1800 by Washington Bowie, ship owner and godson of George Washington; sold at auction 1890 to John Sevier, descendent of 1st Tennessee Governor; 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with dormers, Flemish bond, pedimented door with fanlight, generous grounds; built 1805, enlargements in 1956-57 for the Episcopal Church Home demolished ca. 2000; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-60; within Georgetown HD*

Dumbarton House (National Society of Colonial Dames of America; Bellevue)
2715 Q Street, NW
Built c. 1800; moved 1915; restored 1931; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 28, 1991; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-10*

Evermay (Samuel Davidson House)
1623 28th Street, NW
Federal mansion built by Samuel Davidson, real estate speculator and owner with David Burns of land occupied by the White House and Lafayette Park; 2-1/2 stories, gable roof, end chimneys, Flemish bond, bracketed eaves, side & elliptical fanlight; extensive formal gardens; built 1801-04 (Nicholas King, architect), remodeled 1811-18, Victorianized 1877, restored to Federal appearance 1923, additions 1961; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 3, 1973; HABS DC-61; within Georgetown HD*

Dumbarton Oaks
3101 R Street, NW
Built 1801 for William H. Dorsey, first judge of Orphan's Court; home of John C. Calhoun while Vice President; home of Brooke Mackall 1826-46; named The Oaks by Col. Henry M. Blount; alterations by Frederick Brooke (1921); gardens by Beatrix Farrand; *DC listing November 8, 1964; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); within Georgetown HD*

Tudor Place
1644 31st Street, NW
Among the foremost Federal era mansions in the nation, designed by William Thornton, architect of the U.S. Capitol; architectural composition notable for sculptural treatment of mass and void; built for Thomas Peter (Mayor of Georgetown 1789-98) and his wife Martha Parke Custis, granddaughter of Martha Washington; construction financed by inheritance from the President; sited at crest of hill on large estate with lawns and gardens; main house with end pavilions connected by loggias; stuccoed brick facades with spare detail; exceptional south facade dominated by round temple-style porch with domed roof, Tuscan columns; unusual floor plan, fine interior finishes; wings built c. 1794, remodeled with construction of main house c. 1815-16?; virtually unaltered; *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15,*

1966; HABS DC-171; within Georgetown HD

Mackall Square
1633 29th Street, NW
Estate with one-room deep main house and Greek Revival Ionic portico built c. 1820 for Benjamin Mackall; rear wing mid-18th century; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-164; within Georgetown HD*

Mackall-Worthington House
3406 R Street, NW
Built 1820 for Leonard Mackall; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

CEMETERIES AND PARKS

Mount Zion Cemetery (Methodist Episcopal Burying Grounds; Female Union Band Society Graveyard)
27th & O Streets, NW
Established 1809; includes Old Methodist Burying Ground and Female Union Band Society Graveyard established 1842 as benevolent association to provide burial for free blacks; leased for 99 years in 1879; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing August 6, 1975; within Georgetown HD*

Oak Hill Cemetery
30th & R Streets, NW
Established 1848; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-249 (gatehouse); see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); within Georgetown HD*

Oak Hill Cemetery Chapel
30th & R Streets, NW
Built 1850 (James Renwick, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-172; within Oak Hill Cemetery and Georgetown HD*

Van Ness Mausoleum
Oak Hill Cemetery, 30th & R Streets, NW
Built 1833 (George Hadfield, architect); moved 1872-3 from original site on H Street, NW; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 17, 1982; HABS DC-169; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); within Oak Hill Cemetery and Georgetown HD*

Dumbarton Oaks Park and Montrose Park
R Street between 30th and 31st Streets, NW
Established 1911; *NR listing May 28, 1967, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Georgetown HD*

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

See:
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE: ***Georgetown University: Healy Building***
RELIGIOUS LIFE: ***Mount Zion United Methodist Church*** *and* ***Georgetown Historic District:*** *Ebenezer A.M.E. Church (1856) at 2727 O Street NW; Alexander Memorial Baptist Church and Parish Hall (ca. 1870) at 2709 N Street NW; First Baptist Church of Georgetown (1882) at 2701 Dumbarton Street NW (HABS DC-241)*
PUBLIC SCHOOLS: ***Georgetown Historic District:*** *Wormley School (1885) at 3331 Prospect Street NW, and Phillips School (1890) at 2720 N Street NW*
CEMETERIES AND PARKS: Mount Zion Cemetery

WASHINGTON COUNTY (BEFORE 1895)

Washington County was established with the founding of the District of Columbia, and included all of the outlying portions of the District not included within the City of Washington or Georgetown. In 1846, Congress and President Polk relinquished Alexandria County to Virginia. The county existed as an administrative unit until 1895.

PREHISTORY

Historic Context: Prehistoric archaeological resources in the District of Columbia document the evolution of Native American cultures and settlement patterns in the area. Archaeological evidence suggests the following cultural periods:

Paleo-Indian (10,500 to 8,000 BC). Coniferous forest dominated the landscape. Small semi-nomadic groups exploited seasonal food resources in a subsistence pattern based on hunting and gathering, supplemented by fishing. Large fluted projectile points and other artifacts from this period have been found at hunting camp and kill sites along the Anacostia River and eastern shore of the Potomac south of the confluence with the Anacostia.

Archaic (8,000 to 1,100 BC): Hardwood forest dominated the landscape. A warmer climate and changed vegetation supported a gradual shift from seasonal exploitation to more permanent settlement. Riverine food processing sites were linked with smaller transitory camps in various habitats near seasonally abundant resources. Artifacts and data have been retrieved from the Potomac Palisades and sites along the Anacostia River.

Woodland Adaptation (1,100 BC to 1600 AD): Gradual changes in lifestyle ultimately led to large permanent agricultural villages, usually at stream confluences close to large tracts of fertile, easily tilled soil. There were also outlying hamlets and farmsteads as agriculture intensified. Pottery making appeared early in the period, and ossuary burial practices were introduced later. Artifacts and data have been recovered from investigations at Barney Circle, Howard Road, Giesboro Point, and Greystone in the Rock Creek valley.

Quarries: Throughout the prehistoric period, Native Americans used quartz and quartzite to make a wide variety of tools. Soapstone, quartz, and quartzite outcroppings in the Rock Creek valley supported a series of prehistoric quarries and work sites. The largest site, Rose Hill Quarry in Soapstone Valley, is now largely destroyed. Piney Branch quarry is the largest boulder quarry.

European Contact and Abandonment (1608 to 1730): European contact dates from explorer John Smith's 1608 visit to the village of Nacochtanke, a dispersed settlement of about 80 families living in clusters of pole and bark houses amid agricultural fields. The densest settlement appears to have been on the site of the Pepco Power Plant at Giesboro Point, and there was a small fortified enclosure with a chief's house and religious structures, probably located near Sousa Bridge. The village gave its name to the Anacostia River and became an important center of Euro-Indian trade before its destruction in the mid-17th century.

Reservation 13 Archaeological Site
19th and Massachusetts Avenues, SE
Prehistoric; *DC designation March 16, 1988; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; DC ownership*

Potomac Palisades Archaeological Site [NR only]
Vicinity of Foxhall Road and MacArthur Boulevard
Prehistoric; *NR listing April 15, 1982; US ownership*

See also ***Rock Creek Historic District:*** *Piney Branch Quarry*

THE AGRARIAN ECONOMY

See also ***Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP:*** *Abner Cloud House (1801)*

Peirce Still House
2400 Tilden Street, NW
Built 1811; 1924; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 6, 1990*

Peirce Mill
Tilden Street & Beach Drive, NW
Built 1820, 1829; restored 1934-36; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969; HABS DC-22; within Rock Creek Park HD; US ownership*

Peirce Springhouse and Barn
2400 block of Tilden Street, NW
Built 1829; restored 1934-36; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 25, 1973; within Rock Creek Park HD; US ownership*

See also:
Linnaean Hill, Cloverdale
Rock Creek Park Historic District: *Linnaean Hill Stable and Outbuildings (1823), Garage (1936), Peirce Mill Bridge (1872/95/1921), and Peirce Mill Dam (1904-05)*

Wetzell-Archbold Farmstead (Anne Archbold Cabin)
4437 Reservoir Road, NW
Built c. 1843-50; *DC designation March 15, 1989, NR listing April 19, 1991; HABS DC-126*

See also ***Dent Springhouse*** *(1845)*

COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES

Rosedale (Uriah Forrest House)
3501 Newark Street, NW
At the urging of his wife Rebecca Plater Forrest, Revolutionary War Colonel Uriah Forrest moved from Georgetown to build this country homestead off the Frederick Turnpike. Originally part of Pretty Prospect, which Forrest purchased in 1792 with Benjamin Stoddert, and William Deakins Jr. Though he lost a leg at the Battle of Germantown in 1777, Forrest did much of the work with the help of five servants. The farmhouse, built about 1793, incorporates a small stone cottage dating from about 1740, predating Georgetown's Old Stone House. Forrest died in 1805, and the estate remained in the family until 1920. *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing May 8, 1973; within Cleveland Park HD*

Anthony Holmead Archaeological Site
Mitchell Park, 23rd & S Streets, NW
Remains from c. 1795-1900; *DC designation April 27, 1986, NR listing April 27, 1995; Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

See also ***Roosevelt Island:*** *Analostan plantation site (ca. 1796; HABS DC-28)*

The Rest (Lyles-Magruder House)
4343 39th Street, NW
Built c. 1800, perhaps earlier; remodeled in 19th century; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

Whitehaven (Thomas Main House)
4928 Reservoir Road, NW
Built c. 1805; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

Woodley (Maret School)
3000 Cathedral Avenue, NW
Built c. 1805; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-52*

The Highlands (Zartman House; Sidwell Friends School)
3825 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Built 1817-27; altered 1840; altered 1935 (Peabody, Wilson & Brown, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972*

Linnaean Hill (Joshua Peirce House; Peirce-Klingle Mansion)
3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW, in Rock Creek Park
Built 1823; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 10, 1973; HABS DC-11; within Rock Creek Park HD and Greystone Enclave; US ownership*

Jackson Hill (Holt House)
Adams Mill Road, NW, on National Zoo grounds
Built prior to 1827; alterations by Glenn Brown, W.R. Emerson, and Hornblower and Marshall (1890-1901); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 24, 1973; HABS DC-21; within National Zoological Park HD; US ownership*

Bellair (Brooks Mansion)
901 Newton Street, NE
Built c. 1840; addition 1894; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing July 17, 1975; DC ownership*

*See also **Anderson Cottage** (Corn Rigs, 1843)*

Springland (Henry Hatch Dent House)
3550 Tilden Street, NW
One of a very few antebellum structures remaining in the former Washington County, this brick house is a notable example of the vernacular country house architecture of mid-19th century gentleman builders. It was erected by former U.S. Assistant Attorney General Henry Hatch Dent and his wife, Ann Maria Adlum Dent, daughter of John Adlum, the most important figure in American viticulture (and owner of the neighboring estate named *The Vineyard*). The house is also significant as the residence of James MacBride Sterrett (1847-1923), who married the Dent's daughter Adlumia. Sterrett was a prominent writer and professor of religion and philosophy at Columbian College (now the George Washington University), and a founder and first rector of All Souls Episcopal Church. During the time Sterrett lived at the house, from 1891 until his death, he wrote several of his books on Hegelian idealistic philosophy. Built circa 1845, with an addition circa 1891; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 9, 1990*

Dent Springhouse
3517 Springland Lane, NW
This simple structure from about 1845 is a rare example of a once-common rural appurtenance vital for protecting water sources and providing cold storage for food. About 12 feet square and built of granite fieldstone, it stands in a swale below the Dent House, enclosing the source of a tributary stream of Rock Creek. The spring is now dry, but the water trough inside and exiting the house is well preserved. *DC designation June 25, 2002; NR listing August 21, 2003*

Ingleside (Stoddard Baptist Home)
1818 Newton Street, NW
Built c. 1850 (Thomas U. Walter, architect); *DC designation June 7, 1979, NR listing January 8, 1987; within Mount Pleasant HD*

Cloverdale (Peirce Shoemaker House)
2600 Tilden Street, NW
Built c. 1810; remodeled 1876, 1910; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 9, 1990*

*See also **Frederick Douglass NHS** (Cedar Hill, 1855-59)*

Twin Oaks
3225 Woodley Road, NW
Built 1888 (Francis Allen, architect); *DC designation May 18, 1983, NR listing February 5, 1986; within Cleveland Park HD*

Owl's Nest
3031 Gates Road, NW
Owl's Nest, a handsome and imposing Shingle-style residence, is a rare artifact from the beginnings of suburban development on the fringe between Washington's earliest inner suburbs and its rural hinterlands. Built as a rural country house for journalist William L. Crounse, Owl's Nest and its exceptional wooded grounds illustrate the gradual transition of the former Washington County from farmsteads to scattered suburban country houses on large lots, to more dense suburbs on a planned system of gridded streets. Designed by Appleton P. Clark, Jr., a significant native architect, it is one of the city's best examples of this style, exhibiting the complex asymmetrical massing, wide sheltering roofs, massive stone walls, and contrasting wood-shingled surfaces that characterize the style. Built in 1897, the house and its hilltop setting above the old Grant Road have been remarkably little changed. *DC designation April 26, 2001*

TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS

Grant Road Historic District
Roughly the section of Grant Road from Wisconsin Avenue to Brandywine Street, NW (includes 4426, 4430, 4434, 4537, 4543, 4547, 4555, 4561, and 4565 Grant Road; 3831 and 3837 Albemarle Street, 3812 Brandywine Street, and 4425 Wisconsin Avenue, NW)
The Grant Road Historic District encompasses a distinctive remnant of the settlement that once stretched out along the country roads crisscrossing Washington County. During the Civil War, the road helped link the ring of earthen forts defending the Capital, and afterwards it was integrated into the substantial community at Tenleytown. The road retains the narrow meandering character and shifting grade of a rural byway, and it is still fronted by modest late-19th century frame houses, including the former Post Office and General Store on Wisconsin Avenue. Extant residences include well-preserved examples of "I"-houses, Italianate boxes, and various side- and front-gabled folk house forms. Buildings date from 1860 to 1931. *Designated February 28, 2002*

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Rock Creek Church Yard and Cemetery
Webster Street and Rock Creek Church Road, NW
Established 1719; *DC designation January 21, 1977, NR listing August 12, 1977; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Saint Paul's Episcopal Church (Rock Creek Church)
Rock Creek Church Road & Webster Street, NW
Built 1775; remodeled 1864; burned & restored 1921; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-47; within Rock Creek Cemetery*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption May 23, 2002, NR adoption July 21, 2003*

By the end of the Civil War, small one-room and two-room frame buildings were constructed along the major roads that cut through the rural landscape of Washington County. Typically, an acre or half-acre of land was considered sufficient for each school. *(See main discussion of Public School Buildings beginning under THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION)*

Conduit Road School
4954 MacArthur Boulevard, NW
Built 1864, rebuilt 1874; *DC designation May 22, 1973, NR listing November 30, 1973; US ownership*

ASYLUMS AND CAMPUSES

Soldiers' Home, Main Building (Sherman Building)
Rock Creek Church Road & Upshur Street, NW
First dormitory at the Soldier's Home; composite edifice of three buildings; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Soldiers' Home NHS*

Scott Building (Sherman Building South): Built 1852-57 (Barton S. Alexander, architect); clock tower and third floor added in 1869 (Edward Clark, architect)
Annex: Built early 1880s
Sherman North: Built 1889-91

Soldiers' Home National Historic Site (U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home)
Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street, NW
Product of a quarter-century effort (initiated in 1827) by prominent military and political figures to provide relief to old and disabled soldiers; only remaining military asylum of three established in 1851; *NHL designation November 7, 1973; NR listing February 11, 1974; DC listing March 3, 1979; HABS DC-353; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Sherman Building South (Main Building): Built 1854-57 (Barton S. Alexander, architect); tower added 1869; *see separate listing above*
Anderson Cottage (Corn Rigs): Built c. 1811, altered 1897 and 1923; *see separate listing*
Quarters #1: Built 1854-57 (Barton S. Alexander, architect)
Quarters #2: Built 1854-57 (Barton S. Alexander, architect)

Saint Elizabeths Hospital [National Register only]
2700 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE
Established in 1852; *NR listing April 26, 1979, NHL designation December 14, 1990; US ownership under transfer to DC*

West Lodge (1856)
Boundary Wall (1858-1869)
Center Building (Built 1860; Thomas U. Walter, architect)

East Lodge (1861)
Civil War Cemetery (1864-66)
Gatehouse (1874)
Patient's Circulating Library (1883); moved and enlarged 1904, renovated 1928-29
Dining Hall for Detached Buildings (1885-86)
Fire Engine House (1889-91, moved 1905)
Burroughs Cottage (1891)
Administration Building and 11 Lettered Buildings (built 1903; Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects)
Nichols, White, and Eldridge Buildings (1930s)
Continuous Treatment Buildings (9 buildings; built 1940s)

Gallaudet College Historic District
Florida Avenue between 6th and 9th Streets, NE

World's only liberal arts college for the hearing impaired, founded in 1857 as Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; well-preserved romantic landscape campus designed in 1866 by Olmsted, Vaux & Co. (on site of estate named Kendall Green); includes excellent examples of High Victorian Gothic collegiate architecture; monument to founder Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, pioneer educator of the deaf (Daniel Chester French, sculptor); includes approximately 10 buildings c. 1866-1885; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing September 10, 1974, NHL designation September 16, 1985; HABS DC-300; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

President's House
7th Street & Florida Avenue, NE

Built 1867 (Vaux & Withers, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing February 15, 1974; HABS DC-303; within Gallaudet College HD*

Chapel Hall
7th Street and Florida Avenue, NE

Built 1874-77; Frederick Clarke Withers, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation December 21, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-301; within Gallaudet College HD*

EARLY SUBURBS

Anacostia Historic District
Roughly bounded by Martin Luther King Avenue on the west, Good Hope Road on the north, Fendall Street and the rear of the Frederick Douglass Home on the east, and Bangor Street and Morris Road on the south

One of the city's first suburbs, incorporated in 1854 as Uniontown (with later expansions); initially a working-class community dominated by Navy Yard employees; most early houses free-standing or semi-detached frame structures with front porches and Italianate detail; also includes brick row houses, two business streets with early-20th century commercial buildings, Frederick Douglass Home on hill overlooking neighborhood; contains approximately 550 buildings dating from c. 1854-1930; *DC designation November 27, 1973 (expanded February 3, 1978), NR listing October 11, 1978*

Takoma Park Historic District
Roughly bounded by Aspen Street on the south, Piney Branch Road and 7th Street on the west, and Eastern Avenue on the northeast

DC designation September 18, 1980 (effective November 28, 1980); NR listing June 30, 1983; contains approximately 160 contributing buildings c. 1883-1940

Cady-Lee House
7064 Eastern Avenue, NW

The 22-room Queen Anne style frame house designed by architect Leon Dessez is one of the largest and most

elaborate Victorian houses built in the new commuter suburb of Takoma Park. The house was built in 1887 by Washington real estate and insurance salesman Henry Cady and his wife, Lucinda, and remained in the family until the death of their daughter Mary Cady Lee in 1975. It is notable for its exuberant turreted and gabled exterior, with wraparound porches, imbricated shingling and clapboarding, turned posts, balustrades, spindle work, corbelled chimneys, and finials. The interiors are also well preserved. *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing May 28, 1975; within Takoma Park HD*

Hilleary Burrows House
4520 River Road, NW

This 1897 Queen Anne style house is perhaps the only documented example of a Victorian pattern book house in the city. It was built for Tenleytown resident Hilleary T. Burrows according to a design by H. Galloway Ten Eyck, a prominent Newark, New Jersey architect, who published two editions of residential designs. The house is one of the original structures in American University Park, and an exemplar of the middle-class residences erected in the new metropolitan Washington suburbs in the mid 1890s. It is sited on a generous lot next to Fort Bayard Park at the River Road entrance to the city, and remains one of the most visible and best-preserved homes in the area. The wraparound front porch with its robust turned posts is particularly fine. *DC designation August 23, 2001*

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION (1860-1877)

THE CITY PLAN

The Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant Plan; L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)
*See main entry for the **L'Enfant Plan** under THE FEDERAL CITY*

With the outbreak of war between the Union and the Confederacy, many of the city's public grounds became vital to the survival of the city and the Union. Open spaces became ideal campsites for troops protecting the capital, and crude encampments, barracks, temporary offices, and hospitals were erected on them. What little planting and landscaping had been completed before the war was damaged or neglected. Roads, bridges, and the city streets were also vital to the war effort, and suffered under the abuse. To expedite traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue, Congress chartered the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to run streetcar tracks from Georgetown to the Capitol and Navy Yard on the same gauge as the railroad.

Following the war, Congress and the city returned their attention to improving and beautifying the city's infrastructure. Jurisdiction of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds was transferred from civilian control to the Army Corps of Engineers in 1867. Brigadier General Nathaniel Michler (1827-81) was placed in charge, and although Michler's reports never mentioned L'Enfant by name, his respect for the integrity of the original plan is evident. Michler advocated landscaping the wide avenues as elegant boulevards after the fashion set in Europe.

While devising a scheme for the improvement for the avenues, Michler acknowledged parks and small reservations created by the road system as an integral feature of the original plan. He also recognized that the original plan had been misinterpreted when the Mall was divided into segments by intervening streets, and recommended that these streets be tunneled under the Mall. He also suggested, in 1870, that the Potomac flats should be reclaimed. Michler recommended the creation of rectangular parks at McPherson and Farragut Squares, the creation of the circular parks at Thomas, Scott, and Dupont Circles, and the development of parks in the hitherto neglected public reservations east of the Capitol.

Congress further committed to improving the Capitol with two important laws in 1870 and 1871. In 1870, Congress formed the Parking Commission and allowed private encroachment on many of L'Enfant's wide streets and avenues under a system that remains in effect today. The legislation enabled a large percentage of the right-of-way to be maintained and improved by the owners or occupants of the abutting properties, effectively narrowing the width of the street area requiring federally funded improvement. In 1871, Congress formed a Territorial Government for the city, and during the next four years, under Henry D. Cooke as territorial governor and Alexander Shepherd as head of the Board of Public Works, the city undertook an extraordinary program of public works before it was dissolved due to debt and shame. Nonetheless, Shepherd's improvements drastically changed the face and reputation of the city and inspired decades of growth, investment, and improvement.

Parks and places improved during the Civil War and Reconstruction include:

McPherson Square (Reservation 11): This square was largely unimproved before 1867, when the Vermont Avenue roadway was removed and two triangular reservations combined to create a rectangular park, named the following year in honor of General Winfield Scott. In 1871, however, the roadway was reinstalled under Alexander Shepherd, and the next year, the site for the statue of Scott, authorized when Congress named the square in his honor, was changed to its present location. In 1873, however, Congress authorized a statue of General James McPherson, and named the square in his honor. The rectangular park was recreated by 1876, when the statue was unveiled. The park was relandscaped in 1892, and again in about 1920; the walkways

were repaved in 1931. *HABS DC-680; see also McPherson Statue*

Thomas Circle (Reservations 65-67): This circle was defined by fencing in 1869, and first graded and planted by 1871, when it was known as Memorial Circle after the trees planted in honor of several states. In 1877, the circle was renamed as the site of a memorial to General George H. Thomas, and the statue was erected in 1879. The circle was redesigned in 1911, again in 1940 with the construction of the Massachusetts Avenue tunnel, and further in 1952 when 13th Street was cut through. *HABS DC-687; see also Thomas Statue*

Farragut Square (Reservation 12): This square was designated as the site for a statue of Admiral David Farragut in 1871, and the first improvements were made in 1872, including a central ellipse and Connecticut Avenue roadway through the square. The roadway was removed when the statue was erected in 1881, and the layout of the square remains largely unchanged from that time. The park was one of several refurbished in the 1960s with an allocation under First Lady Ladybird Johnson's beautification program. *HABS DC-671; see also Farragut Statue*

Lincoln Park (Reservation 14): Pierre L'Enfant intended the large rectangular square situated one mile east of the Capitol as the location of an itinerary column, from which distances to the federal city would be measured. A plan for the park was first devised in 1855, but the square was little more than a refuse heap until the Civil War, when it became the site of a Union hospital. Congress officially designated the reservation as Lincoln Square in 1866, and the park was enclosed and landscaped between 1872 and 1875. The Emancipation statue was installed in 1876. The park was redesigned in 1931, and again in 1974 with the erection of the Mary McLeod Bethune statue by Robert Berks. *HABS DC-677; see also Emancipation Statue*

Logan Circle (Reservation 153): The circle was first laid out in 1872, with lawn and trees, gas-lit walks, and an ornamental fountain. By 1879, it was known as Iowa Circle. The landscaping was redesigned in 1901, when the statue of Major General John A. Logan was installed; Congress officially renamed it Logan Circle in 1930. Traffic lanes for 13th Street were cut through the circle in 1950, but were removed in 1985, allowing for restoration of the circle to its historic size. There are four smaller adjacent reservations. *HABS DC-339; see also Logan Statue*

Rawlins Park (Reservation 13): Rawlins Park was first improved in 1873, in preparation for the statue of General Rawlins in 1874. The area around the park remained largely undeveloped, however, and in 1886, at the request of veterans, the statue was removed to Market Square. The park was redesigned and 1916-17, coincident with the construction of the new Interior Department building on its north. The new design, by Office of Public Buildings and Grounds Landscape Architect George Burnap, featured a central fountain, in a deliberate departure from the Victorian habit of placing an equestrian statue in the center of the park. With the demolition of the Center Market in 1931, the statue of Rawlins was returned to the park in 1931. Construction of the New Interior Department Building, and consequent street widening, occasioned another redesign and reconstruction of the park, by landscape architects Donald Klein and Leland Bartlett, in 1935-38. *HABS DC-683; see also Rawlins Statue*

Scott Circle (Reservation 63): The circle was first improved in 1873 and the statute of General Scott placed in 1874. The flanking smaller Reservations 62 and 64 were graded and planted in 1874, and improved in 1901-02 in conjunction with the installation of the Daniel Webster and Samuel Hahnemann memorials. The entire area was refurbished in 1911-12, and further alterations made with the construction of the 16th Street underpass in 1941-42. *HABS DC-684; see also Scott Statue, Webster Statue, and Hahnemann Memorial*

Dupont Circle (Reservation 60): The circle first known as Pacific Circle was first improved in 1873-76, and streetcar tracks were laid along its south side from P Street to Connecticut Avenue in 1874. The circle was renamed with the dedication of a statue of Admiral Dupont in 1884, but the statue was removed in 1917 and replaced in 1921 with the present marble memorial fountain designed by Daniel Chester French. The small brick rest room was built on the adjacent Reservation 59 to the west of the circle was built in 1930. The streetcar underpass was completed in 1949, with access stairs in Reservation 59 and Reservation 61 to the east

of the park, and the Connecticut Avenue underpass was completed in 1950. *HABS DC-669; see also Dupont Fountain*

Samuel Gompers Memorial Park (Reservation 69) and **Reservation 68 (Edmund Burke Park):** The two major trapezoidal reservations on Massachusetts Avenue between 10th and 12th Streets, NW, were first improved in 1875, and landscaped by the 1880s. Quarter-round concrete coping replaced the perimeter post-and-chain enclosures in 1904. The statue of Edmund Burke was erected in Reservation 68 in 1922, and the statue of Samuel A. Gompers was in 1933. Reservation 69 was officially designated Samuel Gompers Memorial Park in 1955. *HABS DC-675*

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Capitol
Capitol Grounds
See main entry for ***The Capitol,*** *including the dome completed during the Civil War, under THE FEDERAL CITY*

Capitol Landscape Structures
Landscape structures on the Capitol Grounds (Frederick Law Olmsted, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership*

Spring Grotto: Built c. 1879
Herdic Stations: Horse trolley waiting stands built c. 1876 (*HABS DC-75*)
Lamp Standards and Fountains: Lamp standards (*HABS DC-77*), East Front fountains (now planters), Flamingo Fountain, retaining walls, and curbing; built c. 1877
Ventilation Towers: Designed c. 1873, constructed c. 1888

West Terraces and Steps
Built 1874-75 (Frederick Law Olmsted, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership*

State, War and Navy Building (Old Executive Office Building)
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Built 1871-88 (Alfred B. Mullett, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 4, 1969, NHL designation November 11, 1971; HABS DC-290; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

See also the ***Patent Office***

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

See ***Old City Hall,*** *PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and PUBLIC SERVICES*

THE MILITARY

Civil War Fort Sites and Fort Circle Park System
Includes Batteries Kemble and Ricketts; Forts Bayard, Bunker Hill, Carroll, Chaplin, Davis, DeRussy, Dupont, Greble, Lincoln, Mahan, Reno, Slocum, Stanton, Stevens, and Totten; and connecting park system 1861-65; 1902; 1926
DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 15, 1974 (documentation revised September 13, 1978); US ownership

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW

Established 1864; *NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented April 4, 1980), DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership*

Army Medical Museum and Library
6825 16th Street, NW

One of the first American institutions dedicated to military medical research, the Army Medical Museum and Library was established in 1862 by Surgeon General William A. Hammond. It represented a major scientific research effort dealing with the immense medical problems posed by the Civil War. By providing centralized study of medical specimens, it was intended to help reduce the loss of life in warfare. The institution was first housed in Ford's Theater, and then on the Mall at 7th Street and Independence Avenue, in an 1886 Romanesque Revival building designed by architects Cluss and Schulze. When that building was demolished in the 1960s, the collections were moved to Walter Reed Army Medical Center. *NHL designation January 12, 1965 (collections only), NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing March 3, 1979; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses); see also Walter Reed Army Hospital, Institute of Pathology*

Old Naval Hospital (Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars)
9th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, SE

Built in 1865-66, this 50-bed hospital was intended to serve Civil War naval forces on the Potomac, and remained in hospital use until 1911. It was probably built on the site of an earlier hospital. From 1920 to 1963, it served as the Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars, a private home founded by Civil War veterans to provide temporary shelter to veterans, including those pressing pension claims in the capital. The 3-story red brick Italianate structure is composed as a central block with projecting front and rear pavilions and porches, mansard roof, quoins, and molded cornice. The fenced and landscaped grounds include a detached stable. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 3, 1974; US ownership (DC-administered); within Capitol Hill HD*

See also ***Pension Building***

PUBLIC WORKS

Washington Aqueduct
Along MacArthur Boulevard, NW; Pennsylvania Avenue NW at Rock Creek

The city's first water system followed soon after New York's Croton Aqueduct (1837-42), and Boston's Cochituate Aqueduct (1846-48). It was built from 1852 to 1863, placed in service in 1864, and with later alterations remains in service today. A superlative illustration of early military involvement in the civil sector, the aqueduct epitomizes the emergence of the Army Corps of Engineers into the field of public works and consequent major economic influence. It is also a monumental engineering achievement of designer, engineer, and Civil War Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. The aqueduct system includes a masonry dam at Great Falls, six bridges including the 220-foot masonry arch at Cabin John (the world's longest masonry arch when built), a mile of tunnels, twelve miles of conduit, brick air vents, and various control facilities. The water supply crosses Rock Creek and enters the city at the Pennsylvania Avenue (Meigs) Bridge, where it passes through arched cast-iron conduit tubes that also support the bridge. 1861-62, originally exposed, the conduit is partially concealed by a 1916 granite bridge façade).

The District portion of the aqueduct includes Dalecarlia Reservoir, a nine-foot diameter masonry conduit under MacArthur Boulevard (originally Conduit Road), and Georgetown Reservoir. Notable structures include the inscribed sluice tower at Dalecarlia Reservoir, superintendent's house at Dalecarlia, and Georgetown Reservoir with its air vent and Castle Gatehouse (built 1901). Contributing structures date from 1853 to 1880. *NR listing September 8, 1973, NHL designation November 7, 1973, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see also* ***Castle Gatehouse*** *and* ***Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway:*** *Meigs Bridge (1861-62/1916) over Rock Creek*

LINCOLN AND THE ASSASSINATION

Anderson Cottage (Corn Rigs; President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument)
Soldiers' Home Grounds, Rock Creek Church Road & Upshur Street, NW

Anderson Cottage, built in 1843 as a summer residence for prominent Washington banker George W. Riggs, Jr., was purchased by the United States Army in 1851 for use as its first home for disabled and retired veterans. From 1862 to 1864 it served as President Lincoln's summer retreat. In July of 1862, President Lincoln wrote his second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation at the cottage. Few alterations have been made to the Gothic Revival style building since the time of Lincoln's residence, although a portion of the cottage currently serves as office space for the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Soldiers' Home NHL; designated the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument on July 7, 2000; HABS DC-353; US ownership*

Ford's Theatre National Historic Site

Site of the first presidential assassination, which removed Abraham Lincoln's national leadership at a crucial moment at the end of the Civil War; ensuing policy of military reconstruction and severe treatment for the former Confederacy augmented generations of bitterness between north and south; assassination by actor John Wilkes Booth accentuated the disreputable image the American stage suffered in the late 19th century in rural and small town areas; *NHS designation and NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented January 21, 1982); DC designation June 19, 1973; included within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

Ford's Theatre (and Lincoln Museum)
511 10th Street, NW

Site of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865; originally Ford's New Theatre, built by Baltimore theater entrepreneur John T. Ford on the site of the First Baptist Church (built 1833, abandoned 1859, converted 1862 to Ford's Atheneum, burned 1862); construction begun in 1863 (James J. Gifford, builder-architect); modeled after design of Baltimore's Holliday Street Theatre; unfinished building seized July 1865 by order of the Secretary of War; interior stripped out August 1865 and converted to three-story office building housing Army Medical Museum and Surgeon General (1866-87); section of interior collapsed in 1893 killing 22; facade and other alterations in 1894; used for storage until transferred to National Park Service in 1931; restored in 1967 to 1865 appearance; 3 stories, brick, gable roof with prominent ventilators, pedimented facade with brick pilasters, arcaded street level, cast iron and stone Italianate trim; *DC listing November 8, 1964, HSR 1963, HABS DC-82; included within Ford's Theatre NHS and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Lincoln Museum and Library
Housed at Ford's Theatre

Collection of books and artifacts related to Lincoln and the assassination, begun by Osborn H. Oldroyd; original group of 3000 items augmented by artifacts from trial of conspirators, later acquisitions; opened in 1892, purchased by US government in 1926, moved to Ford's Theatre in 1932; *DC listing November 8, 1964, included within Ford's Theatre NHS and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Petersen House
516 10th Street, NW

The house where Abraham Lincoln died was built in 1849 by German immigrant tailor William Petersen. Petersen died in 1871, and in 1893 the house was occupied by the District of Columbia Memorial Association, formed to honor the martyred president. After Congress purchased the property in 1896, it housed the Oldroyd collection of Lincolniana and became a tourist attraction. In 1933, it was transferred to National Park Service. The three-story brick house, distinguished by its Greek Revival door surround and (replicated) Seneca sandstone steps, was restored in 1959. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-165; located within Ford's Theatre NHS and the Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Star Saloon (South Addition) at 509 11th Street: 3-story brick addition to Ford's Theatre, originally an interconnected lounge, bar, and restaurant; unadorned flat facade with cast iron pilasters at storefront; built 1863, first floor occupied by the Star Saloon 1863-65; demolished 1930, rebuilt 1967

Campbell Building (517 10th Street): 3-story commercial building, built in 1878 for plumber Robert G. Campbell, occupant until 1902; pressed brick Victorian facade with side piers, corbelled broken pediment; storefront altered; *added to NHS June 7, 1971*

Mary Surratt House
604 H Street, NW
Built c. 1840; *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Downtown HD*

PARKS

*See **L'Enfant Plan:** Lafayette Square, Mount Vernon Square, Washington Circle, McPherson Square, Thomas Circle, Farragut Square, Lincoln Square, Logan Circle, Rawlins Park, Scott Circle, Dupont Circle, and other Reservations*

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Civil War Monuments

The heroic outdoor statuary honoring participants in the Civil War constitutes an outstanding collection of 19th and early 20th century memorial sculpture. Most are equestrian statues or standing portrait figures in the realistic style, executed in bronze with classically embellished stone bases. Placed strategically in public parks, they exemplify both the spirit of the L'Enfant Plan and the role of the national capital as a commemorative setting. Whether commissioned by veterans' groups or by Congress, most are by leading sculptors of the day, and although varied in artistic quality, they provide an unsurpassed historical record of public sentiment in the aftermath of the war. *NR listing September 20, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.; Jacob, Testament to Union)*

Winfield Scott Statue (Scott Circle, NW): The equestrian statue of Brevet Lt. General Winfield Scott commemorates "Old Fuss and Feathers," the Mexican War hero who ended his half-century career in 1861, after brief command of the Union armies at age 75. Congress appropriated $35,000 for the statue the year after Scott's death in 1866, and it was cast from bronze cannon captured in Mexico. Erected in 1874, the statue by New York sculptor Henry Kirke Brown depicts the elderly general on his favorite mare (at the last minute, rendered a stallion). The monolithic granite base was carved from the largest stone yet quarried in America. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and the Sixteenth Street HD; see also Soldier's Home*

John Rawlins Statue (Rawlins Park, 18th & E Streets, NW) The standing figure of Major General John A. Rawlins honors the longtime friend, trusted adviser, and aide-de-camp of General Grant. Rawlins died of tuberculosis in 1869 while serving as Grant's Secretary of War. Prodded by the President, Congress authorized $10,000 for the statue in 1872, and French-born Philadelphia sculptor Joseph A. Bailly (or Bailey) was selected by competition. The statue depicts Rawlins in uniform holding his field glasses and sword. It was erected in 1874, but after veterans found the surroundings unsuitable, it was moved to various sites on Pennsylvania Avenue from 1880 until 1931, when it returned to Rawlings Park. The reflecting pool and landscaping were added in 1938 after completion of the Department of the Interior. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Emancipation Monument (Lincoln Park, NE/SE): Financed entirely by contributions from freed slaves, Emancipation was the city's principal memorial to Abraham Lincoln until 1922. The inscription records that freedwoman Charlotte Scott began the campaign to erect the monument with a contribution of five dollars "being her first earnings in freedom and consecrated by her suggestion and request on the day she heard of

President Lincoln's death to build a monument to his memory." The sculptural group by Thomas Ball depicts Lincoln holding the Emancipation Proclamation with arms outstretched as a freedman—modeled after Archer Alexander, the last escapee captured under the Fugitive Slave Act—rises from his knees upon breaking free of his shackles. To supplement the $18,000 in donations assembled by the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, Congress appropriated $3,000 for the granite pedestal designed by Major O.E. Babcock. The monument was dedicated on the anniversary of the assassination in 1876, with President Grant, many dignitaries, and a huge crowd in attendance to hear Frederick Douglass give the oration. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and the Capitol Hill HD*

James McPherson Statue (McPherson Square, NW): The bronze equestrian statue of Brigadier General James B. McPherson honors the Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, killed in 1864 on the outskirts of Atlanta. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee raised $23,500 for the statue, sculpted by Italian-born Louis Rebisso of Cincinnati. Congress contributed $25,000 for the granite base and pedestal, designed by O.E. Babcock. The statue was cast from bronze cannon captured in the Battle of Atlanta. At the dedication attended by President Hayes in 1876, General William T. Sherman presided and General John Logan delivered the main address. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

See also:

Congressional Cemetery: *Arsenal Monument (1865).* The marble figure of a grieving woman atop a tall shaft and pedestal commemorates the 21 women workers killed by the explosion of an ordnance factory at the Washington Arsenal. The 1864 disaster was the city's worst loss of life during the Civil War. The monument was funded by public subscription and built by stone carver Lot Flannery.

Old City Hall: *Abraham Lincoln Statue (1868).* The marble standing portrait by Lot Flannery is the city's first public monument to Lincoln, and the nation's oldest extant memorial to the martyred president. Sponsored by a committee of business and civic leaders that formed immediately after the assassination, it was funded by local donations from a citizenry truly shocked by the assassination but also insecure about alleged Southern sympathies. The monument was dedicated with great fanfare on the third anniversary of the assassination, with President Johnson, many dignitaries, and a huge crowd in attendance. Flannery, an Irish immigrant and stone carver, ran a successful local business, but his statue raised high in the air on a tall column—in the style of a cemetery monument—was later considered hopelessly naïve. It was reinstalled on a simple pedestal in 1923.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE

Howard Hall, Howard University (Gen. Oliver Otis Howard House)
607 Howard Place, NW

Sole survivor of four original campus buildings at Howard University, founded in 1866 to admit students without regard to sex or color, but with a special commitment to the education of African-Americans; residence of General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, member of the First Congregational Church of Washington (where establishment of the school was first proposed), and third university president (1869-74); symbolizes dedication to making the advantages of higher education available to all; representative of Howard's history as a center of higher education and its exceptional role in preparing African-American professionals in law, medicine, engineering, teaching, and the ministry, and other fields; built 1867; 3 stories, Second Empire style of brick on granite foundations, with corner tower; *DC designation July 24, 1973, NR listing February 12, 1974, NHL designation May 30, 1974; HABS DC-284*

BANKING AND BUSINESS

See also:

Banks and Financial Institutions
Oriental Building Association
Downtown Historic District: *May Office Building (1869, altered 1909, façade only) at 501 7th Street NW, and*

Second National Bank Building (ca. 1876, altered 1910) at 509 7th Street NW

LeDroit Block (F Street, NW, South Side of 800 Block)
800-10, 812, 814-16, and 818 F Street; 527 9th Street, NW

Group of five related commercial buildings representative of the earliest development of F Street as the city's commercial core; built after the completion of the large-scale municipal improvements undertaken by the Board of Public Works in 1871-74; illustrates renewed civic aspirations of post-Civil War era; rich, animated facades introduce congenial human scale enhancing the monumentality of the L'Enfant Plan and nearby General Post Office and Old Patent Office; includes one of the city's oldest office buildings and work by noted local architects; built 1875-92; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing April 2, 1974; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

LeDroit Building (800-10 F Street): Commercial office building erected in 1875 by A.L. Barber & Co., builders of suburban LeDroit Park; rare example of pre-elevator office building design; major work of noted local architect James McGill; housed McGill's office until 1882; corner site, 3 stories with raised basement of shopfronts, three main entrances; exceptional facade design with fully glazed lower floors, colonnaded main floor supporting brick upper facades with triple "Palladian" windows, rhythmic window surrounds; free Italianate adaptation of classical detail; bracketed cornice with alternating triangular and curved pediments, applied lettering; well-preserved interiors with original layout and finishes; *HABS DC-212*

812 F Street: Commercial row building; 3 stories, pressed brick facade with bracketed and pedimented cornice in Eastlake manner; Italianate window hoods; built 1875 (probably by architect James McGill); occupied in 1877 by stationer J. Bradley Adams, former tenant of the LeDroit Building

Adams Building (814-16 F Street): Commercial row building erected in 1878 by stationer J. Bradley Adams; used as store by Adams until 1888, residence until 1892; 2 stories, pressed brick facade with Eastlake window hoods; heavy projecting cornice with integral sign band; probably by architect James McGill; *HABS DC-214*

818 F Street: Commercial row building erected in 1881 by owner J. Bradley Adams; 3 stories, cast iron facade with heavy projecting cornice; possibly by architect James McGill; *HABS DC-215*

Warder Building (527 9th Street): Early elevator building erected in 1892 by B.H. Warder, wealthy Ohio manufacturer of farm implements, who moved to Washington to invest in real estate; intended for use as offices, apartments, and stores; built 1892, Nicholas T. Haller, architect; housed Haller's office, many patent agents; labor unions and DC Communist Party during 1940s; 6 stories, brick with arcaded base, horizontally banded upper floors, Romanesque Revival detail; intact interiors with iron cage elevator; *HABS DC-216*

COMMERCE

Eastern Market (and Interiors)
7th Street & North Carolina Avenue, SE

One of three remaining public markets, constructed on a model market plan developed by the city's premier post-Civil War architect; important document of civic improvement during the prolific public works era of Boss Shepherd; notable achievement in the development of modern, clean, and efficient public services; spurred development of commercial and residential growth in the area; addition a notable work of the Office of the Building Inspector; *DC listing November 8, 1964; DC designation of interiors August 21, 1991 (includes North Hall, Center Hall, and South Hall with stairhall, "apartments," Market Master's Office on mezzanine, and basement); NR listing May 27, 1971, supplemented March 24, 1995; HABS DC-291; within Capitol Hill HD; DC ownership*

South Hall: Built 1871-73, Adolph Cluss, architect; Italianate style, red brick, one story with hipped roof, round and arched windows, deep corbels, robust expression; open-span interiors with exposed trusses,

utilitarian finishes; vaulted brick basement; cast iron structural elements, monitor skylights
North and Center Halls: Built 1908, Snowden Ashford, architect; similar design with more classical detail

Western Market [demolished]
21st & K Streets, NW
Built c. 1872; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968*

Northern Liberty Market [demolished]
5th & K Streets, NW
Built 1874 (James McGill, architect); burned and heavily altered in 1946; *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list July 24, 1968; demolished 1988; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

See also ***Downtown HD/Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*** *(7th Street NW),* ***Capitol Hill HD*** *(Pennsylvania Avenue and 8th Streets SE), and* ***Mount Vernon Square HD*** *(7th Street NW)*

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Luther Place Memorial Church (and Luther Statue)
1226 Vermont Avenue, NW, at Thomas Circle
Distinctive Gothic Revival church impressively sited on Thomas Circle; notable example of post-Civil War architecture; triangular form, robust massing with large octagonal tower facing circle, smaller side towers, and buttressed facades of quarry-faced red sandstone; fan-shaped auditorium with wooden ceiling arches, cast iron columns, Gothic tracery, and stained glass; built 1870-73 for the Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church; original design by Judson York modified by architects John C. Harkness and Henry S. Davis; dedicated 1874; towers completed early 1880s; bronze statue of Martin Luther erected 1884; major repairs in 1904 after fire; subsequent interior alterations; parish house built 1951 (Luther M. Leisenring, architect) on site of Memorial Hall built 1867-68 (Judson York, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Greater Fourteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Nineteenth Street Baptist Church [demolished]
19th & I Streets, NW
Built in 1871 on the site of Washington's first Baptist Church (built 1802); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1976; HABS DC-357*

Adas Israel Synagogue
3rd & G Streets, NW
City's first synagogue, erected by the orthodox Adas Israel congregation (established 1869); notable example of the city's early vernacular religious architecture; dedication attended by President Grant; 2 stories, brick with gable roof, cantilevered wooden apse, cylindrical cupola, and tall unevenly spaced windows; main interior on 2nd floor includes original Ark of the Law; constructed 1873-76 (Max Kleinman, draftsman; J. William & Co., contractor), used by Adas Israel until 1907; moved from 6th & G Streets in 1969; now the Lillian & Albert Small Jewish Museum; *DC listing March 7, 1968; NR listing March 24, 1969; HABS DC-173*

Church of the Ascension and Saint Agnes
1215 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Excellent and well-preserved example of High Victorian Gothic design; strong architectural presence on a major avenue; work of noted Baltimore architects Dixon & Carson; polychrome facades of white marble with pink and orange sandstone trim, lancet windows, multiple buttresses and pinnacles, 187-foot main spire; home of Ascension Parish (organized 1845); served from 1902-12 as seat of Episcopal bishop prior to construction of Washington Cathedral; built 1874-75; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 19, 1984; within Shaw HD*

Saint Luke's Episcopal Church
15th & Church Streets, NW

City's first independent black Episcopal church, established 1879 by Rev. Alexander Crummell (1819-98), one of the foremost African-American scholars of the 19th century, pioneer in the establishment of an African-American tradition of scholarship, spokesman for black liberation, and founder in 1897 of the American Negro Academy; epitomizes founder's view of the church as an institution fostering social change, education, and self-help; major work of Calvin T.S. Brent, city's first African-American architect; Early English Gothic style, gable-roofed with rough-cut random bluestone walls, red-and-white sandstone trim, lancet windows; long nave with cast iron columns, exposed roof framing, oak paneling, stained glass; built 1876-79; *NR listing May 11, 1976, NHL designation May 11, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Greater Fourteenth Street HD*

Saint Patrick's Church
10th & G Streets, NW

The first Catholic parish in the federal city, located on land purchased in 1794. Built 1872-84 (Laurence J. O'Connor, architect); additions in 1904 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Downtown HD*

Immaculate Conception Church, School, Rectory, and Residence
707 and 711 N Street, NW; 1315 and 1317 8th Street, NW

Founded in 1864, Immaculate Conception was the first mission church of Saint Patrick's, organized to serve the Roman Catholic population in the sparsely settled area north of Mount Vernon Square, including parts of Washington County beyond. Its establishment reflects the growth of the Irish immigrant population in the capital, and presages the rapid postwar expansion of the city north of Massachusetts Avenue. The four architecturally related buildings typify the urban Catholic model, with the church as a centerpiece surrounded by buildings for education and religious orders. The group is a fine example of Gothic Revival and related ecclesiastical architecture, and is associated with notable pastors including its founder, Rev. J. Walter, who was the confessor and defender of Mary Surratt after Lincoln's assassination. *DC listing July 24, 1968; designation expanded November 21, 2002 to include school, rectory, and residence; NR listing September 17, 2003; HABS DC-285; within Shaw HD*

Immaculate Conception Church: The Gothic Revival church is a restrained design distinguished by its soaring tower, rhythmic buttresses, and repetitive bays of unusually large stained glass windows. The design is attributed to Edward Clements, a builder with ties to the prolific Washington architect Adolph Cluss (designer of the contemporaneous and similar Calvary Baptist Church). The major portion of the brick and cast iron church, including the pressed brick front, was built in 1871-74, but for lack of funds the tower was not completed until 1904-05, with exterior work continuing to 1910 and interior finishes to the 1930s.

Immaculate Conception Boys' School: Built in 1908 on the site of the original church (dating from 1864-65), the boys' school is a three-story Tudor Revival building by architect B. Stanley Simmons. The three-bay façade of red brick with brownstone trim is dominated by a central entrance and copper oriel between octagonal towers, with large banks of classroom windows in the flanking bays.

Rectory (1315 8th Street, NW): Built before 1873, the three-story, flat-fronted Italianate rowhouse with pressed brick façade, bracketed wooden cornices, and iron stoop is typical of the residential building forms of the period.

Convent (1317 8th Street, NW): Built between 1874 and 1878, the three-story Italianate/Queen Anne rowhouse is adjacent to the rectory, with a pressed brick façade and similar cornices, but with a full-height hexagonal bay and more vertical proportions. The convent housed the Sisters of Charity in charge of the girls' school, Immaculate Conception Academy, which relocated in 1872 to a new building at 8th and Q Streets, after outgrowing its shared quarters in the original church.

Saint Dominic's Church
630 E Street, SW
Built 1865-75 (Keeley, architect); rebuilt after 1885 fire; restored after 1929 fire; *DC listing July 24, 1968*

See also:
GEORGETOWN (1751-1895): RELIGIOUS LIFE
Downtown Historic District: *Calvary Baptist Church (1864-66) at 777 8th Street NW*
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Saint Joseph's Catholic Church (1868) at 2nd & C Streets NE, Greater Mount Zion Church (1869) at 609 Maryland Avenue NE, Mount Joy Baptist Church (ca. 1875) at 514 4th Street SE*
Blagden Alley and Shaw Historic Districts: *Salem Baptist Church (ca. 1875) at 917 N Street NW*

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Old Masonic Temple
901 F Street, NW
Built 1868-70 (Cluss & Kammerheuber, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1974; HABS DC-218; within Downtown HD*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption May 23, 2002, NR adoption July 21, 2003*
The history of public education in the District of Columbia follows the course of the city's growth itself. The public school system dates from 1804, only four years after the Federal government occupied the city. President Jefferson headed the first board of trustees. Since then, the school system grew as the city developed, and in the process the educational offerings expanded to address the diverse needs of the city's population.

Despite the high level of interest in the public schools, the early school system remained small and housed in makeshift quarters. As late as 1855, the school buildings were described as ill-adapted for educational purposes and deficient in space. For African-American children, conditions were worse. The black schools developed in 1807 under the sponsorship of private citizens and religious groups. The schools were quartered in churches and in other buildings that had been built for non-educational purposes.

By the end of the Civil War, however, the District embarked on an ambitious plan to erect modern schoolhouses and a system of free public education that would be unsurpassed in the nation. The postwar era was marked by the construction of a distinctive group of major school buildings, unlike anything that had been built previously in Washington. This new physical presence was accompanied by the restructuring of the schools to create a graded system, high schools, and a normal school. During this period, the school system inaugurated a policy of relatively small buildings for the lower grades, reflecting the modest and widely scattered population of the District. Even as the population became more dense, the small elementary school was entrenched in the sympathies of the local citizenry, and this policy endured.

In 1862, Congress had provided for a system of public schools for black students, under a separate superintendent, but it was not until 1865 that the first public schoolhouse for African-American students was constructed. By 1874, the separate school systems were merged into a single entity for all of the schools of Washington City, Georgetown, and Washington County. The city gradually overcome the challenges of a rapidly increasing population and unreliable Congressional funding to construct substantial systems for both white and black schools, although the allocation of funds between the white and black schools remained a serious point of contention that affected location, design, and operations of the schools. A limited form of separation of the sexes also endured well into the 20th century, and its vestiges can be seen in separate boys' and girls' entrances in many school buildings

(See further discussion of Public School Buildings under WASHINGTON COUNTY, THE VICTORIAN CITY, THE CITY BEAUTIFUL, THE NEW DEAL CITY, and THE MODERN CITY)

Benjamin Franklin School (and Interiors)
925 13th Street, NW

Built from 1865-69, Benjamin Franklin School was the flagship of a group of seven modern urban public school buildings constructed between 1862 and 1875 to house, for the first time, a comprehensive system of free universal public education in the Capital. The innovative *Rundbogenstihl* ("round-arched style") design by Washington's preeminent German-American architect Adolf Cluss won international awards for modern public school design at the 1873 Vienna, 1876 Philadelphia, and 1878 Paris World Expositions. The building was the site of Alexander Graham Bell's "photophone" experiments in 1876, and housed the city's first designated high school in 1880. It served as an elementary school until 1925, and housed the administrative headquarters of the school system from 1928 to 1968. The polychrome exterior, fully restored in 1990-92, is composed as a massive central block with side wings and facades of red brick and limestone, with turreted octagonal ventilation towers, patterned mansard roof, and cast iron trim including a bust of Franklin. Impressive volumetric spaces constitute the most important features of the interior. Notable are the broad twin staircase (reflecting the practice of segregating the sexes), the Great Hall with remains of the original frescoes in an architectural *trompe l'oeil* design, and the remarkable timber-frame roof truss system. Other features reflect both the original design and later adaptations in response to changing educational and administrative uses, evolving aesthetics, and technological advances. *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing April 11, 1973; NHL designation June 19, 1996; DC designation amended to include interiors September 26, 2002; HABS DC-289*

Thaddeus Stevens School
21st Street between K and L Streets, NW

One of city's oldest surviving elementary schools for African-American students, named after Pennsylvania congressman and abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens; built 1868, enlarged 1883, largely rebuilt 1896; *DC designation June 20, 1972; DC ownership*

Charles Sumner School
17th & M Streets, NW

One of three post-Civil War black schools, named in honor of Charles Sumner, Massachusetts Senator and ardent abolitionist who attempted unsuccessfully to ban segregated schools and public facilities in city; temporary home of the M Street High School; awarded medal for design at 1873 Vienna Exposition; headquarters for Superintendent and Board of Trustees for Colored Public Schools of Washington and Georgetown; "modernized Norman" style; built 1871-72, Adolph Cluss, architect; renovated 1984-85; *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing December 20, 1979; DC ownership*

PUBLIC SERVICES

Old Engine Company No. 6
438 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built c. 1860; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing September 5, 1975; HABS DC-88; DC ownership*

NEIGHBORHOODS

Mount Vernon Square Historic District
Roughly bounded by 1st Street, New York Avenue, 7th Street, and M and N Streets, NW

One of two remaining fragments of a formerly contiguous neighborhood around Mount Vernon Square, this residential and commercial enclave derives its origins from scattered growth on what was once the city's fringe.

Many of its oldest buildings are simple, flat-fronted frame houses built by working-class owners. By the Civil War, the area grew into an economically and racially mixed neighborhood, served by the public market in the square and the streetcar line along 7th Street. Bay-fronted brick and stone rowhouses, and fancy mercantile facades on 7th Street date from the prosperous Victorian years. At the same time, poorer residents continued to cluster in modest homes on the narrow side streets cut through large blocks. Owner-built homes predominate; a notable exception is the full block of 53 houses developed by T.F. Schneider in 1890. By the early 20th century, the character of the neighborhood began to shift as auto repair shops, laundries, and warehouses sprang up along the increasingly busy New York Avenue traffic artery. The district effectively conveys the mosaic of overlapping social, racial, and workplace communities that characterize historic Washington. It includes 429 contributing buildings in a variety of architectural styles ca. 1845-1945; *DC designation July 22, 1999 (effective September 7, 1999), NR listing September 3, 1999*

Seventh Street, NW, East Side of 1000 Block

1005, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1015-1/2, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027-31,1033, and 1035 7th Street, NW; 649 and 651 New York Avenue, NW

Commercial buildings built 1862-1938; *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing February 2, 1984; within Mount Vernon Square HD*

Shaw Historic District

Roughly bounded by 7th and 9th Streets, L Street, 11th and 12th Streets, and Rhode Island Avenue, NW

The larger of two remaining fragments of a formerly contiguous neighborhood around Mount Vernon Square, this district stretches north of downtown along the old streetcar lines on 7th, 9th, and 11th Streets. The neighborhood developed mostly after the Civil War as an economically and racially mixed community, with buildings of diverse quality in a rich variety of architectural styles. Rowhouses dominate a streetscape punctuated by churches, apartment buildings, and a few commercial strips. Owner-built homes are scattered throughout, but most of the housing stock is speculative construction, reflecting late-19th century mass-production technology and a taste for more elaborate building form and embellishment. There are approximately 450 contributing buildings, dating from c.1833 to 1932. *DC designation July 22, 1999 as part of an expanded district including the Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD (effective September 7, 1999); NR listing September 9, 1999 as Mount Vernon West Historic District; DC designation amended December 16, 1999 to create a separate Shaw Historic District*

Blagden Alley/Naylor Court Historic District

Bounded by 9th, 10th, M, and O Streets, NW

This district of residential, commercial, and service structures is notable for the network of alleyways enclosed behind a facade of middle-class residential streets. In isolated and cramped conditions, amid the stables and warehouses, such alleys provided habitation for the working poor. Blagden Alley in particular inspired humanitarian reformers to eradicate the deplorable living conditions that these alleys came to embody. While African-Americans were disproportionately represented in the alley population, the area developed as an economically and racially mixed neighborhood with a rich variety of architectural styles and diverse quality. The district includes dwellings of freed slaves, examples of black real estate ownership prior to emancipation, and houses like the home of Blanche K. Bruce, the first African-American to serve a full term as U.S. Senator. There are approximately 150 buildings, c. 1833-1941, and sites with archaeological potential; *DC designation September 19, 1990 (effective November 13, 1990), NR listing November 16, 1990; designation superseded by an expanded DC district July 22, 1999 (effective September 7, 1999); NR listing amended September 9, 1999 to create a larger Mount Vernon West Historic District; original DC designation reinstituted December 16, 1999; see also Shaw HD*

See also ***Capitol Hill HD, Lafayette Square HD****, and* ***Logan Circle HD***

LARGE HOUSES AND MANSIONS

Morrison and Clark Houses (Soldiers, Sailors, Marines & Airmen's Club; Morrison-Clark Inn)
1013-15 L Street, NW
Built c. 1865; bays added to 1015 L in 1867, part of cupola removed 1894, porch added 1917, side entry added 1923; houses connected 1930; *DC designation February 22, 1972, NR listing March 19, 1991; within Shaw HD; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

Michler Place
1739-1751 F Street, NW
Built 1870-71; largely demolished c. 1980 (facade fragments remain); *DC designation January 18, 1979; HABS DC-340*

Gray-Payne House [demolished]
1601 I Street, NW
Built c. 1874; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968; HABS DC-79; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

See also ***Oscar W. Underwood House*** *(1870s)*

EARLY SUBURBS

LeDroit Park Historic District
Roughly bounded by Rhode Island and Florida Avenues on the south, Howard University on the west, Elm Street on the north, and 2nd Street NW on the east
Early example of a planned, architecturally unified suburban subdivision; important concentration of houses designed by noted local architect James McGill in the style of A.J. Downing; home of many educators at Howard University and other prominent African-American Washingtonians; site of early efforts to achieve equal housing in a segregated white neighborhood; includes approximately 100 buildings c. 1873-1910; *DC designation November 27, 1973, NR listing February 25, 1974; HABS DC-287*

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

See:
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE: ***Howard University (Howard Hall)***
RELIGIOUS LIFE: ***Saint Luke's Episcopal Church***
PUBLIC SCHOOLS: ***Stevens School, Sumner School***
NEIGHBORHOODS: ***Mount Vernon Square HD, Shaw HD, Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD,*** *and* ***Shaw HD***

THE VICTORIAN CITY (1878-1900)

THE CITY PLAN

The Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant Plan; L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)

*See previous discussion of the **L'Enfant Plan** under THE FEDERAL CITY and THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION*

With the demise of the territorial government and the Board of Public Works in 1874, responsibility for the streets, bridges, and other public works reverted to a temporary Board of Commissioners until a more permanent municipal government was established by the Organic Act of June 11, 1878. The Organic Act vested executive power in three Commissioners, including an officer of the Army Corps of Engineers, known as the Engineer Commissioner, who was placed in charge of the repair and improvement of streets, avenues, and other public rights of way. Throughout the 1880s and 1890s, the Commissioners and Army Corps continued to improve the city's infrastructure. By 1881, most of the avenues had some type of pavement, and within the next decade, most streets in the northwest quadrant were paved with asphalt as far north as Florida Avenue. By the end of the century, development gradually approached the outer limits of the L'Enfant Plan.

The federal Office of Public Buildings and Grounds was responsible for the executive mansion grounds as well as the city's parks and bridges. As the larger city parks were improved, the OPB&G heeded L'Enfant's recommendation for making them the locations of statues and memorials. Parks were further embellished with exotic flowers, trees, and shrubs, although the lush plantings of the Victorian era gave way to sparser plantings toward the turn of the century. Another responsibility of the OPB&G was to identify and maintain the small, usually triangular federal reservations that resulted from the layout of new roadways and landscaped "parking" areas within the broad street rights-of-way. Scores of these plots were created where the diagonal avenues intersected grid streets; an 1883 listing described 246 federal reservations of various sizes, shapes, and states of improvement. Comprising a total of 408 acres, 38 were described as highly improved, 47 were partially improved, and the remaining 161 were vacant and unimproved. This list was updated in 1887 and 1894, when 301 reservations were enumerated, 92 of which were highly improved, 41 partially improved, and 168 unimproved. While few of the triangular reservations were large enough for extensive landscaping, they were laid out with simple lawns or planting beds, often with perimeter iron fencing.

Parks and places improved during these years include:

Seward Square (Reservations 38-43): This square was not developed as a rectangular park because of the trolley tracks laid along Pennsylvania Avenue during the Civil War in 1862. The Avenue was paved through the square in 1872, and the triangular reservations may have been graded and planted by 1876. In 1883, the Office of Public Buildings & Grounds proposed rerouting of the streetcar and roadway to create a rectangular park, but this did not occur. The square was known as Seward Place by that time (presumably in honor of Lincoln's Secretary of State), but it was not formally named Seward Square until 1903, when a grassy median was added along the streetcar tracks. Fifth Street was removed from the park in 1963, and the park was relandscaped in 1975, after completion of Metro construction. *HABS DC-685*

Stanton Park (Reservation 15): By 1871, the park at the intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland Avenues was known as Stanton Place, in honor of Lincoln's Secretary of War. The first improvements were made to the park in 1878-79, in preparation for the statue of Revolutionary War General Nathaniel Greene, placed in 1879. The park was redesigned in a more formal manner in 1921, and subsequent changes were made in 1930. In 1964, at the prompting of Ladybird Johnson's beautification program, the park was refurbished and playground equipment was installed on the west side. *HABS DC-686; see also Greene Statue*

Folger Park (Reservation 16): The park on North Carolina Avenue between 2nd and 3rd Streets, SE, was first improved in 1879-85. President Arthur requested that the park be named after Charles J. Folger, his late Secretary of the Treasury. The Works Progress Administration redesigned the park in 1936, and this design remains largely intact today. *HABS DC-672*

Reservations 44-49: The large unnamed rectangular open space at the intersection of South Carolina and Pennsylvania Avenues SE, was first improved in the 1880s, as six triangular reservations. By 1894, all of the reservations had been enclosed with cast-iron post-and-chain or post-and-pipe fences and planted with trees and shrubs, except for No. 47 in the southeast corner, which was finally improved in 1903. As at Seward Square, the presence of streetcar tracks along Pennsylvania and turning south on 8th Street precluded development of the space as a rectangular park. In 1969, South Carolina Avenue was discontinued through the square, creating four redesigned reservations. Reservation 44/45 is now the location of the Eastern Market Metro station. *HABS DC-670*

Garfield Park (Original Appropriation No. 17; Town House Square; Reservation 17): L'Enfant proposed a "grand cascade" in the large, irregularly shaped area where Virginia, New Jersey, and South Carolina Avenues converged at the city canal, probably because the site contained several natural springs. It was acquired as one of the original Federal appropriations, apparently for use as the seat of city government. The square was first improved from about 1883-87, but maintenance of the area proved difficult given its proximity to industrial uses. In 1892, it suffered further damage when the Grand Army of the Republic camped there during its annual reunion. Beginning in 1903, the 24-acre park was pared to about 9 acres by land transfers to the Pennsylvania Railroad, for construction of the Capitol Power Plant in 1905, and for construction of the Southeast/Southwest Freeway in 1969. Much of the present landscape plan, including a small lodge house, dates from 1916. *HABS DC-674*

Marion Park (Reservation 18): The rectangular park at South Carolina Avenue and 5th Street was first graded and planted in 1885, although the present layout dates from 1964. It was named in honor of the distinguished South Carolina Revolutionary War soldier Francis Marion, nicknamed the Swamp Fox. *HABS DC-679*

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Auditor's Building Complex
14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
Built 1878-80 (James G. Hill, architect); addition 1891, demolished 1988; addition 1900-01; *DC designation February 26, 1974, NR listing April 27, 1978; US ownership*

Pension Building (National Building Museum)
4th, 5th, F & G Streets, NW
Built 1882-87 (Montgomery Meigs, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation February 4, 1985; HABS DC-76; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Library of Congress
10 1st Street, SE
Built 1886-97 (Smithmeyer & Pelz; Edward P. Casey, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation December 21, 1965; exempt from NR listing; HABS DC-351; US ownership*

Old Post Office
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Built 1891-99 (Willoughby J. Edbrooke, architect); renovated 1978-81; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 11, 1973; HABS DC-135; within Federal Triangle and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

Government Printing Office
North Capitol Street between G and H Streets, NW

Massive headquarters of U.S. government printer, located on this site since its organization in 1861; imposing composition of exceptional architectural strength on northern approach to U.S. Capitol; influential in development of surrounding residential area; original building Italian Renaissance Revival style; red brick with brownstone and ornamental terra cotta trim; repetitive, rhythmic arcaded facades; cast iron door & window frames; built 1899-1904, James G. Hill, architect; extension and one-story garage/storage building built c.1926, Louis A. Simon, architect; annex built 1938-40, Louis A. Simon; *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

See also ***The Capitol*** *(interiors, 1870s and 1880s)*

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

See ***Old City Hall*** *(addition, 1881-83),* ***O Street Market,*** *PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and PUBLIC SERVICES*

THE MILITARY

U.S. Naval Observatory Historic District (New Naval Observatory)
Massachusetts Avenue at 34th Street, including the entire Observatory Circle campus except the Vice President's Residence

The U.S. Naval Observatory fills a place in the field of practical astronomy not occupied by any other organization in the United States. One of the world's foremost astronomical institutions, the observatory has established a long-standing and illustrious reputation based on its primary role in precise timekeeping and fundamental astronomy, or the calculation of the exact position of celestial bodies. Since 1893, when it relocated from Foggy Bottom, the institution has been located on a hilltop campus north of Georgetown. The ten original buildings that comprised the observatory complex, all but one of which survive, were designed by the famed American architect Richard Morris Hunt, and are his only buildings in Washington, D.C. The observatory is nationally significant for its architecture and for the importance and continuity of its scientific work.

The site for the observatory was acquired in 1881, and the complex was begun in 1888 and occupied in 1893. After the initial period of construction, the site developed quite gradually, with small buildings constructed as needed to house new instruments or functions. More significant physical changes have occurred during wartime. During World War I, the observatory's longstanding role in the maintenance, repair, and testing of instruments increased dramatically, as many more instruments were needed to equip naval ships and airplanes, and the Navy could no longer rely on European manufacturers for specialized components such as optical glass. The Nautical Instrument Shop, established in 1913, and the Aviation Section, created in 1917, were significant to the war effort, as was the observatory's continuing role in supporting naval navigation and convoy shipping. Modest improvements to the grounds continued during the 1920s and 1930s, and in the early 1930s, the observatory began a modernization program as part of an effort to create a stronger program for abstract scientific investigation. As the observatory's functions expanded again during World War II, a cluster of new buildings was added at the southern edge of the site. During the postwar years, a modern instrument laboratory was built at the western edge of the campus. Buildings subsequent to the original construction were designed by the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks.

NR and NHL eligible; see Bibliography (Robinson & Associates, Intensive Level Survey)

Main Building (Building 1; James Melville Gillis Building): A masterful design by one of the most prominent and influential American architects of the late 19th century, the Main Building owes its unusual configuration of intersecting shapes to the unique technical and architectural challenges posed by the observatory program. The building houses four distinct elements—the elegant marble ashlar administrative

wing in the center, flanked by the conical-roofed cylindrical library at one end and the rock-faced marble observatory tower and corrugated metal transit house (Building 8) at the other. The administrative wing provides office space for administrative as well as professional staff performing the critical calculations that make astronomical data usable. The collection of the observatory library is one of the world's foremost astronomical collections, containing both current publications and rare books and periodicals dating back to the 15th century. The domed observatory tower houses the original 12-inch refracting equatorial telescope, supported on a massive foundation that extends down through the tower to bedrock. Both the observatory and the transit house (*see below*) have been significant in conducting the scientific work at the observatory. Designed between 1881 and 1887, the building was constructed in 1891-92. The spare and abstractly detailed façades are inspired by eclectic Neoclassicism.

Great Equatorial Building (Building 2): Built as part of the original complex to house the 26-inch telescope still in use, this is one of the most important scientific structures at the observatory. The rock-faced white marble building is composed of two interconnected parts, a small temple-like office wing in front of the domed observatory. The dome rotates a full 360 degrees, and the floor of the observatory can be raised or lowered with counterweights. The telescope was the largest in the world when built, and today it is the largest refracting instrument still in use. The lens dates from 1873 and was relocated from the old Foggy Bottom observatory. It has been used for observations of planetary features and moons, binary stars, comets, asteroids, novae, and occultations.

Clock House (Building 3) and Observator's Rooms (Buildings 4 and 5): Built from 1888-93, this attached group at the exact center of the observatory circle determined the plan of the entire complex. The Clock House, a small, gable-roofed granite building in the form of a Greek temple, housed the observatory's original master clock until about 1961. The Zero Mark, a small metal disk, is set into the center of the floor. The master clock, sealed in a vault for protection from external temperature, humidity, and barometric pressures, gave the extremely accurate time calculations that were broadcast daily to navigators, telegraph and telephone systems, and civil authorities. Since the delicate timekeeping instruments needed maximum protection from external vibrations caused by traffic or construction, an 1894 Act of Congress protected the circular area within 1,000 feet of the house from development. The flanking observator's rooms, connected to the clock house with short hyphens, supported the work of timekeeping and the two transit circle instruments by providing space for astronomers to rest, warm up, and perform calculations at night. The hip-roofed observator's rooms are similar to the clock house, and share a continuous stone foundation, but are constructed of wood. All three buildings were designed by Richard Morris Hunt as part of the original complex. A new time clock vault, added at the rear of the building in 1932, was part of a general modernization of the observatory. It allowed observation of the time clock through a periscope, avoiding the need to enter the vault.

Nine-Inch Transit House (Building 6), North Marker House (Building 29), and South Marker House (Building 30): Built to house the nine-inch transit circle telescope, the transit house was part of the original 1893 complex. It is one of the pair of transit houses located on either side of the Clock House because of their use in timekeeping and sensitivity to vibration and other interference. As originally designed, the transit house was a simple gabled box set on a high stone foundation, with corrugated metal sides and observation openings along the ridge and sides, enclosable with large flaps. Uninsulated metal walls were necessary to ensure even interior and exterior temperatures. The original nine-inch transit was one of the most important telescopes in the observatory, used in positional astronomy and in determining the fundamental celestial coordinate system in the early 20th century. In 1932-33, the roof was replaced with a lower gable that split open transverse to the ridge, by rolling on steel beams supported by external trussed buttresses. The original telescope was decommissioned in 1945 and replaced by a seven-inch transit from 1956 to the late 1960s. The north and south marker houses (circa 1893-1908) are small, square wooden sheds on brick foundations, placed at a precise distance from the transit house to shelter lights used in calibrating the instrument.

Six-Inch Transit House (Building 7), North Marker House (Building 27), and South Marker House (Building 28): Built to house the six-inch transit telescope, this transit house is the twin of the nine-inch transit house. For more than 100 years, the building housed the six-inch transit circle telescope, one of the

observatory's most important instruments, used in the creation of six fundamental star catalogues since 1924. The telescope was installed in 1898 and decommissioned in the mid-1990s, when the fundamental coordinate system for the northern hemisphere was completed. Like its twin, the transit house was altered in 1932-33; the north and south marker houses date from 1899 and circa 1900-08 respectively.

Transit House (Building 8): The transit house at the west end of the Main Building was originally similar to the other transit houses, sheathed in corrugated metal with an operable observation slit along the gable.

Boiler House (Building 17) and Dynamo House (Building 16): This connected structure includes one-story granite boiler house with brick smokestack, designed by Richard Morris Hunt as part of the original complex, and a brick dynamo house annex designed by Leon Dessez in 1891. Two floors were added to the dynamo house in 1917, when it was converted to an instrument repair shop. The observatory's nautical instrument work was a critical function during wartime.

Transit Laboratory (Building 25): This small gabled shed, made of metal with an operable roof, dates from about 1893. Its original use may have been related to the photo house and photoheliograph (now demolished), and it was also used as a portable transit house for longitude calculations.

Superintendent's Residence (Quarters A): *see separate listing for* ***Admiral's House***

Observers' Houses (Quarters B and C): Built in 1895-96, this duplex residence is one of the earliest buildings on the site, designed by noted Washington architect Will1am J. Marsh. Astronomer's residences, of which Quarters B and C are the best examples on the site, were crucial to the efficiency and productivity of the observatory, as proximity to the telescopes allowed astronomers to work at night whenever viewing conditions were optimal.

Foreman's House (Quarters D): Built in 1901, this American foursquare residence (with recent additions) was erected to house the foreman and captain of the watch.

Non-Magnetic House (originally Building 42, now Building 54): Built in 1918 in response to a shortage of magnetic compasses during the war, this small square wooden building with overhanging flared eaves was constructed without any iron or steel in order to allow for compass work. It was later converted to house clock vaults.

Astrographic Laboratory (Building 24) and Addition (nowBuilding 78; Simon Newcomb Laboratory): Built in 1932, the astrographic laboratory was one of three major scientific buildings constructed as part of the modernization effort in the early 1930s. It housed laboratory space, offices, and dark rooms for developing photographs. A large 1961 addition, the only major postwar building on the campus, houses the Time Service Division, Astrometry and Astrophysics Division, and Horological Museum. Atomic and quartz-crystal clocks used in modern timekeeping are housed here, as is the current Master Clock calibrated to an accuracy of one billionth of a second per day from instruments at various locations on the grounds.

Forty-Inch Telescope Dome (Building 39): Built in 1932, this structure housed the forty-inch Ritchey-Chrétien aplanatic reflecting telescope, one of the first of its kind and one of the largest telescopes in the country when installed. The building is hexagonal in plan, sheathed in corrugated metal, with a rotating observation dome. The original telescope was relocated to Arizona in 1955.

Instrument Repair and Storage Building (Building 52): This concrete industrial building from 1940-41 was a significant component of the World War II-era expansion of the observatory facilities, accommodating a more than 10-fold increase in employment in the Material Department. The building housed the observatory's nautical instrument repair, calibration, maintenance, and dissemination, which was critical to the war effort.

Mess Hall (Building 59): This one-story brick building was constructed as a cafeteria in 1942, in conjunction with the vast increase in the observatory's work in supplying navigational instruments during World War II. It

was an important support building associated with the wartime mobilization. The International style design features overhanging roofs, wraparound casement windows, and a recessed corner entrance flanked by circular windows.

Training Compass House (Building 55): Built in 1943 as a twin to the 1918 non-magnetic house, this structure was apparently built for the same reason—increased compass demand during wartime. It was also used subsequently for clock vaults.

Compass Adjustor's House (Building 61): This small rectangular hip-roofed wooden cottage on a brick foundation was built in 1943 for compass work.

Simon Newcomb Laboratory (Building 78): The two-story 1961 addition to the Astrographic Laboratory is the only major postwar building on the campus. It is flat-roofed with an observation dome; facades are precast paneled concrete, with abstract pilasters and trim reflecting to the design of the 1932 laboratory. The combined structure houses the Time Service Division, Astrometry and Astrophysics Division, and Horological Museum. Atomic and quartz-crystal clocks used in modern timekeeping are housed here, as is the current Master Clock calibrated to an accuracy of one billionth of a second per day from instruments at various locations on the grounds. *Eligible due to exceptional importance.*

Admiral's House, Naval Observatory
Massachusetts Avenue at 34th Street, NW

Official residence of the Vice President; constructed as the residence of the Naval Observatory superintendent (Quarters A); later the official residence of Chief of Naval Operations; 3 stories, brick with circular tower, veranda; built 1893 (Leon Dessez, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; US ownership*

PUBLIC WORKS AND PARKS

*See **L'Enfant Plan:** Seward Square, Stanton Square, Folger Park, Reservations 44-49, Garfield Park, Marion Park and other Reservations*

Bartholdi Fountain
2nd Street & Independence Avenue, SW

The elaborate tiered cast iron fountain by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, sculptor of the *Statue of Liberty*, has graced the grounds of the Botanic Garden since 1878. It was purchased by the federal government for $6,000 after being exhibited to great acclaim along with the right hand of *Liberty* at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The fountain exemplifies the fashion for civic embellishment in French Second Empire taste, while also demonstrating a virtuoso use of new technologies in public art. Rising 30 feet high above a marble pool, and originally plated in bronze, its three colossal caryatids hold aloft a large water basin, attended by tritons, reptiles, and dolphins. The garland of twelve light globes circling the rim of the basin was one of the first outdoor displays of electric lighting in the city and helped make the fountain a public attraction. *DC listing November 8, 1964, exempt from NR listing; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Castle Gatehouse, Georgetown Reservoir
Near intersection of Reservoir Road & MacArthur Boulevard, NW

Picturesque landmark constructed as part of turn-of-the-century improvements to the municipal water system; stands at the entry to the 4-mile water tunnel from Georgetown Reservoir to McMillan Reservoir; symbol of Army Corps contributions to city's public health; designed to resemble the 1839 insignia of the Army Corps of Engineers; built 1899-1901, restuccoed 1958; *DC designation January 29, 1974, NR listing March 13, 1975*

National Zoological Park
3001 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Major achievement of the late-19th century conservation movement, created for the preservation of endangered animals indigenous to the US; major component of the park system in the Rock Creek valley; important work of noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, with alterations by F.L. Olmsted, Jr.; site of major scientific investigations including experiments in zoology, anatomy, and aerodynamics; spacious and picturesque location a significant innovation in zoo design; influenced layout of curvilinear street pattern in surrounding area; established 1889, expanded 1921, 1923; approximately 15 buildings 1892-1940; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 11, 1973; US ownership*

Bird House: Built 1928 (Howland Russell/A.L. Harris, architects)
Reptile House: Built 1931, (A.L. Harris, architect)
Small Mammal House: Built 1937 by Public Works Administration (Edwin H. Clarke, consulting architect)

Rock Creek Park Historic District
Along Rock Creek and tributaries from National Zoo to D.C. boundary
(U.S. Reservation 339)

Established 1890; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 23, 1991; contains nine contributing buildings and 22 structures and objects dating from c.1791-1941; US ownership*

Piney Branch Parkway: Added 1924; roadway built 1935

Roads: Beach Drive (1897-1900), Ridge (Glover) Road (1899-1901), Wise Road (1900), Ross Drive (1902-03), Milkhouse Ford (1904), Morrow Drive (1911), Sherrill Drive (1921-25), Bingham Drive (1921-25), Joyce Road (1921-25)

Bridges: Peirce Mill Bridge (1872, altered 1895 and 1921), Grant Road Bridge (ca. 1898), Boulder Bridge (1901-03; W.J. Douglas, architect; *NR listing March 20, 1980*), Ross Drive Bridge (1907/68; *NR listing March 20, 1980*), Sixteenth Street Bridge (1907-10; *see Bibliography: Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.*), Pinehurst Bridge (1910-11, altered 1958), Morrow Drive Bridge (1911), Old Military Road Bridge (1929), Lyons Mill Bridge (1932), Rapids Footbridge (1934-35), Rolling Meadow Bridge (1934-35), Riley Spring Bridge (1934-35), Boundary Bridge (1934-35), Bluffs Bridge (1934-35)

See also ***East and West Potomac Parks Historic District:*** *Potomac Parks (reclaimed 1882-1912) and Tidal Basin (1885-1896)*

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Washington Monument
Monument Grounds

Built 1848-88 (Robert Mills, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

American Revolution Statuary

Heroic outdoor statuary commemorating figures of the American Revolutionary War; part of the city's outstanding collection of 19th and 20th century monuments by noted American and foreign sculptors; exemplifies the use of the national capital as a commemorative setting; all authorized and most paid for by Congress; includes both standing pedestrian and equestrian statues, strategically placed in public parks; most in bronze with classical bases, executed in the realistic style popular after the Civil War; *NR listing July 14, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Nathanael Greene Statue (Stanton Park, NE): Bronze equestrian memorial to Revolutionary War general and commander of the Army of the South; commissioned by Congress, dedicated 1877; Henry Kirke Brown,

sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Capitol Hill HD*

Benjamin Franklin Statue (12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW): Memorial to Franklin as printer, philanthropist, patriot, and philosopher; donated by Washington Post founder Stilson Hutchins in the name of America's newspaper publishers; marble standing figure on granite base; dedicated 1889 (Jacques Jouvenal, sculptor; J.F. Manning, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Marquis de Lafayette Monument (Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place, NW): Memorial to Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette, volunteer for American independence and Major General in the Continental army; bronze statue on carved marble pedestal, surrounded by figural groups of other French military commanders in the Revolutionary War; commissioned by Congress, completed 1891; Jean Alexandre Joseph Falquière and Marius Jean Antonin Mercie, sculptors; Paul Pujol, architect; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

Civil War Monuments

Heroic outdoor statuary commemorating figures of the Civil War; part of the city's outstanding collection of 19th and 20th century sculpture by noted sculptors; exemplifies the use of the national capital as a commemorative setting; all authorized and most paid for by Congress; includes primarily both standing pedestrian and equestrian statues, strategically placed in public parks; most in bronze with classical bases, executed in the realistic style popular after the Civil War; *NR listing September 20, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; See Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of DC; Jacob, Testament to Union)*

Navy-Peace Monument (Pennsylvania Avenue and 1st Street, NW): Erected 1877 (Franklin Simmons, sculptor; Edward Clark, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Major General George H. Thomas Statue (Thomas Circle, NW): Erected 1879 (John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Admiral David G. Farragut Statue (Farragut Square, NW): Erected 1881 (Vinnie Ream Hoxie, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Major General Winfield Scott Hancock Statue (7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW): Erected 1896 (Henry Jackson Ellicott, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Downtown HD, and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

See also:

Pennsylvania Avenue NHS: *Temperance Fountain at 7th and Indiana Avenue, NW:* This small water fountain was donated to the city by Henry Cogswell, a San Francisco dentist and investor, who gave similar fountains to other cities. The monument is in the form of a granite temple sheltering a drinking fountain in the form of bronze dolphins on a granite pedestal. A bronze water crane stands on the roof, above inscriptions exhorting faith, hope, charity, and temperance. The original fountain was cooled by ice and included a horse-watering trough. *HABS DC-240; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

The Capitol: *John Marshall Statue (1884); see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution (National Museum)

900 Jefferson Drive, SW

Constructed between 1879 and 1881, this is the nation's best-preserved example of 19th-century world's fair or exposition-type architecture. Built to house the international exhibits left over from the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, it reflects the three principal requirements of this architectural type: to enclose a very large area, to present a tasteful, dramatic, and pleasing exterior, and to employ inexpensive construction technology.

The architects were Cluss & Schulze. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 11, 1971; HABS DC-298; within National Mall HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Zalmon Richards House
1301 Corcoran Street, NW

From 1882 until his death, this was the home of Zalmon Richards (1811-1899), the founder and first president of the National Education Association. Richards promoted the passage in 1867 of the bill establishing the Federal Office of Education (now the Department of Education.) Built 1872-73; *NHL designation December 21, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing July 24, 1968; HABS DC-343; within Greater Fourteenth Street HD*

BANKING AND BUSINESS

Banks and Financial Institutions in the District of Columbia (1790-1960)
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption July 28, 1994, NR adoption December 29, 1994*

Banks and financial institutions have played a central role in the history, growth, and architectural development of Washington. Their buildings represent a distinct, recognizable type that has consistently embodied the highest standards of design and construction. They have traditionally conveyed to the public the important intangible values of prosperity, trust, and solid conservatism.

From the historical perspective, there were three primary types of financial institutions—banks, savings and loans, and trust companies—that performed the common functions of holding money and making loans. As a group, all three could be distinguished by the yardsticks of the building type—the banking hall and the safe—but there were significant differences. Banks were fundamentally investor-owned institutions that issued bills of credit (or bank notes), took deposits, and loaned money for interest or discount. Banks typically supported commercial enterprises and credit-worthy depositors. Developing in the mid-19th century, savings banks did not offer bank notes (or later, checking privileges), but did offer interest on savings. Building and loan associations were similar to savings banks, but with a stronger emphasis on home ownership and mortgage lending. Dating from later in the century is the third type of institution, the trust company, whose functions included the conservation of large amounts of capital through long-term investment. Generally, savings banks served the middle and working classes, while trust companies catered to the wealthy.

The District of Columbia's earliest banks were located in the existing commercial areas of Georgetown and Alexandria. With few banks available, the relationship between some early banks and the U.S Treasury was particularly close. For a period, the Treasury deposited most of its funds with the Bank of Columbia. Only as the city grew did banking gravitate downtown, where a branch of the Second Bank of the United States was located after 1816. Although no bank buildings survive from the federal or antebellum periods, both the National Bank of Washington and Riggs National Bank date from the era. The oldest savings and loan, the Oriental Building Association, was established in 1861.

To help finance the Civil War and to solve the severe banking problems that followed the demise of the Second Bank of the United States, Congress passed the National Bank Act in 1863, instituting the first regulations for the establishment of national banks. The first Washington bank formed under the Act was the short-lived First National Bank (1863-73), founded by Henry D. Cooke, the brother of financier Jay Cooke. The 1860s and 1870s also saw the first federal regulation of Washington's savings banks. One of the most significant of these was the Freedmen's Savings Bank, which was housed in a building on the site of the present Treasury Annex. Also notable was the Equitable Co-Operative Building Association, founded in 1879.

By the 1880s and 1890s, bank buildings were concentrated in and around the 7th Street business district from Market Square to the Patent Office, and in the area between 14th Street and the Treasury Department. Because of the prestige of this latter location, close to both the White House and Treasury, it became home to the city's largest banks and bank buildings. It also became the prime location for trust companies, one of the major

innovations in the financial industry at the time. As large corporations accumulated capital and individuals amassed large fortunes, trust companies answered the need for institutions with expertise in managing substantial funds, free of the investment restrictions placed on national banks. Washington Loan and Trust and American Security and Trust were the first of these companies.

Decentralization of banking also began in the 1890s. Until that time, there were no banks in the northeast or southeast quadrants. The first bank to open outside of Georgetown and central Washington was the National Capital Bank, established on Capitol Hill in 1889.

(See further discussion of Banks and Financial Institutions under THE CITY BEAUTIFUL, THE NEW DEAL CITY, and THE MODERN CITY)

Baltimore Sun Building (American Bank Building)
1317 F Street, NW
Built 1885-87 (Alfred B. Mullett, architect); *DC designation December 21, 1983, NR listing March 27, 1985; HABS DC-305*

Atlantic Building
928-30 F Street, NW
Built 1887-88 (James G. Hill, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted July 24, 1968, redesignated August 28, 1973; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS and Downtown HD*

National Bank of Washington
301 7th Street, NW
Headquarters of one of city's longest-lived banks, founded in 1809 as the Bank of Washington; located at this site from 1828 until c. 1990; existing building built 1889, James G. Hill, architect; *DC listing July 24, 1968, NR listing May 8, 1974; HABS DC-223; within Downtown HD, Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Central National Bank (Apex Building)
7th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Distinctive twin-turreted bank, one of a cluster of financial buildings that distinguish Market Square as a prime 19th century business center; among the last 19th-century structures along the Pennsylvania Avenue ceremonial route; characteristic Victorian design by prominent architect Alfred B. Mullett; built 1859-60 as Seaton House, a Renaissance-Revival-style hotel (renamed the Saint Marc in 1871); purchased and extensively remodeled in 1887 by Central National Bank (including new facades, towers, banking hall, and iron vaults); five stories with brown Seneca sandstone facades, rock-faced granite base, and conical turrets with dormers and iron finials; design echoes the old Center Market and illustrates the undulating projections permitted by building code revisions of the 1870s; renovation and addition 1984-85; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing April 25, 1995; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS and Downtown HD; HABS DC-229*

National Savings and Trust Company (National Safe Deposit Company)
15th Street & New York Avenue, NW
Imposing Queen Anne headquarters of Washington's second savings bank; formed from 1891 merger of National Safe Deposit Company (chartered in 1867 as one of nation's earliest safety-deposit institutions) and National Savings Bank, (chartered in 1870); renamed National Savings & Trust Company in 1907; built 1888, James T. Windrim, architect; additions 1916, 1925, 1985; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; within Fifteenth Street HD*

Moran Building
501-09 G Street, NW
Built 1889-90; *DC designation July 30, 1981, NR listing September 26, 1983*

National Union Building
918 F Street, NW
Built 1890; Glenn Brown, architect; *DC designation October 24, 1973, NR listing September 21, 1990; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

McGill Building [demolished]
908 G Street, NW
Built 1891 (James McGill, architect); *DC designation February 20, 1973; demolished 1973; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

Washington Loan and Trust Company
900 F Street, NW
One of city's few remaining monumental Romanesque Revival buildings, prominently situated opposite Old Patent Office; home of city's first trust company, organized 1889 (Brainerd H. Warner, President), acquired by Riggs Bank 1954; one of city's first skyscrapers, built prior to height limitations; Richardsonian Romanesque facade of rock-faced granite with arched windows; mixture of masonry bearing wall and cast iron construction; some original interior features including ornamental cast iron stairs; built 1891, James G. Hill, architect; main banking room enlarged and remodeled in Classical Revival style, 1911-12; addition by Arthur B. Heaton 1926-27; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; HABS DC-217; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

See also:
Downtown Historic District: *Sherman Building (1882, altered) at 925-27 F Street NW, Firemen's Insurance Company (1882) at 301 7th Street NW (HABS DC-235), National Union Insurance Company (1882) at 645 Indiana Avenue NW, Berry & Whitmore Building (1891-93) at 1001-05 F Street NW, Corcoran Fire Insurance Company (1892) at 604 11th Street NW*
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Metropolis Building Association (1890) at 201 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, German-American Building Association (ca. 1895-1900) at 300 Constitution Avenue SE*
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site: *Busch Building (1890, façade only) at 710 E Street NW, Atlantic Coast Line Building (1892, façade reconstructed) at 601 Pennsylvania Avenue NW*
LeDroit Block: *Warder Building (1892)*

COMMERCE

Downtown Historic District
Generally includes structures fronting on 7th Street NW between Pennsylvania Avenue and I Streets, F Street NW between 7th and 11th Streets, and H and I Streets NW between 5th and 7th Streets
Heart of the old downtown, with an eclectic and exuberant mixture of commercial, institutional, and residential buildings; centered along the historic commercial arteries of 7th and F Streets, which intersect at the monumental Greek Revival Old Patent Office; rich variety of commercial buildings includes retail establishments, banks, department stores, dime stores, and some of city's earliest office buildings; also includes notable synagogues and churches, remnants of downtown residential neighborhood, and portions of Chinatown; fine examples of Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Beaux Arts, and Classical Revival architectural styles; facade materials include brick, stone, cast iron, terra cotta, and cast stone; approximately 200 buildings c. 1830-1940; *DC designation July 26, 1982 (effective October 5, 1984); determined eligible for NR listing October 18, 1984 (not listed due to owner objection); NR listing September 22, 2001*

Demonet Building
1149 Connecticut Avenue, NW & 1758 M Street, NW
Built 1880; *DC designation November 23, 1979*

O Street Market (Northern Market)
7th & O Streets, NW

One of three remaining 19th century public markets, built in 1881; *DC listing July 24, 1968, NR listing April 28, 1995; HABS DC-342; DC ownership*

Reeves Bakery [demolished]
1209 F Street, NW
Built 1886 (Rhodes & Simon, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list July 24, 1968; demolished 1988*

Old Ebbitt Grill (Interior) [demolished]
1427 F Street, NW
Built c. 1890; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1979; HABS DC-315*

Germuiller Row
748 3rd Street, NW; 300-02 H Street, NW
Ensemble of Victorian era red brick rowhouses by one of the city's most prolific architects, sited on a prominent corner of Massachusetts Avenue; exemplifies late-19th century coordination of residential and commercial architecture; significant remnant of early neighborhood around Judiciary Square; *DC designation January 16, 1991, NR listing December 1, 1994*

300 H Street: Commercial building with mortar and pestle on cornice, built 1890, Julius Germuiller, architect
748 3rd Street: Last of four identical rowhouses, built 1891, Julius Germuiller, architect
302 H Street: Rowhouse, built 1888, possibly by Germuiller

Palais Royale (North Building, Woodward & Lothrop) [demolished].
11th & G Streets, NW
Built 1892 (Harvey Page, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list July 24, 1968, redesignated October 24, 1973; demolished 1987*

See also:
Downtown Historic District: *Hecht's Department Store (1897) at 513 7th Street NW (built 1890); 515 7th Street NW (built 1891)*
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Haines Department Store (1892); 8th Street SE, Pennsylvania Avenue SE*
Georgetown Historic District: *M Street and Wisconsin Avenue NW*
Blagden Alley/Naylor Court and Shaw Historic Districts: *9th Street NW*
Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *14th Street NW*

INDUSTRY, WAREHOUSING, AND SERVICES

Security Storage Company [demolished]
1140 15th Street, NW
Built 1890 (James G. Hill, architect); additions 1907 and 1921; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1965*

Proctor Alley Livery Stable
1211-1219 Rear 13th Street, NW
Rare surviving example of a large-scale commercial livery stable; distinguishing features illustrate state-of-the-art technology for a late-19th century stable facility; 3 stories, red brick, utilitarian design with segmental-arched windows including individual horse stall windows; metal-framed structure with sanitary concrete flooring; built 1894, J.F. Denson, architect; operated as W.H. Penland & Co. stable from 1894-97, Mount Vernon Stables from 1898-1908, then converted to garage for Terminal Taxicab Company; *DC designation April 21, 1993, NR listing December 29, 1994*

East Capitol Street Car Barn (Metropolitan Railroad Company Car Barn)
1400 East Capitol Street, NE
Built 1896 (Waddy B. Wood, architect); *DC designation March 27, 1973, NR listing February 5, 1974*

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Concordia United Church of Christ and Rectory (Concordia German Evangelical Church)
1920 G Street, NW
Built 1885 (Schulze & Goenner, architects); *DC designation August 11, 1977, NR listing December 14, 1978*

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church (Saint Mary's Chapel)
730 23rd Street, NW
Home of first African-American Episcopal congregation in Washington, founded in 1867 in split from Church of the Epiphany; congregation of pastor Alexander Crummell from 1873-79; timber roof, Tiffany windows; built 1886-87, Renwick, Aspinwall & Russell, architects; *DC designation March 28, 1972, NR listing April 2, 1973*

Friendship Baptist Church
734 1st Street, SW
This handsome late-19th century church is one of few buildings that survived the Southwest Washington urban renewal program of the 1950s and 1960s. The church symbolizes the resistance to one of the most important—yet also most socially destructive—urban renewal projects in the nation. The congregation and its pastor, Rev. Benjamin H. Whiting, saved the church from the demolition, effectively arguing that the church was one of the bedrock institutions of the neighborhood, along with Randall School and Southwest Health Center—the latter serving the "mind" and the "body" of the neighborhood, while Friendship served the spirit. Built in 1886-87 by one of the city's earliest African-American congregations, the structure is a good representative example of eclectic Victorian design, displaying Romanesque, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne motifs in its turreted façade. James E. Boyce was the builder; the architect is unknown. Additions include a 1930 choir loft and 1952 parish hall. *DC designation May 27, 2004*

Saint Mark's Church
3rd & A Streets, SE
Built 1888-94 (T. Buckler Chequier, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Capitol Hill HD*

Saint Mary's Catholic Church (Saint Mary Mother of God)
725 5th Street, NW
Built 1891 (E.F. Baldwin, architect); *DC listing July 24, 1968*

Saint Phillip's Baptist Church
1001 North Capitol Street, NE
Built 1891-92 (Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect); *DC designation June 27, 1974*

Glenwood Cemetery Chapel
2219 Lincoln Road, NE
Significant example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture, exemplifying the widespread influence of the design principles of Henry Hobson Richardson; characterized by elemental massing, massive unbroken wall surfaces, and idiomatic proportion; notable work of Glenn Brown, one of the most influential Washington architects of his generation, and a national leader of the American Institute of Architects; epitomizes the design principles Brown espoused early in his career, before initiating a seminal campaign to improve the planning and architecture of the federal city along classical lines; focal feature of Glenwood Cemetery, a product of the "rural cemetery" movement (chartered 1854, after an 1852 ordinance banning cemeteries within the city limits); sited within a central circle on the picturesque undulating grounds laid out by civil engineer George F. de la Roche;

one story, Flemish bond brick, with massive steep-pitched slate roof, dormers, Syrian-arched entrance, and rose window; built 1892; *DC designation August 17, 1988, NR listing January 9, 1989*

Saint Matthew's Cathedral and Rectory
1725-39 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Built 1893 (Heins & LaFarge, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 24, 1974; within Dupont Circle HD*

Second Baptist Church
816 3rd Street, NW
The church begun in 1894 and dedicated in 1901 is the home of the city's second oldest African-American Baptist congregation, founded in 1848. Second Baptist sprang from the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church and is noted in the Baptist movement as the mother church for many other area congregations. The church first located on this site in 1856, and served according to oral history as a stop on the Underground Railroad. For many years, its large and distinguished Sunday School Lyceum was a forum for illustrious guests including Frederick Douglass and Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr. The imposing Victorian Gothic church is also a significant reminder of the largely vanished neighborhood northwest of North Capitol and H Streets. Designed by prolific and prominent Washington architect Appleton P. Clark, the church also reflects the fashion for Romanesque—notably in its rusticated Indiana limestone façade with massive square stair towers, rounded buttresses, and slit-like windows. The façade, original stained glass windows, and interior are highly intact. *DC designation December 18, 2002*

John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church (Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church)
14th & Corcoran Streets, NW
Splintered from Asbury in 1847, moved to present location in 1913; center of civil rights activism; Latin cross plan with square tower over transept, transitional in style between Romanesque and Gothic, red brick with rusticated red stone base; built in 1894 for Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church (Murdock and Harding, architects); *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Greater Fourteenth Street HD*

First African New Church (Church of the New Jerusalem)
2105-07 10th Street, NW
This unusual neighborhood church was built in 1896 for the city's first African-American congregation of the Swedenborgian, or New Church. A Swedenborgian congregation was fully established in Washington by 1846, and in 1858 had built a church just north of the Capitol. After that structure burned in 1889, the church built both a national church on 16th Street and this separate African-American church near U Street, on the lot of an old frame chapel that had been moved to the site in 1879. Paul Johann Pelz, the associate architect of the national church, and one of the city's most prominent architects, also designed the African New Church. The brick building is far more modest than the imposing stone national church, but similar in some respects, including its picturesque massing, corner tower, and Romanesque Revival detail. The layout reflects specific New Church doctrine, with a lower sanctuary for baptism and instruction, and an upper sanctuary for worship. In 1905, the People's Seventh Day Adventist Church purchased the building. It was the city's first African-American congregation of that denomination as well, although by the 1930s it had become the People's Seventh Day Baptist Church (remaining until about 1960). Both churches reflect the growing segregation of the city at the turn of the century and the emergence of separate African-American institutions in the U Street area. *DC designation July 24, 2003; see also Sixteenth Street Circle HD (Church of the Holy City)*

Ebenezer United Methodist Church
4th & D Streets, SE
This 1897 Romanesque Revival building by architects Crump & Palmer is the third church built on this site by Capitol Hill's oldest African-American congregation, formed in 1827. The church split from the integrated Ebenezer congregation, which was founded in 1805 and housed in the city's first Methodist church (built 1811). The new congregation—known as "Little Ebenezer"—first worshipped in a frame church on this site. The brick church that replaced it 1870 was the home of city's first public school for black children, established in

1864-65. *DC designation May 21, 1975; within Capitol Hill HD*

Washington Hebrew Congregation (Greater New Hope Baptist Church)
816 8th Street, NW
Built 1897-98 (Stutz & Pease, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964*

Franciscan Monastery and Memorial Church of the Holy Land
1400 Quincy Street, NE
Church built 1899 (Aristides Leonori, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 17, 1992; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

See also:
GEORGETOWN (1751-1895): RELIGIOUS LIFE
Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *Vermont Avenue Baptist Church (1879) at 1630 Vermont Avenue NW*
Anacostia Historic District: *Saint Teresa's Catholic Church (1879) at 13th & V Streets SE, Union Temple Baptist Church (ca. 1890) at 2002 14th Street SE, Emmanuel Episcopal Church (1891) at 13th & V Streets SE, Anacostia Methodist Church (1892) at 14th & U Streets SE*
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Mount Jezreel Baptist Church (1883) at 5th & E Streets SE, Unity Church (ca. 1885) at 7th & A Streets NE, Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church (ca. 1885) at 4th & Independence Avenue SE, Saint Peter's Catholic Church and Rectory (1889) at 2nd & C Streets SE, Grace Baptist Church (1891/1920s) at 901 South Carolina Avenue SE, Washington City Church of the Brethren (1899) at 4th Street & North Carolina Avenue SE, Washington Community Fellowship (ca. 1890) at 9th & Maryland Avenue NE, Wilson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (ca. 1890) at 750 11th Street SE, Mount Calvary Baptist Church (ca. 1895) at 801 North Carolina Avenue SE, Saint James Episcopal Church and Rectory (ca. 1900) at 222 8th Street NE; Georgetown Historic District: Dumbarton United Methodist Church (1898) at 3133 Dumbarton Street NW, Georgetown Baptist Church (1899) at 3101 N Street NW*
Downtown Historic District: *Calvary Baptist Church (Woodward Hall, 1893) at 755 8th Street NW*
Dupont Circle Historic District: *Saint Thomas Episcopal Church (1893, fragment) at 1772 Church Street NW*
Sixteenth Street Historic District: *Church of the Holy City (1894) at 1611 16th Street NW (see Bibliography: Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*
Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District: *Saint Margaret's Episcopal Church (1895) at 1820 Connecticut Avenue NW*

RELIGIOUS LIFE: NATIONAL CHURCHES

Mount Olivet Lutheran Church (Vermont Avenue Christian Church)
1302 Vermont Avenue, NW
Built 1882-84 (R.G. Russell, architect); *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Logan Circle and Greater Fourteenth Street HDs*

Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church
1518 M Street, NW
Metropolitan, the national church of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, has been the site of numerous civic and educational assemblies, and addresses by notables including U.S. Presidents, and political, cultural, and civil rights leaders. It was the site of the funeral of Frederick Douglass. The congregation was formed by the merger of two congregations established in 1820 and 1838. The Gothic Revival building was erected in 1886; Samuel T.G. Morsell, one of the city's earliest large contractors, is credited as the architect. *DC designation April 24, 1973, NR listing July 26, 1973; HABS DC-352; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

National Presbyterian Church (Church of the Covenant) [demolished]
18th & N Streets, NW

Built 1887-89 (J.C. Cady & Co., architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1966; HABS DC-140; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

See also ***Sixteenth Street Historic District:*** *Church of the Holy City (1894) at 1611 16th Street NW*

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Alibi Club
1806 I Street, NW
Home since 1886 of one of city's oldest private social clubs (formed 1884); elite membership of 50 men has included many influential diplomats, politicians, businessmen and other notables; rare and well-preserved example of Italianate residence in downtown office district; holds extensive collection of antiques and memorabilia; three stories, flat pressed brick facade with bracketed cornice; built c. 1864-69, addition 1889; architects unknown; *DC designation June 17, 1992, NR listing October 21, 1994*

Washington Canoe Club
3700 Water Street, NW
Built c. 1890; *DC designation January 23, 1973, NR listing March 19, 1991; within Georgetown HD and Potomac Gorge; US ownership (land only)*

See also:
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Naval Lodge (ca 1890) at 4th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue SE*
Greater U Street Historic District: *A.I.O. Moses Home (1889-90) at 1421 T Street NW*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption May 23, 2002, NR adoption July 21, 2003*
(See previous discussion of Public School Buildings under THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION)

Under the commission system of municipal government established in 1878, the public school building program of the last quarter of the nineteenth century was not as publicized as that of the previous decade, although the District continued to seek out innovative designs for its schools. In 1879, the Commissioners advertised for designs for a public schoolhouse, but throughout the 1880s and much of the 1890s, the Engineer Commissioner and his staff in the Office of the Building Inspector designed dozens of eight- to twelve-room red brick schoolhouses close to population centers. When a school became overcrowded, the customary response was to construct a new school building on an adjacent lot or within a few blocks of the older school. In other instances, small annexes were appended to the original buildings.

During the 1880s, architect John B. Brady designed many of the school buildings under the supervision of Building Inspector Thomas B. Entwistle. Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark was also associated with municipal architecture both as a designer and as an inspector of designs. Many of the schools produced during this period were simple, efficient, and durable red brick buildings in the Romanesque Revival style. The buildings were often elaborated with picturesque elements, such as towers with pyramidal roofs and finials, and when completed, they blended in with the buildings of the surrounding community. The floor plan typically followed a fairly predictable pattern of four rooms with adjoining cloakrooms on each floor, arranged in a pinwheel fashion around a central hallway, with play areas in the basement.

By the late 1890s, the familiar red brick schoolhouse came to characterize the building type in the city. Its straightforward simplicity, once lauded for its excellence, had become out of step with changing aesthetic standards. In response to this criticism, city and school officials sought ways to improve the quality of design,

and following the example of the federal government, opened the design of school buildings to private architects under the supervision of the Building Inspector. While the plans for these newer buildings were basically the same, the exterior treatments of the buildings differed significantly from the previous schools. Thus these early buildings designed by private architects can be regarded as transitional buildings, bridging two eras of schoolhouse design.

(See further discussion of Public School Buildings under THE CITY BEAUTIFUL, THE NEW DEAL CITY, and THE MODERN CITY)

George Peabody School
5th & C Streets, NE

Notable example of the city's late-19th century municipal school design, prominently sited on Stanton Park; one of the city's oldest standing public school buildings; largest public school of its day; early home of Capitol Hill High School (later Eastern High School); named for banker and educational philanthropist George Peabody (before moving to Baltimore, Peabody was employed in the Georgetown dry goods store of Elisha Riggs); intended as L'Enfant School, renamed after residents protested mispronunciation as "infant's school"; four stories, square in plan, red brick with multiple central pavilions, gable roofs; Romanesque Revival facades with bluestone banding and trim, corbelled cornices, arcaded penthouse; well-preserved interiors follow standard plan with penthouse auditorium; built 1879, design supervised by Thomas B. Entwistle, Inspector of Buildings; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Capitol Hill HD*

Joseph Gales School
65 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

This twelve-room schoolhouse is one of few buildings to survive from Swampoodle, the old largely Irish and Italian working-class neighborhood around the Government Printing Office. Erected in 1881, it is the product of an effort to develop an improved prototype for local schools—at the direction of Congress, the design was by the Architect of the Capitol, Edward Clark. Gales School still commands a prominent site near Union Station. The austere Romanesque Revival building is faced in pressed brick, with molded beltcoursing and a massive sandstone entranceway. The school was named in honor of Joseph Gales, Jr., the eighth mayor of Washington City. *DC designation May 23, 2002*

Daniel Webster School
723-29 10th Streets, NW

This twelve-room schoolhouse, the sister of Gales School, typifies the city’s post-Civil War red brick public schools, and is one of the last such buildings downtown. The building shows how mass-production technology influenced the design of civic buildings in an era of great public works. It is an efficient standardized design developed by the Office of the Building Inspector, with austere Romanesque Revival facades by Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark. The contractor was Bright and Humphrey (who also built the Pension Building). Erected in 1882, the building soon became stranded in the growing business district. From 1924 to 1949, it housed the Americanization School, a specialized branch of the public schools with a curriculum based on English and citizenship classes. This institution reflected a national movement after World War I to support the assimilation of immigrants into American society; it was central to the lives of thousands of new citizens naturalized in Washington. The building is three stories, red brick with a corbelled cornice, hipped slate roof, multi-paned windows, and heavy brick and stone portal. It was named in honor of the celebrated orator Daniel Webster. *DC designation February 25, 1999 (reconfirmed October 26, 2000)*

M Street High School (Perry School)
128 M Street, NW

One of the nation's first public high schools for African-American students, founded in 1870 as the Preparatory High School for Negro Youth; important benchmark in development of the city's educational system; represents struggle by African-American population for quality education, despite great disparities in facilities, grounds, architectural design, and size in the dual school system; precursor to Dunbar High School (established 1916); rigorous curriculum and exceptional faculty due to limited professional opportunities for African-Americans elsewhere; produced high proportion of college graduates and numerous prominent educators and public

figures, including Carter G. Woodson; principals included Francis L. Cardozo, Sr., Robert H. Terrell, Anna J. Cooper; built 1890-91; architectural plans by the office of Building Inspector Thomas Entwistle (approved by Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol); *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing October 23, 1986; DC ownership*

Western High School (Duke Ellington School of the Arts)
1698 35th Street, NW

Western High School is among the city's grandest Classical Revival school buildings, poised like a temple of learning on the heights above Georgetown. Built in 1897-98, it is one of the city's first buildings constructed specifically for high school use. The design by architect Harry B. Davis is notable not just for its monumental Ionic portico and rejection of Victorian style, but also for its landscaped setting—an innovation attributable to the mature landscape that already existed on the site, a former estate known as *The Cedars*. The building is three stories with facades of red and buff brick (now painted) with limestone trim. The classroom wings were extended and the auditorium and portico widened as part of a school expansion in 1910, and after a 1914 fire, a new cornice replaced the original balustraded parapet. A rear expansion and auditorium by Municipal Architect Albert Harris date from 1925. Organized in 1890 and first housed at the old Curtis School on O Street, the school originally served white students in the western section of the District and suburbs. It accepted its first class as a high school for the arts in 1974, and graduated its last regular high school class in 1976. *DC designation May 23, 2002; NR listing July 25, 2003*

Hayes School
5th and K Streets, NE

Rutherford B. Hayes School is one of the first of the city's public school buildings to be designed under the system of private architects working under the supervision of the Building Inspector. It was designed by Charles E. Burden and completed in 1897. *DC designation December 18, 2003*

See also:

Georgetown Historic District: *Addison School (1885) at 3246 P Street NW, Wormley School (1885) at 3331 Prospect Street NW, Fillmore School (1888-92) at 1801 35th Street NW, Corcoran School (1889) at 1219 28th Street NW, Jackson School (1889) at 1680 Avon Place NW, and Phillips School (1890) at 2720 N Street NW*

Capitol Hill Historic District: *Carbery School (1887), Giddings School (1887) at 3rd & G Streets NE, and Lenox School (1889)*

Dupont Circle Historic District: *Ross School (1888) at 1730 R Street NW*

Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *Berret School (1889) at 1408 Q Street NW*

Greater U Street Historic District: *Harrison School (1890) at 2120 13th Street NW*

PUBLIC SERVICES

See also:

Strivers' Section Historic District: *Old Engine Company No. 9 (1893) at 1624 U Street NW (HABS DC-89)*

Greater U Street Historic District: *Engine Company No. 4 (1884-85) at 931 R Street NW*

Georgetown Historic District: *Old Engine Company No. 5 (1883) at 3210 M Street NW, 7th Precinct Station House (1891, altered) at 3220-22 Volta Place NW, and Engine Company No. 5 (1900) at 3412 Dent Street NW*

NEIGHBORHOODS

Foggy Bottom Historic District
Roughly bounded by 25th Street on the east, New Hampshire Avenue and H Street on the south, 26th Street on the west, and K Street on the north

DC designation October 15, 1986 (effective October 13, 1987), NR listing October 14, 1987; contains approximately 135 buildings c. 1860-1915

Schneider Triangle
2209, 2211, and 2213 Washington Circle, NW; 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, and 1011 New Hampshire Avenue, NW; 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014,and 1016, 22nd Street, NW; 2201, 2203, 2205, and 2207 K Street, NW (All of Square 53)

Built 1889 (Thomas Franklin Schneider, architect); *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing December 13, 1982*

Square 38, Designated Properties
2301-13 Washington Circle, NW; 2315-2327 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW; 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, and 1015 24th Street, NW; 2300, 2324 & 2326 L Street, NW; 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, and 1010 23rd Street, NW (all of Square 38 except 2308-2320 L Street, NW)

Built 1876-1909; 1925; facades of some properties incorporated in new buildings c. 1980 and 1988-89; *DC designation August 16, 1979*

Mullett Rowhouses
2517-2525 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Speculative luxury townhouses designed as an investment property by one of the most prominent 19th century American architects (Supervisory Architect of the U.S. Treasury from 1866-74 and designer of the Old State, War, and Navy Building); red brick Queen Anne facades exemplify Victorian aesthetic; financial difficulties connected with this project said to have contribute to architect's suicide a year later; built 1889, Alfred B. Mullett, architect; *DC designation September 19, 1990, NR listing September 30, 1994*

G Street, NW, 1900 Block [demolished]
1908, 1910, 1912 & 1916 G Street, NW

Houses, built c. 1875-1925; *DC designation August 11, 1977; demolished 1977*

Logan Circle Historic District
Generally including structures in the immediate vicinity of Logan Circle

Virtually unchanged example of a prosperous, late-19th century residential neighborhood constructed around one of the L'Enfant circles; remarkably coherent example of architectural expression from the gaslight era; large individually designed brick and stone houses present a continuous street facade of Late Victorian and Richardsonian Romanesque architecture; *DC preliminary listing November 8, 1964, DC designation March 28, 1972; NR listing June 30, 1972; contains approximately 135 contributing buildings built c. 1875-1900; HABS DC-399; within Greater Fourteenth Street HD*

Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District
Roughly bounded by S Street on the north, 11th and 12th Streets on the east, N and O Streets on the south, and the Sixteenth Street Historic District on the west

Diverse mid-city neighborhood with origins in the post-Civil War development boom along one of the city's first streetcar lines; records the complete evolutionary cycle of a prime streetcar neighborhood from birth to extinction of this formative transportation mode; illustrates 19th and early-20th century development patterns and housing types; Victorian architectural styles predominate, including Second Empire, Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Romanesque; also includes the city's most impressive collection of early-20th century automobile showrooms. Contains approximately 740 primary contributing buildings c. 1859-mid-1930s. *DC designation May 26, 1994 (effective August 22, 1994), NR listing November 9, 1994; incorporates former listing of the Corcoran Street Special Street façade (DC listing July 24, 1968)*

Rhode Island Avenue Residential Buildings

Remnants of a prestigious midtown boulevard; includes distinguished residences and apartments along a tree-lined L'Enfant avenue, adorned by public statuary; *DC designation January 26, 1995*

The Chamberlain (1425 Rhode Island Avenue): Classical Revival apartment building, 8 stories; planar facade of buff brick and limestone, with pilasters, pedimented portal, floral panels, iron balconies; built in 1929 (William Harris, architect)

1427 Rhode Island Avenue: Stuccoed frame house, 2 stories with front porch, vernacular design

1429 Rhode Island Avenue: Romanesque Revival rowhouse, 3 stories, rock-faced limestone facade with round bay and mansard roof; built in 1897 (George S. Cooper, architect)

The Rhode Island (1437 Rhode Island Avenue): Eclectic apartment building, 8 stories; planar facade of red brick and limestone, with pilasters, pedimented portal, cornucopia panels, stepped parapets; built in 1930 (William Harris, architect)

1439 Rhode Island Avenue: Bay-fronted Victorian rowhouse, 3 stories, red pressed brick facade with patterned embellishment; built 1881

National Headquarters of the U.S. Daughters of 1812 (1461 Rhode Island Avenue): Queen Anne style rowhouse built by Admiral John Henry Upshur, 3 stories, red brick with sandstone trim, bowed bay, sunburst-pattern railing; built in 1884 (Frederick Withers, architect); headquarters since 1928 of the patriotic and commemorative organization founded in 1892 by author Flora Adams Darling, a Civil War widow and daughter of John Adams. *NR listing December 12, 1997*

1463 Rhode Island Avenue: Bay-fronted eclectic style rowhouse, 3-1/2 stories; facade of rock-faced limestone and red brick with Romanesque portal, oval Edwardian window; built in 1905 (Robert Cook, architect)

Greater U Street Historic District

Roughly bounded by Florida Avenue, 12th, S, and 16th Streets, NW

The residential and commercial center of Washington's African-American community between 1900 and 1950, this "city within a city" shows how African-Americans responded to intense racial segregation and discrimination by creating their own neighborhood with hundreds of businesses, schools, churches, institutions, and entertainment facilities. The area served as the home to many prominent intellectuals, educators, and entertainers, as well as civic, civil rights, and religious leaders; it also contains a number of institutional buildings constructed by African-American architects and builders who have made significant contributions to the architectural heritage of the District of Columbia. The buildings in the district record the full development of a Victorian-era streetcar neighborhood from the opening of the first streetcar line in 1862, through its mature development during the last decades of the 19th century and into the early 20th century. The district serves as an excellent illustration of the forces affecting the city's development in this period, including the introduction of building codes, mass production of building elements, and the rise of a local industry of builders and real estate developers. These entrepreneurs constructed groups of speculative row houses for a growing middle-class market, most typically in brick with projecting bays and picturesque rooflines. The resulting cohesive building stock reflects a rich variety of stylistic invention applied to the rowhouse form; interpretations of Italianate, Queen Anne, and Romanesque Revival styles prevail. Contains approximately 1580 primary contributing buildings ca. 1862-1948; *DC designation December 17, 1998 (effective January 11, 1999)*

Sixteenth Street Historic District

Generally including structures fronting on 16th Street, NW from Scott Circle to Florida Avenue

Grand avenue of buildings along one of the most important streets in the Federal City; buildings varied in type and style, but related in conception, scale, materials, and quality of design; includes row houses, large detached houses, churches, small apartment buildings, monumental apartments, and institutional buildings; styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Beaux Arts; many of Washington's most prominent architects are represented; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated March 9, 1977; NR listing August 25, 1978; contains approximately 115 contributing buildings built c. 1875-1930*

Dupont Circle Historic District
Roughly bounded by Rhode Island Avenue, M, and N Streets on the south, Florida Avenue on the west, Swann Street on the north, and the Sixteenth Street HD on the east

Among the city's most elegant historic residential neighborhoods, notable for superior examples of Victorian rowhouse architecture in Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque styles, as well as some of the city's finest turn-of-the-century mansions in Beaux Arts, Chateauesque, Renaissance, and Georgian Revival styles; has served as the home of many prominent and affluent Washingtonians, as well as foreign legations; prominent local and national architects are represented; unusually rich and varied streetscapes, many along the diagonal L'Enfant avenues, with centerpiece at Dupont Circle; fine examples of early apartments, 1920s commercial buildings along Connecticut Avenue; includes approximately 3100 buildings c. 1875-1940; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated June 17, 1977, NR listing July 21, 1978; DC designation expanded June 30, 1983 (effective January 4, 1985), NR listing expanded February 6, 1985*

See also ***Capitol Hill HD, Downtown HD, Mount Vernon Square HD, Shaw HD, Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD, LeDroit Park HD, Kalorama Triangle HD, Massachusetts Avenue HD****, and* ***Strivers' Section HD***

APARTMENT HOUSES

Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. (1870-1945)
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption January 17, 1990, NR adoption September 7, 1994*

Apartment houses comprise a major portion of the building stock in Washington. Approaching 3,500 extant buildings in total, their numbers alone are indicative of a substantial contribution to the city's growth and urban character. More than 500 of these buildings are historic landmarks or are included within historic districts.

Washington had long been a transient city of boarding houses and rooming houses, but the concept of permanent multi-family housing was introduced in response to a severe housing shortage after the Civil War. The city's population has increased by 75% during the 1860s. The earliest apartments, which appeared in the 1870s, were typically in large buildings erected for other purposes, but adapted for multi-family use. An early example was the 1870 conversion of the early-19th century Georgetown school, Miss Lydia English's Young Ladies Seminary *(see Colonial Apartments).*

The first Washington buildings actually designed to serve as multi-family residences were erected in the 1880s by New York developers. The earliest was the Portland Flats, built on Thomas Circle in 1880; the Fernando Woods Flats at 1418 I Street, NW, followed in the same year. About 50 such apartment houses or flats were erected during this first decade of construction. They were typically near the central business district, situated on corner lots for ample light and air. In appearance, they followed the prevailing Victorian taste and were complementary to the city's brick rowhouse tradition, then in its Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival phases.

At first, apartment living was considered merely a necessity for those unable to afford a separate house. By the 1890s, however, luxury apartment houses were being built, showing an increasing acceptance of multi-family life by those able to afford a choice. As the government's rapid expansion in the 1890s created further housing shortages, apartment living also gained wholesale acceptance among the middle class. To satisfy housing needs quickly, many large houses were converted to apartments. Several thousand two-story flats, looking much like rowhouses, were constructed for the working class.

A lasting outcome of this frenzy of speculative apartment house construction was the passage of the city's first height regulations in 1894. In response to a public outcry over the construction of the Cairo, a 12-story apartment house just off 16th Street, the District Commissioners adopted legislation limiting the height of apartment houses to 90 feet, and imposing requirements for fireproof construction in tall buildings. Height limits were adopted for commercial buildings as well.

(See further discussion of Apartment Houses under THE CITY BEAUTIFUL and THE NEW DEAL CITY)

The Harrison (The Canterbury)
704 3rd Street, NW

City's oldest known surviving conventional apartment building; exemplifies transference of rowhouse form to the new building type; red brick Romanesque Revival facade with rhythmic bays for light and air; built 1888, Johnson and Company, architects; early 20th century addition; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

The Cairo
1615 Q Street, NW

Among the city's largest early apartment buildings; tallest privately-owned structure when built (156 feet), and the first using steel framing; outrage over construction led to adoption of city's height limit; major work of influential local architect/developer; exotic Moorish facade with Sullivanesque ornamentation inspired by 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago; luxury amenities included elaborate lobby, rooftop dining room, drugstore, bakery, bowling alley, all-electric lighting; built 1894, Thomas F. Schneider, architect; interiors completely remodeled during renovation 1973-76; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994; HABS DC-307; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses; Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

The Luzon (The Westover)
2501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Prominently situated Romanesque Revival apartment building, one of few remaining structures from formative period of apartment development; illustrates evolution of middle-class apartments from rowhouse precedents; notable work of prolific local architect; built 1896, Nicholas T. Haller, architect; *DC designation September 19, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

The Myrene
703 6th Street, NW

Early multiple-family dwelling illustrating the evolution of apartments from the row house form; excellent example of the middle-class apartment "flat"; eclectic late Romanesque Revival facade; built 1897-98, J.H. McIntyre, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994*

The Olympia
1368 Euclid Street, NW

Built in 1898, the Olympia is the only remaining apartment house from the first wave of construction—spurred by the opening of the electric streetcar line in 1892—along upper 14th Street in Columbia Heights. With the new convenience of public transit uptown, these buildings created the city's first apartment corridor. Stylistically, the Olympia is also notable as a transitional mixture of Victorian and Beaux Arts design, reflecting the period from about 1895 to 1905 when monumental classicism returned to favor in Washington. In architect Albert B. Morgan's design, the stark verticality of hexagonal bays contrasts with the tripartite horizontal layering and design motifs of a classical façade. *DC designation February 28, 2002*

The Lafayette
1605-07 7th Street, NW

Among the city's earliest extant apartment buildings; simplified Queen Anne facade shows effort to incorporate accepted stylistic values into affordable middle-class housing; work of architect influential in the adoption of apartment living; built 1898, George S. Cooper, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

The Roosevelt
1116-18 F Street, NE

Early middle-class multiple dwelling, expressed as a double rowhouse; illustrates the evolution of apartment buildings from the vernacular rowhouse form; built 1898-99, C. Graham & Son, architects; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

The Jefferson
315 H Street, NW
Small middle-class apartment building illustrating the building type during its formative years; late Romanesque Revival facade with classical influence; work of prolific apartment architect; built 1899, George S. Cooper, architect; *DC designation February 21, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

See also twelve other 19th century apartment houses in historic districts:
Capitol Hill Historic District: *The Altamont (William Patrick, architect, 1894) at 233 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, and the Wionia (F.J. Kent, 1897) at 410-20 11th Street NE*
Dupont Circle Historic District: *The Newport (Robert I. Fleming, 1884) at 1618 21st Street NW, the Analoston (George S. Cooper, 1893) at 1718 Corcoran Street NW, the Lorraine (Nicholas T. Haller, 1897) at 1706 S Street NW, 1603 19th Street (Speiden & Speiden, 1899), and the Johnson (Speiden & Speiden, 1899) at 1731 20th Street NW*
LeDroit Park Historic District: *The Dresden (L.F. Graether, 1893) at 1800 4th Street NW*
Downtown Historic District: *The Cambridge (Nicholas Haller, 1894) at 510 I Street NW*
Sixteenth Street Historic District: *The Lawrence (1895) at 1922 16th Street NW*
U Street Historic District: *The Alexander (William Palmer, 1895) at 1517 U Street NW*
Georgetown Historic District: *The Stoddert (Leon Dessez, 1899) at 2900-08 Q Street NW*

LARGE HOUSES AND MANSIONS

See also ***American Peace Society*** *(Charles Glover House, 1878) and* ***James G. Blaine Mansion*** *(1881-82)*

James G. Blaine House
2000 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1881-82, John Fraser, architect; residence of James G. Blaine (1830-1893); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

Samuel M. Bryan House
2025 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1885, W. Bruce Gray, architect; *DC designation February 22, 1972; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

Lucius Tuckerman House [demolished]
1600 I Street, NW
Built 1886 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1967; HABS DC-78; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II; Goode: Capital Losses)*

William J. Boardman House (Chancery of Iraq)
1801 P Street, NW
Built c. 1890, Hornblower & Marshall, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Dupont Circle HD; embassy ownership*

George S. Fraser House
1701 20th Street, NW
Built 1890 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing August 19, 1975; HABS DC-318; within Dupont Circle HD*

Litchfield House [demolished]
2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1892 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1969; HABS DC-*

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President's Office, George Washington University
2003 G Street, NW
Built 1892 (George S. Cooper and Victor Mendeleff, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987; NR listing September 13, 1991*

Thomas Fuller House
2317 Ashmead Place, NW
Built 1893 (Thomas J.D. Fuller, architect); *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing February 21, 1985; within Kalorama Triangle HD*

Christian Heurich House (and Interiors)
1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
The house built in 1892-94 for successful German-American brewer Christian Heurich (1842-1945) is the city's finest and best-preserved example of Richardsonian Romanesque residential architecture. It is among the nation's most authentic period homes, providing a remarkably evocative sense of the Gilded Age lifestyle of an immigrant industrial entrepreneur. Heurich was the founder and leader of an important business at a time when indigenous manufacturing was central to the local economy. His brewery in Foggy Bottom was the largest in Washington before Prohibition, and one of only two breweries revived thereafter; it was also the last to survive, until 1956. At the turn of the century it was likely the largest single brewing plant in the region. Its construction and demand for hundreds of laborers fostered much development in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood. Heurich personally led the firm for seventy years, until his death at the age of 102.

The rusticated brownstone and red brick house with its commanding conical-turreted corner bay was designed by architect John Granville Meyers. A 1914 addition and 1923 expansion of the copper-clad conservatory were designed by architect Appleton P. Clark. The original carriage house and grounds also remain. At Heurich's insistence, the house was constructed to be fireproof—likely the first such residence in the city—and incorporated many technological advancements like pneumatic annunciators, metal speaking tubes, and electric lighting and alarms. The lavish interiors evoke an Old-World pedigree, expressing German culture both in the overall display of fine craftsmanship and most explicitly in the remarkable muraled *Alt Deutsche Bierstube* (old German beer room) in the basement. Other notable interiors include formal parlors, dining room, music room, library, grand staircase, family quarters, nursery, and servants' quarters. The interior decoration and furnishing was managed by the New York interior design firm of Charles H. and Hugo F. Huber, and executed by a variety of German-American craftsmen, including Washington cabinetmaker August Grasse, metalworker Amandus Jorss, and painter Detlef Sammann. The house remained in the family until 1956, when it was bequeathed to the Columbia Historical Society (later the Historical Society of Washington, D.C.), which occupied the house until 2002. The family repurchased the house in 2003. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; interiors designated October 24, 2002; within Dupont Circle HD; HABS DC-292*

Sarah Adams Whittemore House (Weeks House; Woman's National Democratic Club)
1526 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Built 1892-94 (Harvey L. Page, architect); addition 1966-67 (Nicholas Satterlee, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Dupont Circle HD*

Thomas Nelson Page House
1759 R Street, NW
Mansion designed for writer Thomas Nelson Page and his second wife, heiress Florence Lathrop Field Page; notable and early example of the Georgian Revival style by leading architectural firm; knowledgeable adaptation of 18th century English-American residential architecture to late-19th century considerations of space, scale and function; harbinger of the popular use of Colonial architectural precedent; residence of prominent literary figure noted for documentation of the aristocratic South; center of Washington literary and social life in late 19th and early 20th centuries; prominently sited on avenue of grand residences; 4-1/2 stories on polygonal corner site, facades of Harvard brick with limestone and white-painted trim; Ionic portico, fanlight

doorway, side loggia, *piano nobile* with iron balconies, arcaded windows; ceremonial interiors arranged around open stair hall; built 1896, Stanford White (McKim, Mead & White), architect; loggia enclosed by White in 1903 to create vaulted garden room with lattice ceiling; *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing September 5, 1975; within Dupont Circle HD*

Phillips Collection (Duncan Phillips House; Phillips Memorial Gallery)
1612 21st Street, NW
Built 1896-97 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); 1907 addition (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); addition by Wyeth & King (1959-60), remodeled 1988-89; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs*

Joseph Beale House
2012 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1897 (Glenn Brown, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs*

See also:
Dupont Circle, Massachusetts Avenue, and Sixteenth Street Historic Districts
Sixteenth Street Historic District: *Denman-Werlich House (1886-87) at 1623 16th Street NW (see Bibliography: Sixteenth Street Architecture II), Susan Hart Shields House (1888) at 1401 16th Street NW (see Bibliography: SSA II), Brown-Toutorsky House (1892-94) at 1720 16th Street NW (see Bibliography: SSA I)*
Massachusetts Avenue Historic District: *McGuire-Jenkins House (1889) at 1732 Massachusetts Avenue NW (see Bibliography: Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS

Blanche K. Bruce House
909 M Street, NW
Washington residence of Blanche Kelso Bruce (1841-98), Senator from Mississippi and first African-American to serve a full term in U.S. Senate (1875-81); later Registrar of U.S. Treasury Department and D.C. Recorder of Deeds; built 1873, architect unknown; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing May 15, 1975, NHL designation May 15, 1975; within Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD*

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site (Cedar Hill; Van Hook Mansion)
14th & W Streets, SE
The Frederick Douglass home, built in 1855-1859, was purchased by the famous abolitionist and statesman in 1877 and served as his residence until his death in 1895. Douglass made several alterations to the building in the 1890s, including two wing additions and a number of outbuildings; the property was restored in 1962-64. *National Capital Park designation September 5, 1962, NHS designation June 25, 1964, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented March 24, 1969); included as part of the National Underground Railroad Network May 17, 2001; within Anacostia HD; US ownership; HABS DC-97*

See also ***Arts Club of Washington*** *(Cleveland Abbe House, 1877-1909)*

Mary Ann Shadd Cary House
1421 W Street, NW
From 1881 to 1885, this was the home of Mary Ann Shadd Cary (1823-1893), writer, journalist, educator, and abolitionist. One of the first African-American female journalists, she lectured widely in the cause of abolition. When a resident of Ontario from 1851 to 1863, she was an indefatigable advocate on behalf of African-American refugees in Canada and women's rights. After the Civil War, she became one of the nation's first African-American women lawyers. She was a ferocious opponent of slavery, racial segregation, and the system of fund raising for refugees known as "begging." The two-story brick rowhouse was built in 1881. *NHL*

designation and NR listing December 8, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Greater U Street HD

Charlotte Forten Grimké House
1608 R Street, NW

From 1881 to 1886, this house built about 1880 was the home of Charlotte Forten Grimké (1838-1914), the pioneer African-American educator, early supporter of women's rights, writer, and active abolitionist. She was with the first group of Northern educators to enter the war-torn areas of the South, providing instruction to slaves residing in Union-occupied territory. The journal she kept while at Port Royal, South Carolina from 1862-64 provides a vivid picture of her students' progress and growth. Her activities encouraged other African-Americans from the North to lend their skills in support of the newly freed population throughout the South. She was co-founder of the Colored Women's League in 1894, and was married to Francis J. Grimké (1850-1937), the pastor of the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, for more than 60 years. *NHL designation and NR listing May 11, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Dupont Circle HD*

Joaquin Miller Cabin
Beach Drive north of Military Road, NW

Log cabin built in 1883 by "Poet of the Sierras" Cincinnatus Hiner ("Joaquin") Miller; served as his home from 1883-86; moved from 16th Street & Crescent Place, NW in 1912; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Rock Creek Park HD; US ownership*

Adams Memorial
Rock Creek Cemetery, Rock Creek Church Road & Webster Street, NW

Widely acclaimed masterpiece by the foremost American sculptor of his time; influenced the development of abstract composition and form in 20th century American sculpture; erected by Henry Adams (historian and descendant of John and John Quincy Adams) as a memorial to his wife Clover after her 1885 suicide; named *The Peace of God* by Adams, but widely known as *Grief*; hooded bronze figure seated in front of a carved granite monolith, in a sheltered setting; completed 1891 (Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; Stanford White, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; within Rock Creek Cemetery; HABS DC-280; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Elliott Coues House
1726 N Street, NW

From 1887 until his death, this 1880s house was the residence of Elliot Coues (1842-1899), a leading 19th-century ornithologist whose studies greatly expanded the knowledge of North American bird life. In 1883, Coues helped found the American Ornithologists Union. In addition, he edited approximately 15 volumes of journals, memoirs, and diaries by famous Western explorers and fur traders. *NHL designation and NR listing May 15, 1975, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Dupont Circle HD*

See also:
LARGE HOUSES AND MANSIONS
Greater Fourteenth Street HD: *Mary Jane Patterson Residence at 1523 15th Street NW*

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

See:
RELIGIOUS LIFE: ***Saint Mary's Episcopal Church, Second Baptist Church,*** *and* ***First African New Church***
NATIONAL CHURCHES: ***Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church***
PUBLIC SCHOOLS: ***M Street High School*** *and* ***Georgetown Historic District:*** *Wormley School (1885) at 3331 Prospect Street NW, and Phillips School (1890) at 2720 N Street NW;* ***Capitol Hill Historic District:*** *Giddings School (1887) at 3rd & G Streets SE*
PUBLIC SERVICES: ***Greater U Street Historic District:*** *Engine Company No. 4 (1884-85) at 931 R Street NW*
NEIGHBORHOODS: See in particular ***Foggy Bottom, Logan Circle, Greater Fourteenth Street,*** *and* ***Greater U***

Street Historic Districts

NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS: ***Blanche K. Bruce House, Frederick Douglass NHS, Mary Ann Shadd Cary House,*** *and* ***Charlotte Forten Grimké House; Greater Fourteenth Street HD:*** *Mary Jane Patterson Residence at 1523 15th Street NW*

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL (1900-1930)

THE CITY PLAN

The Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant Plan; L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)

*See previous discussion of the **L'Enfant Plan** under THE FEDERAL CITY and THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION*

The turn of the century and the centennial of the city of Washington provided the occasion for a reexamination of Washington's original plan, subsequent development, and anticipated growth. The result of this process of reevaluation was the 1902 report of the Senate Park Commission, which came to be known as the McMillan Plan. Adopting as their goal the fulfillment of what they called "the comprehensive, intelligent, and yet simple and straightforward scheme devised by L'Enfant," the highly accomplished members of the commission devised a plan that refashioned L'Enfant's Baroque design principles into a powerful statement of City Beautiful aesthetic ideals. The he members of the Senate Park Commission created an ambitious set of written and visual proposals for the city's future that not only guided Washington's development for decades to come but became a nationally significant model for the new field of city planning nationwide.

Parks and places improved during the City Beautiful era 1900 include:

The Mall: The Mall's present formal, iconic appearance is largely a 20th-century creation based on the McMillan Commission's interpretation of the L'Enfant Plan, and represents perhaps the most significant accomplishment of the Commission. *HABS DC-678; see separate listing*

Columbus Plaza (Union Station Plaza; Reservation 334): Improved 1908-12, fountain completed 1912, flagpoles 1975, liberty bell 1981; *HABS DC-694; NR listing April 9, 1980*

West Potomac Park (Reservation 332): *See separate listing; HABS DC-693*

East Potomac Park (Reservation 333): *See separate listing; HABS DC-692*

The National Mall

Roughly bounded by the Capitol Grounds on the east, Independence Avenue on the south, 14th Street on the west, and Constitution Avenue on the north

Planned 1791; 1901; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented May 19, 1981); a major element of the L'Enfant Plan; US ownership; includes approximately 10 buildings c. 1847-1976*

Union Station and Plaza

Massachusetts & Delaware Avenues, NE

Built 1903-08 (Daniel H. Burnham, architect); alterations 1975, 1987-88; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969 (Plaza and Columbus Fountain listed April 9, 1980); HABS DC-139; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); see also Columbus Fountain*

Lincoln Memorial (and Statue of Lincoln)

West Potomac Park

National memorial to the martyred 16th President; formal terminus to the McMillan Commission's extended Mall; masterful reinterpretation of the Greek temple for a 20th century monument; among the nation's most recognized public buildings, widely regarded as one of its most beautiful; major work of renowned architect and sculptor; site of pivotal events in the Civil Rights movement, including 1939 Easter concert by Marion Anderson and 1963 March on Washington address ("I Have a Dream") by Martin Luther King, Jr.; majestic

peripteral Doric temple of Colorado marble with ornamented and inscribed attic frieze; elaborate landscaped and terraced base with monumental steps; Indiana limestone interior with murals, inscriptions, and massive Georgia white marble statue of Lincoln sitting in contemplation; Memorial Commission established 1910, design approved 1913, built 1914-22 (Henry Bacon, architect); statue erected 1922 (Daniel Chester French, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented March 24, 1981); within West Potomac Park; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Arlington Memorial Bridge (and Related Features)
Over Potomac River

The heart of Washington's monumental riverscape; major elements of the McMillan Commission Plan, forming the western terminus of the Mall composition; symbolic linkage of North and South by connecting the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington House (Robert E. Lee Memorial); authorized by Congress in 1913, funded 1922, built 1926-32 (McKim, Mead & White, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 4, 1980; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Arlington Bridge: Neoclassical design widely regarded as the city's most beautiful bridge; 9 shallow arches of reinforced concrete dressed in granite, with steel bascule draw span, balustrades, bison keystones (Alexander P. Proctor, sculptor), bas-reliefs (Carl Paul Jennewein, sculptor); monumental gilded bronze equestrian statuary at Lincoln Memorial Circle depicts *The Arts of War* (designed 1925-33; Leo Friedlander, sculptor; installed 1951)

The Watergate: Broad curved flight of steps descending from Lincoln Memorial Circle to the Potomac, designed as a ceremonial river entrance to the city

Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway Terminus: Granite-faced, balustraded river wall with exedra terminating Constitution Avenue; designed and constructed with the bridge; monumental equestrian statuary at Lincoln Memorial Circle depicts *The Arts of Peace* (designed 1925-33; James Earle Fraser, sculptor; installed 1951)

Columbia Plaza: Circular plaza on Columbia Island, flanked by four eagle-topped granite pylons (Carl Paul Jennewein, sculptor)

Boundary Channel Bridge: Short span carrying Memorial Avenue from Columbia Island to Virginia shore; 3 arches, complementary details

Memorial Avenue and Hemicycle: Broad hedge-lined approach and ceremonial entrance to Arlington Cemetery (in Virginia)

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Roughly bounded by 3rd Street NW on the east, Constitution Avenue on the south, East Executive Avenue on the west, and E and F Streets on the north

The national ceremonial route and its surroundings; site of inaugural parades and civic processions; historic commercial heart of the city; contains both monumental civic buildings and smaller commercial structures; includes approximately 160 contributing buildings c. 1791-1930; *NHS designation and NR listing October 15, 1966, DC designation June 19, 1973*

See also THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, DISTRICT GOVERNMENT, THE MILITARY, PUBLIC WORKS AND PARKS, MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS, and ART, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Botanic Gardens
1st Street and Maryland Avenue, SW

Built 1902; Bennett, Parsons & Frost, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within National Mall HD; US*

ownership

Department of Agriculture (Administration Building)
The Mall between 12th & 14th Streets, SW
Built 1904-08 (Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, architects); central section built 1930 (Rankin & Kellogg, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 24, 1974; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

House Office Building (Cannon House Office Building)
New Jersey and Independence Avenues, SE
Built 1906-08 (Carrère & Hastings, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, exempt from NR listing; US ownership*

Senate Office Building (Russell Senate Office Building)
1st Street & Constitution Avenue, NE
Built 1906-09 (Carrère & Hastings, architects); fourth side built 1933 (Wyeth & Sullivan, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, exempt from NR listing; US ownership*

Bureau of Engraving and Printing
14th & C Streets, SW
Built 1914, W.B. Olmsted, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership*

Interior Department Offices (Old Interior Building; General Services Building) [National Register only]
18th & F Streets, NW
Built 1914-17 (Charles Butler, architect); *NR listing November 23, 1986; US ownership*

Treasury Annex
Pennsylvania Avenue & Madison Place, NW
Built 1919 (Cass Gilbert, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership*

Veterans Administration (Department of Veterans Affairs) [NR eligible]
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Built 1919; *determined potentially eligible by GSA; within Lafayette Square HD*

Supreme Court
1 First Street, NE
Built 1925-35 (Cass Gilbert, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation May 4, 1987; HABS DC-356; exempt from NR listing; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

See also ***The Capitol*** *(interiors and embellishments, 1901 and later)*

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Central Public Library (Carnegie Library)
Mount Vernon Square, NW
Built 1899-1902; architects Ackerman & Ross were selected after a national design competition; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 3, 1969; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

District Building (John A. Wilson Building)
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Built 1904-08 (Cope & Stewardson, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-314; within Federal Triangle and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; DC ownership*

D.C. Court of Appeals (U.S. Court of Military Appeals)
450 E Street, NW

Built in 1908-10, this was the first building to expand the D.C. Courts complex in Judiciary Square. The Neoclassical structure by Architect of the Capitol Elliott Woods complements the design of Old City Hall. It established the pattern of an architecturally unified group arranged around a central square, creating a civic center in the Beaus Arts manner. Construction of the complex continued until 1939. The three-story hip-roofed building is executed in limestone with an Ionic portico facing E Street. *NR listing January 21, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

City Post Office
Massachusetts Avenue & North Capitol Street, NE

Built 1914 (Daniel Burnham, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, determined eligible for NR listing June 16, 1983; US ownership*

See also ***Old City Hall*** *(alterations, 1916-18),* PUBLIC SCHOOLS, *and* PUBLIC SERVICES

THE MILITARY

Army War College (National Defense University)
Fort McNair, P Street between 3rd & 4th Streets, SW

Built 1907 (McKim, Mead & White, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 28, 1972, NHL designation November 28, 1972; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Fort McNair; US ownership; HABS DC-277*

Potomac Annex Historic District (Washington Naval Hospital) [National Register eligible]
23rd & E Streets, NW

The Potomac Annex Historic District encompasses a complex of Navy buildings on a prominent hill adjacent to the Potomac in Foggy Bottom. It is associated with the first Naval Observatory and a series of U.S. Naval medical institutions, which constituted a sophisticated and influential medical facility renowned for the treatment and care of Navy personnel, research into naval medical issues, and the training of naval medical personnel. The institutions' work in these areas improved medical practices and care not only within the Navy, but also in the medical field in general, particularly through advances in areas such as tropical medicine, chemical warfare, aviation medicine, venereal disease, and other contagious diseases. The medical complex had an important association with World War I, treating thousands of servicemen during this period. The war quadrupled the hospital's annual patient load, requiring the construction of additional facilities to handle the increased number of patients and staff. In addition, the Medical School was affected, entering important new fields of medical training and research relevant to the war effort. Among the school's endeavors during this period was the training of the epidemiological and sanitary units deployed to the front.

The Potomac Annex site was set aside as Original Appropriation No. 4 in the Plan of the City of Washington. Although L'Enfant anticipated use of the site for defensive battlements, the District Commissioners set it aside for a National University which never materialized. In 1842, President Tyler selected the site as the permanent home of the Depot of Charts and Instruments (established 1830), and authorized the construction of a naval observatory to make the astronomical observations essential for navigation. The observatory occupied the site until 1893, and after its relocation, the property was transferred to the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to serve as a Museum of Hygiene. The bureau and its laboratories were recognized as the site of significant research in medical issues related to naval service. In 1902, the Naval Medical School established in Brooklyn in 1893 was also relocated to the site. It shared the old observatory, and upon disbanding of the museum in 1905, expanded to occupy the entire structure. In 1903, Congress authorized construction of a Washington Naval Hospital at the site, to replace the old Naval Hospital near the Navy Yard. The new hospital was built just south of the observatory, followed by separate wards and staff quarters, designed in a similar style to create

a unified campus. The hospital was used heavily during World War I and the influenza epidemic of 1918. A dental school was established in 1923, and a program in aviation medicine in 1927. By 1930, the facility had become inadequate, and the Navy proposed replacement of all buildings with a new hospital, but in 1937 Congress authorized relocation to a new site. The hospital moved to Bethesda in 1942, and the complex became the administrative headquarters of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Eligible for NR listing (September 12, 2001); includes buildings significant from 1842 to 1942; see also Old Naval Hospital, Bibliography see Robinson, Architectural Survey, Potomac Annex

National Observatory (Old Naval Observatory; Naval Museum of Hygiene; Naval Medical School): Built in 1842-44, with alterations in 1847-48, 1865, 1873, 1894, 1903, and 1915-17 (now Building 2); *see separate listing.*

Washington Naval Hospital (Naval Medical School Hospital): Built 1904-07, the Georgian Revival hospital (now Buildings 3 and 4) was designed by Ernest Flagg, who was particularly known for his hospital designs and for his innovative uses of reinforced concrete, of which this building is an example. The pavilion plan used in the two connected buildings reflects an important trend in hospital design of the era, and the buildings also incorporated a sophisticated ventilation system.

Hospital Buildings: Seven buildings constructed in 1908-11 according to designs by the Bureau of Yards & Docks include Female Nurses Quarters (Building 1), Sick Officers' Quarters (Building 5), Contagious Ward (Building 6), Male Nurses' Quarters (Building 7), and three officers' residences (Quarters A, B, and C). The Georgian Revival hip-roofed buildings in yellow brick with brick quoins, stone trim, and wooden entry porticoes are more conservative and less distinctive in design than the main hospital, but as a group, they form a handsome and coherent architectural complex expressing a unified function.

Benjamin Rush Statue: The bronze standing figure on a granite pedestal commemorates Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), a prominent and influential American physician, surgeon general of the Continental Army, and signer of the declaration of independence, noted for his important contributions to psychiatry and treatment of the mentally ill. The statue by sculptor Roland Hinton Perry and architect Louis R. Metcalf was erected in 1904. *See Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

E Street Complex [National Register eligible]
2430 E Street, NW

The E Street Complex was created in 1901, when five acres at the western portion of Reservation No. 4 were separated and transferred to the Marine Hospital Service.

Central Building: Built 1904
East Building: Built 1919
South Building: Built 1919

Washington Navy Yard Annex Historic District [National Register eligible]
Bounded by the Anacostia River, Isaac Hull Avenue, 1st and M Streets, SE

Center of nationwide naval weapons production system during World Wars I and II; associated with the development of ordnance technology, including manufacture largest-caliber naval guns ever produced in America; 60-acre complex of industrial buildings and supply yards, originally with much heavy equipment; among the city's largest concentrations of industrial architecture; extension of Washington Navy Yard, the major site for U.S. naval gun manufacture since c.1850; renamed U.S. Naval Gun Factory in 1945; production stopped in 1962; archaeological potential; two major building types include multi-story manufacturing structures of concrete post-and-beam construction, and foundry-type buildings spanned by roof trusses, providing large, uninterrupted interior spaces for assembly-line manufacture with overhead electric cranes; includes 15 contributing buildings; *determined eligible for NR December 6, 1977*

Sentry Tower & Wall: Built 1896; red brick, turreted octagonal towers with crenellated parapets

Transportation Repair Shop (Building #74): Built 1898, moved 1938; 2 stories, 55 by 380 feet, brick with slate gable roofs and large casement windows

Boiler and Power Plant (Buildings #116-118): Built 1905; brick with slate gable roofs and large arched windows; each with two 120-foot smokestacks

Electric Sub-Station (Building #170): Built 1919; steel framed, faced in brick, with metal shed roof, continuous ridge monitor, open high interior

Gun Assembly Plant and Extension (Buildings #197 and #202): Built 1938, extended 1941; 6 stories, 149 by 400 feet, steel framed, faced in brick with panels of steel windows; high interior bay flanked by multi-floored side aisles

Boiler Maker's Shop (Building #167): Built 1919; 2 stories, 100 by 320 feet, steel framed with stucco walls, two-tiered monitor roof, and open high-bay interior

Pattern and Joiner Shop (Building #160): Built 1917; 4 stories, 137 by 321 feet, concrete framed with infill panels of brick and glass, decorative parapet; inner lightwell

Lumber Storage Shed (Building #173): Built 1919; 2 stories, concrete frame, originally open-air

Washington Navy Yard East Extension [National Register eligible]

Bounded by the Anacostia River, Parsons Avenue, M, and 11th Streets, SE

The East Extension is an integral part of the Navy Yard's complex of industrial buildings. It was crucial to the naval weapons development and testing mission during World Wars I and II, when the Yard was the center of the nationwide naval ordnance production system. The East Extension supported the production facilities primarily located in the western annex to the Yard. Some of the early buildings, such as the Experimental Mine Testing Laboratory and the Ordnance Laboratory, played an important role in ordnance testing. The extension as a whole is associated with the development of ordnance technology, and played a critical role in developing the nation's 20th-century military industrial wartime strength. It includes 18 contributing buildings dating from 1918 to1944.

The east extension had its origins in the McMillan Plan effort to reorganize the rail lines intruding into the city. Several Acts of Congress in 1901 required that portions of these lines, including the extension that served the western portion of the Navy Yard, be removed from public streets no later than 1908. The Navy planned a replacement line into the eastern side of the Yard, and pursued land acquisition along the Anacostia, but a lengthy conflict over title and compensation ensued. The Navy ultimately settled on alternative access from the west, but with the onset of war, land was needed for expansion, and in 1917 the Navy acquired a much larger eastern annex than first anticipated.

The Navy placed new buildings on the site as the need arose. The original plan was for storage and support functions in the eastern area, but as the site evolved, some manufacturing shops were located there as well. With the onset of World War II, construction in the eastern annex increased, creating a new area of dense development within the walled yard.

Eligible for NR as part of the Washington Navy Yard

Range Finding Tower and Optical Shop (Building 157): Built in 1918-19, this four-story brick structure housed a unique function important to weapons production. The visually distinctive, projecting top story of the 100-foot high range finding tower was used to calibrate and check various range finders, using the distances from the tower to various other structures as standards. It was probably the only such facility in the country at the time it was built. The optical shop was intended for lens repair and manufacturing.

Seaman Gunners' School (Building 166): Established in 1892, the Seaman Gunners' School was one of the first Navy programs intended to give enlisted men an opportunity to learn specialized skills for advancement to commissioned rank. While training was not a central component of the industrial mission of the Navy Yard, the school complemented the primary function of ordinance production. The three-story building with gold brick facades, stone trim, and modillioned cornice is distinctive in the Yard because of its residential appearance. The northern wing was built about 1918, and the southern wing in 1940.

Experimental Mine Laboratory (Building 172): The site of significant anti-submarine and mine-related work at the Yard, this two-story brick building was one of the most important mine research facilities in the nation. Built in 1918, it is one of the few buildings in the east extension to display architectural embellishment, including an arched portico and entry with nautical mosaics, cast stone window hoods, decorative brickwork, and a diamond-patterned belt course.

Proof Shop (Building 175): Guns were assembled and inspected in this one-story brick building, originally lit by huge multi-paned industrial sash windows. It was built in 1919-22.

Experimental Ammunition Building (Building 195): Built in 1937, this small classical revival building with rusticated limestone door surround was intended for the development of innovative ordnance technologies in anticipation of another world conflict.

Administration Building (Building 200): Strongly reminiscent of the sleek, modernist designs of the mid-20th century, and of industrial buildings by Albert Kahn, this massive brick structure with ribbon windows and stylized Art Moderne cornice was built in 1940 as the administrative headquarters for the gun factory.

Optical Shop Annex (Building 210): Built by the U.S. Public Works program in 1941, this workshop provided facilities for manufacture, testing, and storage of optical instruments, and played a significant role in the development of aviation ordinance. The four-story concrete frame structure with brick spandrels and multi-pane industrial sash is similar to the factory buildings on the western side of the yard.

Gauge Laboratory (Building 219) and ***Aviation Ordinance Building (Building 220):*** Built in 1944, this pair of four-story concrete and brick industrial buildings housed specialized functions essential to the World War II ordnance production. Their design is similar to Building 210.

Storage and Service Buildings: Secondary storage buildings on the site include the Laundry (Building 126), built 1904 and probably relocated; Ninth Street Garage (Building 169), built 1918-19/1936; Paint and Oil Storage Building (Building 184), built 1919-21; Ordnance Storehouse (Building 196), built 1940; and Optical Storehouse (Building 203), built 1941.

Quarters S, T, W, and Y: These four rowhouses were part of the existing residential district when the Navy purchased the site for expansion. They were retained due to the lack of immediately available housing during World War I, and remain as the only vestige of the former use of the site. Quarters S, T, and W are Queen Anne rowhouses dating from about 1898. Quarters Y is a flat-fronted classical rowhouse with a front porch, dating from about 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS AND PARKS

East and West Potomac Parks Historic District

Along Potomac River from Constitution Avenue to Hains Point

East and West Potomac Parks comprise a large portion of the Washington's monumental core, while at the same time providing recreational space for residents and tourists alike. The parks were a primary feature of the McMillan Commission Plan, the nation's preeminent manifestation of the City Beautiful ideal of grand civic space. They are the cumulative product of a century of work by noted American architects. They are the setting for the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial, Vietnam and Koran War Veterans Memorials, and many others. They include nationally recognized works of art, most notably Daniel Chester French's statue of Abraham Lincoln.

The parks were created by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in one of the city's most ambitious reclamation projects. Intended to improve both river navigation and the sanitation of the Potomac Flats, the reclamation project lasted for more than 30 years, beginning in 1882, and created more than 730 acres of new land enclosed

by stone seawalls. Under an 1897 Act of Congress, the reclaimed land was reserved for recreational use. The McMillan Plan reserved the interior of West Potomac Park for passive recreation, and spaces for active recreation were later sited on the park's fringes. During both World Wars, land in the parks was used for the construction of office and dormitory buildings to support the war effort. The parks are characterized by broad expanses of open space framed by mature landscape plantings and historic boulevards and drives. They have been managed by a succession of government agencies, beginning with the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, and currently the National Park Service.

DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973 (revised November 11, 2001); US ownership; see Bibliography (Robinson & Associates, NR nomination); HABS DC-692 and 693

West Potomac Park: West Potomac Park is one of the nation's most important designed landscapes, with several defining features that can be directly attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., one of the most famous American landscape architect of all time. The park contains the nation's foremost collection of commemorative structures, which together represent the definitive history of 20th-century American memorialization. A number of its landscape features, including the Tidal Basin cherry trees and rows of elms flanking the Reflecting Pool, have become symbols of Washington, D.C., as have the landscapes associated with the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. The park has also become a continued venue for significant national social gatherings and demonstrations. In particular, the Lincoln Memorial has become an icon in the civil rights movement, best known as the location of such defining moments as Marian Anderson's 1939 Easter Sunday Concert, and Martin Luther King, Jr.'s *I Have a Dream* speech in 1963. The nation's annual Fourth of July celebration centers on the park and the adjacent National Mall. Contributing features include:

Lockkeeper's House: Originally located west and north of its present location, the building was moved in 1915 as Seventeenth Street was extended across West Potomac Park. *See separate listing*

Tidal Basin: The Tidal Basin was an integral component of the plan for reclamation of the Potomac Flats. Designed in 1882 by U.S. Army Major Peter C. Hains, its engineering purpose is to flush the Washington Channel. It was dredged in 1885, and its seawall completed in 1896. The basin was also intended to serve a dual recreational purpose. The Tidal Reservoir Outlet Bridge (1888-89) at the upstream entry to the channel holds the tidal gates designed to control the water flow into the channel. Due to silting, however, the basin was redredged in 1907, and a second set of gates added at the Tidal Reservoir Inlet Bridge (1908-09), designed by Nathan C. Wyeth.

Number Four Fountain: Constructed in 1905-06 as part of a 50-acre nursery and rose garden installed by the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, this 58-foot diameter concrete fountain basin is the last of four to survive. Surrounded by flowerbeds, it is now part of the George Mason Memorial.

John Paul Jones Monument: The first monument in Potomac Parks was built in 1912 at the terminus of 17th Street (*see separate listing*).

Japanese Cherry Trees and Statuary: A gift from Japan, twelve species of cherry trees were planted around the Tidal Basin in 1912. Of the original 3,000 trees, an estimated 150 to 200 survive. Two other postwar gifts from Japan were donated on the centennial of the 1854 peace treaty signed by Commodore Perry, as symbols of Japanese-American understanding: an antique hexagonal granite Japanese Lantern (carved 1651, donated 1954), and the eight-tiered stone Japanese Pagoda (carved ca. 1600, donated 1958). *See Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Lincoln Memorial Grounds: Henry Bacon and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., collaborated on the landscape design for Lincoln Memorial Circle, which was completed in 1920-32. They also modified and implemented Charles F. McKim's concept for the Reflecting Pool and Rainbow Pool (1919-22), adding double rows of elm trees (1915-16) as a frame. *See also separate listing for Lincoln Memorial*.

Ericsson Monument: The memorial at the terminus of 23rd Street honors naval engineer John Ericsson (1803-1889), the designer of the Union ironclad *Monitor*, and perfecter of the screw propeller. It features a figure of Ericsson seated in front of three allegorical figures—a woman representing *Vision*, a Viking representing *Adventure*, and an iron molder representing *Labor*. Designed by sculptor James Earle Fraser and architect Albert Randolph Ross, the monument was financed mainly by Americans of Scandinavian descent. Construction began in 1924 but was not completed until 1927. *See Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

District of Columbia World War I Memorial: The white marble Doric tempietto and bandstand honors District residents who served in the Great War. Authorized by Congress in 1924, but funded by public subscription, it was not constructed until 1931. The architect was Frederick Brooke, with associate architects Nathan C. Wyeth and Horace W. Peaslee.

Kutz Bridge and Independence Avenue Extension: Independence Avenue was extended west from 14th Street in the early 1940s, primarily to provide better access to the Pentagon during the war. The avenue bridge over the Tidal Basin was designed in 1941 by Paul Philippe Cret, and completed in 1943. In 1954, it was dedicated to Brigadier General Charles W. Kutz, a three-term Engineer Commissioner for the District of Columbia.

Jefferson Memorial Grounds: The landscape plan for the memorial, by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was implemented in 1942. It includes symmetrical roadways around the memorial and south entry lawn, massed evergreen plantings at the base of the memorial, and open naturalistic landscape beyond. *See separate listing for Jefferson Memorial.*

New Memorials: Newer contributing features of West Potomac Park include Constitution Gardens (1970s), 56 Signers Memorial (1981), Vietnam Veterans Memorial (1982), Vietnam Women's Memorial (1993), Korean War Veterans Memorial (1995), and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (1994-97).

East Potomac Park: From its earliest origins, East Potomac Park was meant to be a model "public playground," and the park still contains many early-20th-century recreational features. Reclamation of the land was completed in 1911, and it was transferred to the Office of Public Buildings in Grounds for park use in 1912. The completion of Ohio Drive in 1916 allowed access to the park, and a development plan dating to the same year set the framework for the construction of later, primarily active, recreational amenities. In 1966-68, approximately 1,800 Japanese Cherry trees were planted along Ohio Drive around the perimeter of Hains Point. These trees were planted by friends of President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson in honor of their nationwide Beautification Program. Contributing features include:

Potomac Railroad Bridge: This federally chartered bridge was built by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1901 to carry railroad traffic over the Potomac River. Most of its steel trusses were subsequently replaced by steel plate girders.

U.S. Engineers Storehouse (900 Ohio Drive, SW): Constructed in 1913, this two-story brick building in East Potomac Park served as the base of operations as the parks were created. The simple Italian Renaissance Revival design is by Wood, Donn, and Deming. Facades are pebble dash stucco, with a hipped roof in terra cotta tile.

Field House, Golf Course, and Miniature Golf Course: Only two side wings of the Field House designed by Horace W. Peaslee were built in 1917. The facades are stucco over concrete, with colonnaded porticos of exposed-aggregate decorative concrete cast by the John Joseph Earley studio. The adjacent golf course is one of the few features of the 1916 development plan that was implemented. The first nine holes were completed in 1917, and the second nine in 1923. The miniature golf course, built in 1931, is the sole remaining course in the District of Columbia, and possibly the longest operating in the country.

Swimming Pool: Built in 1936 with Works Progress Administration funds, and originally segregated for

white swimmers only, the pool was one of six authorized by Congress in 1929.

McMillan Park Reservoir Historic District
1st Street and Michigan Avenue, NW
Washington's first water treatment facility and a primary component of the municipal water system; major engineering and aesthetic achievement; caused elimination of typhoid epidemics and reduced incidence of other diseases; major component of the city's park system; collaborative effort of prominent figures in the City Beautiful movement; memorial to Senator James McMillan, sponsor of the Senate Park Commission; *DC designation August 21, 1991; US and DC ownership*

New City Reservoir: Built 1883-88 to receive Potomac River water via the Washington Aqueduct and Georgetown Reservoir (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, architects)

Smith Spring House: Built 1886 (T.W. Symons, architect); covers the site of springs identified by L'Enfant and used as a water source for the U.S. Capitol beginning in 1833

East Shaft Gate House: Built 1901 (Henry A. Macomb, architect)

Filtration Complex (Pumping Station, Circulating Conduit, Gatehouse, Intake Gatehouse, Control House, Laboratory, Shelter House, Engine House, Regulator Houses, Filtration Beds, Sand Washers, Sand Bins, and Clear Water Reservoir): Unified complex of red brick buildings, Flemish bond with tile roofs, and more utilitarian concrete structures; includes underground slow sand purification system advocated by the city's medical community in preference to chemical treatment; built 1904-05 (Allen Hazen, architect)

McMillan Park: Built 1906-13 (Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect)

Storehouse, Shelter House and Garage: Built 1911

McMillan Fountain: Erected 1913 (Herbert Adams, sculptor; Charles Adams Platt, architect; dismantled 1941)
Chemical Tower, Flume Building, and Gatehouse: Built 1939

Anacostia Park [National Register eligible]
Along the Anacostia River from Douglass Bridge to the D.C. boundary
Built 1902-1919; *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list March 7, 1968; eligible for NR listing; US ownership*

Meridian Hill Park
15th, 16th, W, and Euclid Streets, NW
Built 1915-20 (Horace W. Peaslee, architect; Ferrucio Vitale, landscape architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 25, 1974, NHL designation April 19, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); within Meridian Hill Area*

Glover-Archbold Park
Along Foundry Branch from Potomac River to Van Ness Street NW
Established 1923; *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership*

ROADS, BRIDGES AND PARKWAYS

Taft Bridge
Connecticut Avenue over Rock Creek Park, NW
Built 1908 (George S. Morrison, Edward Pearce Casey, architects), concrete lions by Roland Hinton Perry; *DC*

listing November 8, 1964; NR listing July 3, 2003; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

Dumbarton Bridge (Buffalo Bridge)
Q Street NW, over Rock Creek Park
Built 1914 (Glenn Brown, architect; Alexander P. Proctor, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Key Bridge
Over the Potomac River at Georgetown
Built 1923 (Wyeth & Sullivan, architects); renovated 1987; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 1, 1996; DC ownership*

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway
Along Potomac River and Rock Creek from Lincoln Memorial to National Zoo
(U.S. Reservation 360)
Built 1924; *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership*

See also:
East and West Potomac Parks Historic District: *Potomac Railroad Bridge (1901), Ohio Drive (1912-16)*
Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District: *Decatur Terrace Steps (1911) at 22nd Street & Decatur Place NW*
Rock Creek Park Historic District: *Boulder Bridge (1902), Ross Drive Bridge (1907), Sixteenth Street Bridge (1907-10), and Morrow Drive (1911)*
Parkways of the National Capital Region (1913-1965)
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway: *Meigs Bridge over Rock Creek (refaced 1916) and M Street Bridge (1929)*

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Columbus Fountain
Union Station Plaza, Massachusetts & Delaware Avenues, NE
Built 1908-12; Lorado Taft, sculptor; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 9, 1980; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

American Revolution Statuary
Heroic outdoor statuary commemorating figures of the American Revolutionary War; part of the city's outstanding collection of 19th and 20th century monuments by noted American and foreign sculptors; exemplifies the use of the national capital as a commemorative setting; all authorized and most paid for by Congress; includes both standing pedestrian and equestrian statues, strategically placed in public parks; most in bronze with classical bases, executed in the realistic style popular after the Civil War; *NR listing July 14, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Comte de Rochambeau Monument (Pennsylvania Avenue and Jackson Place, NW): Memorial to Comte Jean de Rochambeau, Major General of the Continental Army and commander of French forces in the Revolutionary War; erected by act of Congress; bronze portrait statue on carved granite pedestal with figure of armed Liberty defending America; dedicated 1902; J.J. Fernand Hamar, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

John Witherspoon Statue (N Street and Connecticut Avenue, NW): Memorial to Presbyterian minister, patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; bronze standing figure on pink granite base, erected 1909; William Couper, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Dupont Circle HD*

Thaddeus Kosciuszko Monument (H Street and Madison Place, NW): Memorial to Thaddeus Kosciuszko,

Polish patriot, military engineer, and Brigadier General in the Continental Army (responsible for fortifications at Saratoga and West Point); erected by the Polish Alliance; bronze statue on granite pedestal surrounded by figural groups; dedicated 1910; Antoni Popiel, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

Baron von Steuben Monument (H Street and Jackson Place, NW): Memorial to Baron Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben, Major General of the Continental Army and the man most responsible for training of American troops during the Revolutionary War; erected by act of Congress; bronze statue on granite pedestal with inscriptions, flanking figural groups; dedicated 1910; Albert Jaegers, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

Count Pulaski Statue (13th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW): Bronze equestrian memorial to Brigadier General Count Casimir Pulaski, Polish patriot and volunteer in the Revolutionary War; commissioned by Congress, dedicated 1910; Kazimieriez Chodzinski, sculptor; Albert R. Ross, architect; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

John Paul Jones Monument (17th Street and Independence Avenue, SW): Memorial to Commodore Jones, naval hero of the Revolutionary War; commissioned by Congress; bronze portrait statue standing before temple-like marble pylon with relief carving; dedicated 1912; Charles Henry Niehaus, sculptor; Thomas Hastings, architect; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and West Potomac Park*

John Barry Statue (Franklin Park, NW): Memorial to Commodore Barry, the Irish-American naval hero; bronze standing figure on marble pedestal with carved figure of Victory; commissioned by Congress at the request of Irish-American groups; erected 1914 (John J. Boyle, sculptor; Edward P. Casey, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Edmund Burke Statue (11th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, NW): Memorial to the English statesman and orator, and supporter of American independence; presented by Britain's Sulgrave Institution to foster Anglo-American friendship; bronze standing figure on granite base; erected 1922 (J. Harvard Thomas, sculptor; Horace W. Peaslee, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Shaw HD*

Civil War Monuments

Heroic outdoor statuary commemorating figures of the Civil War; part of the city's outstanding collection of 19th and 20th century sculpture by noted sculptors; exemplifies the use of the national capital as a commemorative setting; all authorized and most paid for by Congress; includes primarily both standing pedestrian and equestrian statues, strategically placed in public parks; most in bronze with classical bases, executed in the realistic style popular after the Civil War; *NR listing September 20, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.; Jacob: Testament to Union)*

Brigadier General Albert Pike Statue (Constitution Avenue and 3rd Street, NW): Erected 1901 (Gaetano Trentanove, sculptor); relocated 1977; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

General John A. Logan Statue (Logan Circle, NW): Erected 1901 (Franklin Simmons, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Logan Circle HD, and Greater Fourteenth Street HD*

General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial (Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, NW): Erected 1903 (Carl Rohl-Smith et al., sculptors); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

General George B. McClellan Statue (Connecticut Avenue and California Street, NW): Erected 1907 (Frederick MacMonnies, sculptor; James Crocroft, architect); *within Kalorama Triangle HD*

General Phillip H. Sheridan Statue (Sheridan Circle, NW): Erected 1908 (Gutzon Borglum, sculptor; Henry Winslow, architect); *within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs*

Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, Grand Army of the Republic Memorial (7th and C Streets, NW): Erected 1909 (John Massey Rhine, sculptor; Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, architects); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Downtown HD, and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Rear Admiral Francis Dupont Memorial Fountain (Dupont Circle, NW): Erected 1921 (Daniel Chester French, sculptor; Henry Bacon, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Dupont Circle HD, and Massachusetts Avenue HD*

Ulysses S. Grant Memorial (Union Square, below the west grounds of the Capitol): Erected 1922 (Henry Merwin Shrady, sculptor; Edward Pearce Casey, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and National Mall HD*

Nuns of the Battlefield Monument (Rhode Island Avenue and M Street, NW): Erected 1924 (Jerome Connor, sculptor; Ward Brown, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Major General George Gordon Meade Monument (Pennsylvania Avenue between 3rd and 4th Streets, NW): Erected 1927 (Charles A. Grafly, sculptor; Simon and Simon, architects); relocated 1984; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Woodlawn Cemetery
4611 Benning Road, NE

Non-denominational, integrated cemetery established 1895; one of the most prestigious burying grounds for black Washingtonians until the 1930s; contains monuments to notable African-Americans including Blanche K. Bruce and John Mercer Langston; site of an estimated 20,000 pauper's graves and many burials reinterred from earlier cemeteries dating from 1798; curvilinear plan on hilly terrain, park-like setting with irregular burial sections and simple stone markers; *DC designation June 19, 1991, NR listing December 20, 1996*

See also ***L'Enfant Plan:***

Hahnemann Memorial (Scott Circle, NW): The elaborate memorial to German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), the father of homeopathic medicine, is located on the east side of Scott Circle at Corregidor Street. A triumphal arched niche shelters the bronze seated portrait figure of the physician, at the center of a raised platform enclosed by a curved bench with bronze bas-relief panels depicting aspects of Hahnemann's life. Erected in 1900, the memorial is by sculptor Charles Henry Niehaus and architect Julius F. Harden. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Webster Statue (Scott Circle, NW): The memorial erected in 1900 to the famous orator and statesman Daniel Webster (1782-1852) is located on the west side of Scott Circle at Bataan Street. The standing bronze statue is raised on a tall granite pedestal with bronze relief panels depicting two of Webster's most famous speeches. The memorial was commissioned by Washington *Post* publisher Stilson Hutchins, an admirer of Webster, and a fellow native of New Hampshire. The sculptor was Gaetano Trentanove; the architect is unknown. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Longfellow Statue (Connecticut Avenue and M Street, NW): The monument to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) was erected in Reservation 150 in 1909. The seated bronze figure of the contemplative poet holding a book is raised on a red granite pedestal. Begun by sculptor Thomas Ball, the statue was completed by William Couper. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Burke Statue (Reservation 68): The statue of English orator and statesman Edmund Burke was erected at 11th Street and Massachusetts Avenue in 1922. It is a copy of one in Bristol, England, by sculptor J. Harvard Thomas, and stands on a base by architect Horace Peaslee. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

First Division Monument (President's Park South): The monument to the Army's First Division, commemorating those who died in the Great War, was donated by subscription from the members. It stands in President's Park on axis with the south entrance to the old State, War, and Navy Building. The gilded figure of winged Victory by sculptor Daniel Chester French is raised to a height of 80 feet atop a granite column that is one of the largest monoliths ever quarried in the United States. Dedicated in 1924, the

monument was designed by Cass Gilbert. Inscribed on bronze tablets at the base of the monument are the names of the 5,599 dead. In 1957, the names of 4,365 World War II dead were added to those earlier inscribed. The new bronze tablets were designed by Cass Gilbert, Jr. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Butt-Millet Memorial Fountain (President's Park South): The memorial fountain on the north edge of the Ellipse was erected by friends of Major Archibald Wallingham Butt (1865-1912) and Francis Davis Millet (1846-1912), well-known figures in Washington society, who lost their lives in the *Titanic* disaster. Archibald Butt was a journalist and influential military aide to Theodore Roosevelt, and Francis Millet a journalist and distinguished decorative artist who superintended the decoration at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The memorial fountain, by sculptor Daniel Chester French and architect Thomas Hastings, consists of a raised marble basin and marble shaft with bas-relief figures representing *Art* and *Military Valor.* It was erected in 1913. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Darlington Fountain (Judiciary Square): This monument erected in 1923 commemorates Joseph J. Darlington, a prominent and respected member of the District of Columbia Bar Association. Carl Paul Jennewein sculpted the gilded figure of Diana and a faun standing on an octagonal marble pedestal in a shallow pebbled pool. *See Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

See also ***Mount Pleasant Historic District:***

Francis Asbury Statue (16th and Mount Pleasant Streets, NW): The monument to pioneer Methodist bishop Francis Asbury (1745-1810) was erected on this triangular Reservation in 1924. The bronze figure on a granite pedestal depicts Asbury astride a pausing horse. Asbury was the first superintendent of the Methodist Church in America, and spent his ministry traveling throughout the country, ordaining thousands of clergymen. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

700 Jackson Place, NW

From 1910 until 1948, this town house served as the national headquarters of the organization founded with a $10 million bequest from Andrew Carnegie. At its benefactor's direction, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was located "at the Ear of Congress," with the aim to "hasten the abolition of war, the foulest blot upon our civilization." The red brick Italianate house was built in 1860, and from 1860-1888 was the residence of Dr. Peter Parker (known as the "father" of medical missions to China). From 1888 to 1908, it was the home of the Bureau of Pan American Republics. *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 13, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership*

Pan American Union (Organization of American States)

17th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

Home of the world's oldest international association, founded in 1890 to foster cultural and commercial ties among the Western Hemisphere republics; focal point of Washington's diplomatic and cultural activity; widely considered among the city's most beautiful Beaux-Arts buildings; among the first major buildings implementing the McMillan Commission plans for monumental extension of the Mall; first major commission in architect's distinguished career, won in an early nationwide design competition; construction largely funded by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie; occupies former site of the Van Ness Mansion, a commanding location on the Ellipse at Constitution Avenue; square in plan, organized around tropical patio; four-story, hip-roofed main pavilion housing ceremonial rooms, flanked by two-story office wings, set amid ample lawns and gardens; marble facades exhibit symbolic blending of North and South American expression; triple arcaded main entry, classical details, terra cotta roofs, iconographic sculpture, ornamental bronzework; stately interiors with extensive artwork; originally Bureau of American Republics, established at the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington in 1889-90, renamed Pan American Union in 1910; built 1908-10, Paul Philippe Cret, and Albert P. Kelsey, architects; Gutzon Borglum and Isidore Konti, primary sculptors; Blue

Aztec garden and 2-story arcaded annex pavilion completed 1912; reorganized as Secretariat of the Organization of American States in 1948; *DC designation November 8, 1964, NR listing June 4, 1969; included in designation of Seventeenth Street HD; international ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

American Peace Society (Charles C. Glover House)
734 Jackson Place, NW

From 1911 to 1948, this house served as the headquarters of the oldest organization in American dedicated solely to promoting international peace. The society was founded in 1828 by lecturer and essayist William Ladd (1778-1841), who sought to foster popular sentiment against war and attempted to persuade legislatures and individual leaders to organize an international court of arbitration as a logical alternative to war. The large three-story town house, built in 1878 for Charles Glover, displays a fine Italian Renaissance Revival facade of brown brick with a hexagonal bay, incised brownstone trim, and pedimented window hoods. Many interior details remain. *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 13, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Lafayette Square HD*

Windsor Lodge (William E. Borah Residence)
2139-41 Wyoming Avenue, NW

From 1913-29, apartment #21E in this building was the residence of Idaho Senator William E. Borah (1865-1940), a leading Republican progressive, who was a powerful force in foreign affairs in the 1920s. He was a leader of the "irreconcilables" who defeated President Wilson's League of Nations, and of the isolationists in the 1930s. The eclectic paired apartment building was built in 1910-11, with an addition in 1929. *NHL designation and NR listing December 8, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

EMBASSIES

"Pink Palace" (Mrs. Marshall Field House; Inter-American Defense Board)
2600 16th Street, NW

Built 1906 (George Oakley Totten, architect); additions 1912, 1988; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 5, 1991; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

Old French Embassy
2460 16th Street, NW

This former embassy is among the finest of nearly a dozen Meridian Hill mansions built by the formidable Mary Foote Henderson (1841-1931), in collaboration with her favorite architect, George Oakley Totten. Built in 1906-07, the project was her first successful enticement of a foreign mission to Sixteenth Street, in keeping with her great ambition to create an "Avenue of Presidents" lined with lavish embassies and memorials. It is a superb example of Beaux-Arts residential architecture, ranking among Totten's finest work. The embassy was planned and built under French ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, who served from 1902-25 as one of the most influential and admired foreign diplomats ever assigned to the Washington corps. It was the site of critical political conferences during and after World War I, and served as Jusserand's residence until his retirement. The building is 4 stories with a domed corner pavilion, loggias, and mansard roofs; facades are limestone and terra cotta in the Parisian high style of Louis XVI and the Second Empire. *DC designation August 28, 1997; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

Old Hungarian Embassy
2437 15th Street, NW

Built 1927 (George Oakley Totten, architect); originally intended as an embassy building; *DC designation December 16, 1987, NR listing March 16, 1988; within Meridian Hill Area*

Embassy Building No. 10
3149 16th Street, NW

Built 1928-30 (George Oakley Totten, architect); *DC designation October 15, 1986, NR listing November 6, 1986*

See also MANSIONS *and* ***Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District:*** *Embassy of Thailand (1920) at 2300 Kalorama Road NW*

ART, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE

Seventeenth Street Historic District (Seventeenth Street, NW, West Side between New York and Constitution Avenues)

DC listing March 7, 1968; see separate listing on each property

Corcoran Gallery of Art: Built 1894-97 (Ernest Flagg, architect); addition 1925-28 (Charles Adams Platt, architect)
Pan American Union: Built 1908-10 (Paul Philippe Cret and Albert Kelsey, architects)
Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall: Built 1910 (Edward Pearce Casey, architect)
American National Red Cross: Built 1913-17 (A.B. Trowbridge, architect)

Corcoran Gallery of Art
1700 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1894-97 (Ernest Flagg, architect); addition 1925-28 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; NHL designation April 27, 1992; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); within Seventeenth Street HD; see also Renwick Gallery*

Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall
1776 D Street, NW

Monumental headquarters of the society founded in 1890 for patriotic, historic, and educational purposes; incorporated by Congress in 1895; has made major contributions to citizenship education, historic preservation, and historical scholarship; illustrates McMillan Commission Plan ideal of monumental institutional buildings framing parks; site of the Washington Arms Limitation Conference of 1921-22, one of the most significant international attempts to reduce global tension through disarmament and mutual pledges of arbitration; meeting place for annual DAR conferences; 3 stories, Georgian Revival facades in Vermont marble with monumental Ionic porticoes; commissioned 1902, built 1904-10, Edward Pearce Casey, architect; adjacent administration building built 1923-49; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 28, 1972; HABS DC-282; within Seventeenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); see also Constitution Hall*

Natural History Building, Smithsonian Institution
11th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

Built 1910 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within National Mall HD; US ownership*

Carnegie Institution of Washington, Administration Building
1530 P Street, NW

Founded in 1902 in the belief that basic scientific research is essential to human well-being, the Carnegie Institution of Washington is an early example of farsighted American philanthropy. This structure, made possible with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), has housed the institution since it was built in 1910. The Beaux Arts design is by New York architects Carrère & Hastings. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation June 23, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

Carnegie Institution of Washington, Geophysical Laboratory
2801 Upton Street, NW

One of five scientific research centers of the institution founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1902; site of important scientific achievements and contributions to primary geophysical research; illustrates aspirations of prominent leaders in science and public affairs hoping to develop Washington as a center of research; notable work of prominent local architects; isolated siting and specialized construction represent significant engineering achievements in meeting technical needs of geophysical laboratory; Mediterranean Revival structure commanding a steeply sloped and landscaped site; stucco facades, hipped tile roof with bracketed eaves, polychrome brickwork; built 1906-07, Wood, Donn & Deming, architects; designation includes main building, power plant, x-ray laboratory, and site; *DC designation May 29, 1991, NR listing December 29, 1994*

American National Red Cross
17th, D and E Streets, NW

Monumental headquarters of the nation's largest official relief organization, founded by Clara Barton in 1881 (and chartered by Congress in 1900); memorial to the women of the Civil War, built with U.S. and private funds; exemplifies McMillan Plan development facing the Ellipse; Classical Revival facades of white marble with front and side porticoes, Corinthian columns, balustraded attic, hipped roof, tall chimneys; ample landscaped grounds; interior includes monumental stair hall, assembly hall with Tiffany stained glass, museum; built 1915-17 (A. Breck Trowbridge and Goodhue Livingston, architects); complementary north building built 1928-29, west building built 1931; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation June 23, 1965 (original building), NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-347; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); included in Seventeenth Street HD*

Freer Gallery of Art
12th Street & Jefferson Drive, SW

Built 1923 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; within National Mall HD; US ownership*

National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW

Built 1924; Bertram G. Goodhue, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 15, 1974; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Constitution Hall (Daughters of the American Revolution)
311 18th Street, NW

The city's largest auditorium, built to accommodate the annual Continental Congresses and other activities of the National Society, DAR; served as unofficial cultural center of nation's capital for more than 40 years; use of the hall denied to singer Marian Anderson in 1939, provoking a major event in civil rights history; major work of noted architect John Russell Pope; monumental Neoclassic design in Alabama limestone; designed 1924-24, built 1928-30; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing September 16, 1985; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); see also Daughters of the American Revolution (Memorial Continental Hall)*

Folger Shakespeare Library
201 East Capitol Street, SE

Exceptional modern classical structure housing the world's largest collection of Shakespeareana; constructed on site of Grant's Row (14 lavish townhouses constructed in 1871); acquired in 1928 by Henry Clay Folger, millionaire Standard Oil executive and avid Shakespeare collector; Elizabethan interior includes full-scale replica of 17th-century English theater; built 1929-32 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect; Alexander B. Trowbridge, consulting architect); addition 1981; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; within Capitol Hill HD*

HIGHER EDUCATION

National Training School for Women and Girls, Trades Hall (Nannie Helen Burroughs School) [National Register only]
601 50th Street, NE

Founded by Nannie Helen Burroughs in 1909, the National Training School offered a unique combination of educational opportunities for African-American young women and girls. The school offered academic training equivalent to the upper grades of high school and community college, religious instruction, and training in domestic arts and vocations. It was the first American institution to offer all of these opportunities within a single school. *NHL designation and NR listing July 17, 1991*

Miner Normal School (Miner Building, Howard University)
2565 Georgia Avenue, NW

Home of Miner Normal School and Miner Teachers College, centers for the training of Washington's African-American teachers for almost 80 years; associated with Myrtilla Miner, 19th century educational pioneer; notable early example of school building using Colonial Revival style; built 1913-14, Leon E. Dessez, architect, Snowden Ashford, supervising architect; *DC designation January 16, 1991, NR listing October 11, 1991*

Frelinghuysen University (Edward P. Goodwin House)
1800 Vermont Avenue, NW

Picturesque post-Civil War rowhouse which served from 1921-27 as the first permanent home of Frelinghuysen University (founded in 1917 to provide academic, vocational and religious education for black working-class adults); associated with the life and achievements of noted educator Dr. Anna J. Cooper (1859-1964), who served as president from 1930-41; significant to the history of African-American education in Washington; representative of institutions promoting racial solidarity and self-sufficiency during a period of intense segregation; illustrative of neighborhood social change, as the city's foremost African-American neighborhood assimilated speculative housing built for middle-class whites; built in 1879 (Diller B. Groff, builder; first occupied by insurance agent Edward P. Goodwin and family); 2 stories, red brick, triangular plan with octagonal corner tower, bays, corbelling, patterned slate roofs, and elaborate iron finials; *DC designation June 22, 1995; NR listing November 6, 1995; within Greater U Street HD*

George Washington University, Corcoran Hall
725 21st Street, NW

One of two buildings constructed after a 1922 plan by architect Albert Harris for a Georgian Revival quadrangle to house George Washington University; built 1924 (Albert L. Harris and Arthur B. Heaton, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing April 12, 1991*

George Washington University, Stockton Hall
720 20th Street, NW

One of two buildings constructed after a 1922 plan by architect Albert Harris for a Georgian Revival quadrangle to house George Washington University; built 1925-26 (Albert L. Harris and Arthur B. Heaton, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing September 13, 1991*

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Providence Hospital [demolished]
Folger Square, SE

Built 1866; enlarged and extensively remodeled in 1904 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1964*

Walter Reed General Hospital (Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Main Section Historic District) [National Register eligible]

Generally bounded by Georgia Avenue on the east, Aspen Street on the south, 16th Street and Alaska Avenue on the west, and 14th and Dahlia Streets on the north (part of the Walter Reed campus at 6825 16th Street, NW)

Walter Reed General Hospital is one of the oldest operating Army general hospitals, and has played an important role in medical advancements throughout its history. Since 1924, it has been associated with medical education as the site of the Walter Reed Army Medical School. The hospital campus is also significant for its architecture and design. The layout was influenced by both Beaux Arts planning principles and John Shaw Billings' revolutionary design for Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. The central administration building is the focal structure in a formal, axial plan with a series of dispersed wards and support facilities arranged in an ample landscaped setting. The buildings are united by their Georgian Colonial Revival architecture in red brick with wood and limestone trim. The site for the campus was acquired in 1905, and the hospital opened in 1908. Between 1920 and 1922, the hospital expanded with the acquisition of additional property that had already been subdivided into residential lots. Fifteen detached houses were included in the purchase, and were adapted for officer's housing.

The original Main Hospital (1908) has seven major additions—the Mess, Kitchen and Wards (1914), East and West Pavilions (1915), East and West Wings (1928), and General Mess, Library, and Wards (1928). Other contributing structures include Officer Housing and Barracks (1910), Nurses' Quarters (1911 and 1929), frame dwellings (ca. 1915 to 1919), Central Heating Plant (1918), Incinerator (1920), Service Club (1920), Rose Garden (ca. 1920), Army Medical School (1924), Red Cross Building (1927), Memorial Chapel (1931), and Fire Station (1946). *US ownership; eligible for NR listing; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Columbia Hospital for Women

2401 L Street, NW

For a century and a half, the Columbia Hospital for Women was the city's birthplace of choice for all races. Chartered by Congress in 1866, the hospital was the primary maternity facility in the city, and the birthplace of about 275,000 individuals—the vast majority of all persons born in the District of Columbia during the twentieth century. Until it closed in2002, Columbia was also a leading national and international innovator in women's and infants' health. In 1919, it established a prenatal care program, and in 1925, it was the first hospital to use babies' footprints for identification. It was one of the first maternity hospitals to establish nurseries for premature infants, and the first to provide classes for expectant fathers. It was also a leader in the care of children, with its Clinic for Children giving rise to Children's Hospital. Columbia Hospital was first located at Thomas Circle, but in 1876 it moved to the present site, where it used the former Maynard Mansion as a nurses' home. The present five-story structure, built in 1916, overlooks Pennsylvania Avenue from a gentle rise in the center of the block. The Italianate design by architect Nathan C. Wyeth is extraordinary for its sculptural complexity. The tall central block (originally crowned by a rooftop loggia), is flanked by gable-roofed transverse wings with open towers, which rise above two Y-shaped wings that project forward, ending in open sun porches. Facades are golden tapestry brick with limestone trim and terra cotta roofs. The design highlights the importance of light and air in medical thinking of the day. *DC designation December 18, 2002*

Rush-Bagot Monument: A 1935 monument on the hospital grounds commemorates the Rush-Bagot Agreement, the 1817 treaty that to this day provides for the restriction of naval forces on the Great Lakes. It was negotiated on behalf of Canada in the British Legation, which was housed at the time in the Maynard Mansion. The simple concrete monument displays a bronze plaque by sculptor Benjamin Johnson. It shows two male figures with symbols of bounty, holding wreathed shields of the United States and Canada over an inscribed tablet. Just west of the monument, a red sandstone retaining wall from the mansion site still remains.

Gallinger Hospital [demolished]

Massachusetts Avenue, SE on Reservation 13

NR listing February 27, 1989; demolished circa 1990

Children's Country Home (Hospital for Sick Children)
1731 Bunker Hill Road, NE
Founded in 1883 as the Children's Country Home, a charitable convalescent care institution; picturesque cottage-style complex based on French and English vernacular traditions; notable adaptation of 20th century revivalism to create a setting suitable for children; work of Washington architects noted for large residential and municipal commissions; built 1929, Wyeth & Sullivan, architects; alterations, 1953, addition, 1967; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing December 9, 2003*

See also:
Saint Elizabeths Hospital
Convent of Bon Secours
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Casualty Hospital (1928) at 8th & Constitution Avenue NE*
Georgetown Historic District: *Edes Home (1907) at 2929 N Street NW and Hurt Home (1924) at 3050 R Street NW*

BANKING AND BUSINESS

Banks and Financial Institutions in the District of Columbia (1790-1960)
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption July 28, 1994, NR adoption December 29, 1994*
(See previous discussion of Banks and Financial Institutions under THE VICTORIAN CITY)

The beginning of the 20th century witnessed an unprecedented boom in Washington's economy, and parallel growth in the city's banking industry. There was an increase in the construction of bank buildings, the largest of which tended to adhere to the monumental architectural idiom established by leaders like Riggs and American Security and Trust Company. There was also exploration of the tall office form, as banking halls and rental offices were combined in a single structure.

District banking laws encouraged independent and often short-lived neighborhood savings banks to proliferate in this period. Such banks served individual and business customers in a limited area, and were typically housed in dignified classical buildings to give the institutions the impression of solidity and importance. At the turn of the century, there were five savings banks in Washington, with the Union Savings Bank being by far the largest. Between 1895 and 1914, however, the number of savings banks more than quadrupled to a total of eighteen. There was also significant growth in building and loans, to a total of twenty.

The trend toward decentralization of banking also increased, as the percentage of banks located outside downtown rose dramatically. Areas like Capitol Hill, Anacostia, the West End, Mount Pleasant, and Columbia Heights got their first purpose-built banks. It was often the smaller savings banks and loan associations that opened first in these outlying areas.

The Panic of 1907 exposed inherent weaknesses in the nation's banking system, and in 1914, the Federal Reserve Act introduced the modern system of regulatory controls governed by twelve Federal Reserve banks. For the first time, national banks were permitted to operate branches, to engage in the trust business, and to make loans secured by real estate. Many Washington banks actively pursued these opportunities, including potential profits in the real estate market. The 1920s saw continued growth, including the creation of new banks oriented toward specific populations, such as union members and government employees. More stable and longer-lived banks owned and operated by African-Americans also appeared. Architecturally, there was a tentative shift in the philosophy of bank design toward modernism.

See further discussion of Banks and Financial Institutions under THE NEW DEAL CITY and THE MODERN CITY

Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District
Generally including structures fronting on 15th Street NW between Pennsylvania Avenue and I Street

DC designation July 31, 1981 (effective October 5, 1984); determined eligible for NR October 18, 1984 (not listed due to owner objection); includes 20 buildings built 1835-1940

Evening Star Building
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Built 1898 (Marsh & Peter, architects); 1918 addition demolished 1988; renovation and addition 1988-89; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-316; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Riggs National Bank
1503-05 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
The headquarters of one of the city's most important banks is an excellent example of Classical Revival bank architecture from the Beaux Arts period. Prominently sited opposite the U.S. Treasury, it influenced the design of other city banks. The bank was established in 1840 as Corcoran & Riggs, by William W. Corcoran (a former official of the Second Bank of the U.S.) and George Washington Riggs (the heir of a New York banking family). The bank purchased many assets of Second Bank of the U.S. after its failure, and handled numerous Federal government transactions including the financing of the Mexican War (1846-48), early international sales of U.S. bonds, and the Alaska purchase (1868). It also financed notable private ventures including construction of the first U.S. telegraph line to Baltimore. It has served many Presidents and notables, and played a major role in addressing the 1933 banking crisis. It was located at this site in the former home of Second Bank of the United States from 1846. On Corcoran's retirement in 1854, it was renamed Riggs & Co.; in 1896, it was federally chartered as Riggs National Bank in 1896. The monumental granite bank with its impressive facade of Ionic columns, and lofty skylit banking hall with neoclassical decoration was built in 1899-1902. York & Sawyer (of New York) were the architects. The 1922-24 addition was designed by Appleton P. Clark, Jr. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Fifteenth Street and Lafayette Square HDs*

Bond Building
1404 New York Avenue, NW
Built 1901, George S. Cooper, architect; facade incorporated in new building 1985-86; *DC designation September 18, 1980, NR listing September 15, 1983*

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Old Main Building
722 12th Street, NW
Built 1903 (Leon Eidlitz, architect); *DC designation June 19, 1985, NR listing June 13, 1988*

Colorado Building
1343 G Street, NW
Built 1903 (George S. Townsend, architect); addition 1988; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

American Security and Trust Company
1501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Monumental bank headquarters opposite the Treasury Department; part of a prominent group enhancing the eastern approach to the White House; home of major Washington bank incorporated in 1889 as the city's second trust company; opened city's first women's department; Classical Revival design coordinated with adjacent Riggs Bank (by same architects); granite facades, colossal Ionic portico; interior occupied by majestic banking hall with marble finishes, polychrome coffered ceiling, chandeliers; built 1904-05 (York & Sawyer, architects); interior remodeled 1931-32 upon construction of adjacent office wing; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Fifteenth Street and Lafayette Square HDs*

National Metropolitan Bank
613 15th Street, NW
Built 1905-07 (B. Stanley Simmons; Gordon, Tracy & Swartout, architects); facade incorporated in new building 1986; *DC designation August 11, 1977, NR listing September 13, 1978; within Fifteenth Street HD*

Hibbs Building (Folger Building)
725 15th Street, NW
Built 1906 (Jules Henri de Sibour, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 19, 1991; within Fifteenth Street HD*

Union Trust Company
740 15th Street, NW
Imposing headquarters of city's third trust company, established in 1890 as Union Trust and Storage Company; first established under Federal legislation of 1890; built 1907 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects); addition 1981; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 19, 1984; within Fifteenth Street HD*

Swartzell, Rheem and Hensey Building
727 15th Street, NW
Built 1908 (Paul J. Pelz, architect); facade altered and incorporated in new building 1984; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Fifteenth Street HD*

Oriental Building Association
600 F Street, NW
The 1909 home of the Oriental Building Association embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a financial institution headquarters in the Italian Renaissance Revival *palazzo* style. The five-story corner building of buff brick and limestone houses a ground floor banking hall and leasable upper floors. A notable work of the German-American architect Albert Goenner, the building is located in the midst of the downtown mercantile neighborhood historically dominated by German-American businesses. OBA exemplifies the historical importance of immigrant self-help organizations and business relationships. Chartered in 1880, the association originated in 1861 as a building and loan association designed to allow small businesses and average savers to pool resources and offer credit. The association's name suggests that the founders may have been members of a fraternal lodge: at the time of its founding, there was an "Oriental Lodge No. 19" of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows downtown and a Masonic Oriental Lodge in Alexandria. For many years, the officers and directors of the Association were German immigrants; Goenner's selection as architect undoubtedly reflects his connections within that community. The association occupied its building at 6th and F Streets for nearly a century, and continues in business today as OBA Bank, the oldest savings and loan in the nation. *DC designation February 26, 2004*

Victor Building
724-26 9th Street, NW
One of a cluster of patent-related commercial offices near the Old Patent Office (headquarters of patent agent Victor J. Evans & Co.); illustrates the influence of the McMillan Commission Plan of 1902 on private development; one of few remaining local examples of a Beaux Arts office building in the Italian Renaissance Revival style; important work of prominent local architect Appleton P. Clark, built 1909 with 1911 addition; 1925 addition in Neoclassical style by architect Waddy B. Wood; *DC designation April 15, 1992*

McLachlen Building
1001 G Street, NW
Architecturally distinctive commercial building in Beaux-Arts Classical Revival style, influenced by Chicago commercial precedents; significant work of noted and socially prominent Washington architect Jules Henri de Sibour; illustrates influence of McMillan Commission Plan on business district; home of family-run bank founded 1887 as real estate investment partnership, associated with local community development; 9 stories, corner site, richly ornamented facades of marble and glazed terra cotta with textured spandrels, Greek Doric entrance, exuberant cornice; banking hall remains; built 1910-11, altered and renovated 1988-89; *DC designation September 11, 1985, NR listing November 6, 1986*

Equitable Cooperative Building Association (and Interior)
915 F Street, NW

This is the longtime headquarters of one of the city's oldest and most successful savings and loans, founded in 1879. Equitable was the largest building association in the country by the late 1880s. It embodies the historical associations and architectural expression of these important institutions, and is an exceptional example of Classical Revival bank architecture. Equitable is also associated with the career and ideals of the distinguished civic leader and progressive reformer John Joy Edson. The building, constructed in 1911-12 (with 1919 alterations) is a notable work of local architects Frederick B. Pyle and Arthur B. Heaton. Their monumental façade displays colossal white marble Ionic columns, textured buff brick, and classical wave moldings. The skylit banking hall is based on a Greek temple plan with a shallow-arched, coffered ceiling. *DC designation July 28, 1994 (includes banking hall interior), NR listing December 29, 1994*

Riggs Building (Albee Building)
615-27 15th Street, NW

Built 1911-12 (Jules Henri de Sibour, architect); rear portion and Keith's Theatre (originally Chase's Theater) demolished in 1979; *DC designation November 2, 1977, NR listing September 7, 1978; within Fifteenth Street HD*

Southern Building
805 15th Street, NW

Built 1912 (Daniel Burnham & Associates, architects); addition 1986-87; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Fifteenth Street HD*

Homer Building
601 13th Street, NW

Built 1913-14 (Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect); facade incorporated in new building 1988-89; *DC designation June 8, 1983*

Commercial National Bank
1405 G Street, NW

Excellent early example of the simplified and stylized classicism common in the 1920s; represents important transition in career of noted local architect; housed the city's fourth largest bank of the 1920s (established 1904), whose capital was frozen in the value of its building upon failure in 1933; also designed to house Western Union; 11 stories, strong corner massing, limestone facades with flattened porticos, plain ashlar mid-section, and prominent cornice; austere decoration using Greek Doric motifs; three-story banking lobby with monumental columns; built 1917, Waddy B. Wood, architect; *DC designation July 16, 1986, NR listing October 11, 1991*

Riggs-Tompkins Building
3300 14th Street, NW

Built 1922 (George N. Ray, architect); renovation and addition 1984-85; *DC designation June 17, 1985, NR listing January 5, 1987*

U.S. Chamber of Commerce
1615 H Street, NW

Built 1925 (Cass Gilbert, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 13, 1992; within Lafayette Square HD*

Federal-American National Bank (and Interiors)
615-21 14th Street, NW

Elegant headquarters of the bank formed in 1923 through merger of two institutions; work of nationally prominent bank and skyscraper architect in association with Washington's leading Beaux-Arts practitioner; became headquarters of the Hamilton National Bank formed after the banking crisis of 1933; unusual plan with banking room on raised main floor and retail space at grade; monumental Classical Revival facade in limestone with large arched windows, engaged columns, sculptural embellishment, bronze vestibule; Renaissance Revival banking room with marble entrance stair, mezzanine, elaborate polychrome coffered ceiling, chandeliers,

ornamentation in classical motifs, and innovative open counter design; built 1925-26, Alfred C. Bossom and J.H. de Sibour, architects; *DC designation July 18, 1990 (including vestibule, lobby, staircase, and banking room with mezzanine), NR listing December 29, 1994*

Second National Bank
1331-33 G Street

Second headquarters of bank organized in 1872; rental office space above banking room (since altered); Italian Renaissance Revival facade, limestone with bronze infill, exemplifies flattened neoclassicism popular during the 1920s; one of a cluster of bank buildings; notable work of prolific local architect; built 1927-28, Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect; *DC designation February 21, 1990, NR listing December 29, 1994*

Washington Loan and Trust Company, 17th and G Streets Branch [demolished]
17th & G Streets, NW

Built 1928 (Arthur B. Heaton, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1974*

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Main Building Addition
730 12th Street, NW

Built 1929 (Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, architect); *DC designation June 19, 1985, NR listing August 5, 1988*

Tower Building
1401 K Street, NW

One of the city's few large Art Deco office buildings, distinguished by its pyramidal tower and corner site on Franklin Square; typifies the influence on architectural design of early-20th century zoning regulations mandating stepped setbacks for tall buildings; spare and conservative ornament correlates with Washington tradition of stripped Classicism; largest commission of local architect Robert F. Beresford; built in 1929; 12 stories, H-shaped plan with setbacks to 177-foot tower; planar limestone facades with attenuated bronze storefronts, stylized pediments, and chevron, floral, and geometric ornament; *DC designation July 27, 1995, NR listing September 7, 1995*

See also:

SAVINGS BANKS

Downtown Historic District: *F&W Grand Building (1900) at 400 7th Street NW, Second National Bank (ca. 1876, altered 1910) at 509 7th Street NW, Odd Fellows' Building (1917) at 419 7th Street NW, Mather Building (1917-18) at 916 G Street NW, and Columbia National Bank (1928) at 911 F Street NW*

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site: *Darby Building (1910) at 905-09 E Street NW, National Capital Press Building (1913, façade reconstructed) at 511 11th Street NW, Lincoln Building (1922) at 510 10th Street NW, and Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site: Potomac Electric Power Company (1929-30) at 10th & E Streets NW (see Bibliography: Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District: *Woodward Building (1911) at 1426 H Street NW, Liberty National Bank (1919) at 825 15th Street NW, Bowen Building (1922/35/39, façade only) at 819 15th Street NW, Securities Building (1925) at 729 15th Street NW, Washington Building (1927) at 1435 G Street NW, Shoreham Building (1928-29) at 806 15th Street NW, American Security Building (1930) at 730 15th Street NW*

Dupont Circle Historic District: *Merchants Bank & Trust (1912) at 1369 Connecticut Avenue NW and Riggs National Bank (1923) at 1913 Massachusetts Avenue NW*

SAVINGS AND NEIGHBORHOOD BANKS

National Benefit Association Building (Capital Savings Bank) [demolished]
609 F Street, NW

Built 1844, enlarged 1889, remodeled 1907; *DC designation May 16, 1975; demolished c. 1985*

Mercantile Savings Bank
719-21 10th Street, NW

Notable example of a small early-20th century savings bank, embodying the historical associations and architectural expression of these once common, but often short-lived financial institutions; one of the last such structures downtown; illustrates use of modest classicism to convey dignity and financial stability, while retaining an approachable image; significant work of local architect; 2 stories, buff brick and limestone, Italian Renaissance Revival style; built 1912 (Julius Wenig, architect); altered 1938 (also by Wenig); *DC designation July 28, 1994*

Seventh Street Savings Bank
1300 7th Street, NW

This bank is an excellent example of the independent and often short-lived neighborhood savings banks that proliferated at the turn of the century, serving individual and business customers in a limited area. The bank was formed in 1912, during an economic rebound following the "Knickerbocker" Panic of 1907, and the two-story building was constructed in 1912-13. The layout of the bank, with apartments upstairs, and shops and apartments in an adjacent wing on 7th Street (now demolished), is illustrative of the investment strategies needed to sustain such small institutions. The bank failed in the banking crisis of 1933, and was one of eight banks merged and reorganized as the Hamilton National Bank. The building design by the firm of (Alfred) Rich & (Alphonsus) FitzSimons typifies the customary classical style. The temple-front façade is executed in textured buff brick with limestone and terra cotta trim. Large arched windows with iron grilles, and a long side window bay light the banking hall. The building is now the lone survivor of a once-vibrant commercial block. *DC designation November 21, 2002*

See also:

Greater U Street Historic District: *14th Street Savings Bank (1905) at 2001 14th Street NW*

Capitol Hill Historic District: *East Washington Savings Bank (1905) at 312 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington Mechanics Savings Bank (1908) at 536-38 8th Street SE, People's Commercial & Savings Bank (1920) at 822 East Capitol Street NE, and American Building Association (1929-30) at 300 Pennsylvania Avenue SE*

Georgetown Historic District: *Farmers & Mechanics Bank (ca. 1885, altered 1905) at 3068-72 M Street NW, Potomac Savings Bank (ca. 1850, altered 1910) at 1200 Wisconsin Avenue NW (HABS DC-323), Farmers & Mechanics Bank (1921-22) at 1201 Wisconsin Avenue NW*

Anacostia Historic District: *Union Savings Bank (1906) at 2021 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE and Anacostia Bank (1924) at 2000 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE*

Downtown Historic District: *Northern Liberty German-American Savings Bank (1912) at 511 7th Street NW, Central Savings Bank (1917/37) at 833 7th Street NW, and International Exchange Bank (1923) at 477 H Street NW*

Dupont Circle Historic District: *Merchants Bank & Trust (1912) at 1369 Connecticut Avenue NW and Riggs National Bank (1923) at 1913 Massachusetts Avenue NW*

Greater U Street Historic District: *Industrial Savings Bank (1917) at 2000 11th Street NW and Prudential Bank (1922) at 715-17 Florida Avenue NW*

LABOR UNIONS

American Federation of Labor
901 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Headquarters for 40 years of the pioneering labor organization led by Samuel Gompers (founded 1881); symbolized the maturity and strength of the nation's most powerful union, representing a majority of organized labor; known as the "national labor temple;" dedication address by Woodrow Wilson; built 1915-16 (Milburn, Heister & Co., architects); served as headquarters until the AFL-CIO merger in 1956; 7 stories, classical facade of tan brick with limestone trim; *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 13, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979*

Carpenters Building
1010 10th Street/1001 K Street, NW
Built in 1926 as the headquarters of Local No. 132 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, this building recalls the extremely prominent role the union and its local affiliates played in the emergence of the national labor movement. When built, it was believed to be the largest building owned by any local union in the United States. The Washington local was closely associated with Gabriel Edmonston, leader of the city's first carpenters' union, and first president of the national union (both established in 1881). Edmonston and the United Brotherhood were instrumental in the formation of the American Federation of Labor, the fight for the eight-hour work day, and the creation of the Labor Day holiday. The eight-story red brick and limestone building, designed by local architect O. Harvey Miller, is a typical commercial office block, yet distinctive for its Colonial Revival facades (which may allude to Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia, home of the nation's oldest trade guild and site of the first Continental Congress). For many years the building housed a Carpenters Hall on the top floor, as well as offices for other union organizations. At the height of the union influx into Washington, it was one of several labor headquarters clustered near the American Federation of Labor on Mount Vernon Square. *DC designation January 23, 2003; NR listing September 17, 2003*

See also ***Samuel Gompers House***

COMMERCE

Woodward & Lothrop
1025 F Street, NW
Venerable department store; G Street section built 1901-02; F Street section built 1913; central section built 1920; corner at 11th & F Streets built 1926; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Downtown HD*

Velati's Confectioners [demolished]
620 9th Street, NW
Established c. 1866, built 1914; *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list July 24, 1968; demolished c. 1970*

Waggaman-Ray Commercial Row
1141, 1143, and 1145 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Notable example of the early-20th century effort by developers, architects, and merchants to transform Connecticut Avenue into an exclusive shopping area modeled after New York's Fifth Avenue; exemplifies the use of restrained classical architecture to project an image of sophisticated elegance; typifies the work of architects closely associated with the Avenue transformation; 2-3 stories, planar facades with classical design motifs in low relief; *DC designation November 23, 1993, NR listing February 24, 1995*

1141 Connecticut: Built 1915 as the Foss-Hughes Motor Company auto showroom (Clarke Waggaman, architect)
1143 Connecticut: Built 1915 (Clarke Waggaman, architect)
1145 Connecticut: Built c.1880, refaced 1921 (George N. Ray, architect)

Harris & Ewing Photographic Studio
1311-13 F Street, NW
Home of Harris & Ewing, the nation's largest early-20th century news photo service, official White House photographer, and Washington's most noted portrait photographers from 1905 to 1955; prolific documenters of historical figures and events; Italian Renaissance Revival limestone facade exemplifies 1920s neoclassicism; large studios with expansive windows at rear; built 1924 to replace previous structure occupied by Harris & Ewing from 1905; Sonneman & Justement, architects; *DC designation April 24, 1991, NR listing December 16, 1994*

Chevy Chase Arcade (and Interior of Arcade)
5520 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Excellent example of a small-scale commercial arcade, unique in Washington; a major feature of Chevy Chase's commercial avenue (planned by the Chevy Chase Land Company as one of four business centers alternating with apartments along Connecticut Avenue); illustrates early efforts to provide elegant and convenient shopping in prestigious suburban neighborhoods; fine example of Classical Revival style; 2 stories, limestone facade with monumental pilasters, show windows, and arched entrance to the central arcade of shops and upstairs offices; arcade features a vaulted ceiling, clerestory lighting, black-and-white marble floor, plaster ornamental moldings, and sylvan bas-relief panels; built 1925 (Louis R. Moss, architect); *DC designation September 22, 1988; NR listing August 4, 2003*

Wesley Heights Community Club
3301-05 45th Street, NW

For many years the social and commercial focus of Wesley Heights, this modest picturesque structure is typical of early-20th century neighborhood community centers. Such amenities, often a part of exclusive planned residential communities, influenced progressive suburban planning. Built in 1927 by the noted Washington real estate developers W.C. & A.N. Miller, the clubhouse illustrates the superior design, construction, and craftsmanship that distinguish their work in Wesley Heights. It originally housed clubrooms, a grocery, pharmacy with postal substation, and the Miller Company real estate office. The "English" design by Miller company architect Gordon E. MacNeil reflects the popularity of evocative European revival styles. The building is two stories, red brick and stucco with multiple gables, random limestone quoins, a Chippendale balcony, and shopfronts. *DC designation March 27, 1997*

Mott Motors/Plymouth Theater
1365 H Street NE

Built in 1927-28, this one-story commercial row building typifies the small automobile dealerships that helped foster the transformation of traditional retail streets into automobile-oriented shopping strips. Designed by the noted local firm of Upman & Adams, the storefront is an eclectic Italianate composition, executed in textured limestone with Moorish entrances, a tile roof, and battlemented cornice. In 1943, the building was converted to a movie theater catering principally to African-Americans—the first such facility in the Near Northeast neighborhood. It remains a fairly intact survivor from the era of segregated public entertainment. *DC designation April 25, 2002*

Elizabeth Arden Building
1147 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Notable example of the early-20th century effort by developers, architects, and merchants to transform Connecticut Avenue into an exclusive shopping area modeled after New York's Fifth Avenue; exemplifies the use of restrained classical architecture to project an image of sophisticated elegance; reflects national trend favoring Georgian Revival for its dignity and association with American heritage; only known Washington work of New York society architect Mott B. Schmidt; 6 stories, planar limestone facade with pedimented Palladian window, paired Tuscan columns, fanlight storefronts; built in 1929 for the prestigious beauty salon, which remained for 60 years; *DC designation November 23, 1993; NR listing August 18, 2003*

Garfinckel's (Julius Garfinckel & Co.)
1401 F Street, NW

Built 1929-30 (Starrett & Van Vleck, architects); *DC designation February 17, 1988, NR listing April 4, 1995*

For department stores and dime stores, see also:

***Homer Building** (1913-14)*

***Downtown Historic District:** F.W. Grand (1900) at 400 7th Street NW, Hecht's Department Store Addition (1903) at 517 7th Street NW, Behrend's Department Store (1913) at 720-24 7th Street NW, King's Palace (1914) at 801 7th Street NW, Lansburgh's Department Store (1916/24) at 8th & E Streets NW (HABS DC-355), Woolworth's (1917) at 406-10 7th Street NW, Kresge's (1918, façade only) at 434 7th Street NW, Philipsborn (1919) at 606-12 11th Street NW, Hecht's Department Store (1924) at 7th & F Streets NW, and*

McCrory's (1927, replicated façade only) at 820 7th Street NW
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site: *Kann's Warehouse (1904) at 717 D Street NW*

For automobile showrooms, see also:
Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *auto showroom (1904) at 1711 14th Street NW, Creel Brothers Motors (1917) at 1811 14th Street NW, Peerless Motor Company (1919) at 1501 14th Street NW, Taylor-Tally Company (1919) at 1840 14th Street NW, Miller-Dudley Company (1920) at 1714-16 14th Street NW, Hurley Motor Company (1920) at 1522 14th Street NW, auto garage (1922) at 1509 14th Street NW, auto showroom (1922) at 1631-33 14th Street NW, auto showroom (1922) at 1835-35½ 14th Street NW, auto showroom (1923) at 1513-15 14th Street NW, Wardman Motors (1925) at 1524-26 14th Street NW, auto showroom (1928) at 1510-20 14th Street NW*
Georgetown Historic District: *Ford Motor Company (1929) at 3040-50 M Street NW*
Shaw Historic District: *auto showroom (1932) at 1234-38 9th Street NW*

For general commercial streets, see also:
Dupont Circle Historic District: *Connecticut Avenue NW*
Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *Fourteenth Street NW*
Greater U Street Historic District: *U Street NW*
Mount Pleasant Historic District: *Mount Pleasant Street NW*
Takoma Park Historic District: *Fourth Street NW*
Woodley Park Historic District: *Connecticut Avenue NW*
Cleveland Park Historic District: *Park and Shop (1929-30); Connecticut Avenue NW*

THEATERS

Howard Theatre
620 T Street, NW
City's first legitimate theater for African-American audiences and entertainers, and oldest in theater circuit including Harlem's Apollo; showcase for African-American musical, theatrical, and comedy talent, including Washington natives Duke Ellington and Pearl Bailey; built 1910, J. Edward Storck, architect; closed after 1929 crash, reopened 1931, closed 1970; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing February 15, 1974; DC ownership; within Greater U Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Lincoln Theatre
1215 U Street, NW
Among the most prominent buildings remaining from the historic commercial and cultural corridor along U Street, long the center of black Washington; one of the city's few surviving 1920s movie theaters, constructed as a first-run house for an African-American clientele; significant collaboration between noted theater architect Reginald W. Geare and leading Washington theater operator Harry M. Crandall; Neoclassical facade design of tan brick and cast stone with bas-relief Adamesque detail; well-preserved lobby and auditorium; built 1921; *DC designation September 16, 1992, NR listing October 27, 1993; within Greater U Street HD*

Chevy Chase Theater (Avalon Theater)
5612 Connecticut Avenue, NW
City's oldest continuously operating neighborhood theater, and a rare local example of an early neighborhood movie house; exemplifies evolution of motion picture theaters and their contribution to the city's commercial and social history; major building on a significant commercial corridor, and a focal point of the Chevy Chase neighborhood since its rapid expansion in the 1920s; "high-style" Classical Revival design of noted local architects; 2 stories, brick with limestone trim, Adamesque ornament; built 1922 (Upman and Adams, architects); *DC designation April 25, 1996, NR listing August 16, 1996*

Tivoli Theatre
3301-3325 14th Street, NW
Built 1923-24 (Charles Lamb, architect); *DC designation June 24, 1983, NR listing April 10, 1985; DC ownership*

Warner Theatre Building (and Interior)
1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (501-515 13th Street, NW)
Built 1924 (Crane & Franzheim, architects); *DC designation May 18, 1983, redesignated August 7, 1985; theater interior designated August 7, 1985*

See also:
Greater U Street Historic District: *Minnehaha (1909) at 1213 U Street NW*
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Meader's (Academy) Theater (1909/34) at 535-37 8th Street SE*
Southern Aid Society/Dunbar Theater *(1921)*
Takoma Park Historic District: *Takoma Theater (1922) at 4th & Butternut Streets NW*

HOTELS

Willard Hotel
1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Built 1901 (Henry J. Hardenburgh, architect); addition 1925; renovated 1984-85; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing February 15, 1974; HABS DC-293; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Hotel Washington
15th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Built 1917 (Carrère & Hastings, architect); facade painting restored 1985; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing March 30, 1995; HABS DC-317; within Fifteenth Street HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Whitelaw Hotel
1839 13th Street, NW
Apartment hotel which long served as a unique place of meeting and public accommodation for prominent African-American educators, entertainers, and other notable public figures during the era of segregation; early and exceptional minority real estate development effort, financed and built entirely by African-American entrepreneurs, investors, designers, and craftsmen; notable example of the attempt by civic leaders to counter the effects of racial discrimination and economic adversity in the early 20th century; associated with prominent businessman and civic leader John Whitelaw Lewis; notable work of Isaiah T. Hatton, locally trained as one of the nation's first African-American architects; representative example of a large apartment building in the Italian Renaissance Revival style; important in the expansion of apartment living to a broader middle class; 4 stories, U-shaped with facades of buff brick with limestone trim, classical details, stained glass skylight over dining room; built 1919; extensively restored 1991-2; *DC designation September 16, 1992, NR listing July 14, 1993; within Greater U Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Mayflower Hotel
1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Built 1924 (Warren & Wetmore; Robert Beresford, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 14, 1983; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Carlton Hotel
923 16th Street, NW
Built 1930; Mihran Mesrobian, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 28, 1990; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

See also

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site: *Harrington Hotel (1913/16/25) at 11th & E Streets NW*
Massachusetts Avenue Historic District: *Fairfax Hotel (1924) at 21st & Massachusetts Avenue NW*
Lafayette Square Historic District: *Hay-Adams Hotel (1927) at 16th & H Streets NW; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

INDUSTRY, WAREHOUSING, AND SERVICES

Yale Steam Laundry (including Garage and Stable)
437 and 443 New York Avenue, NW

This prominent industrial building was one of the city's largest privately constructed service facilities. It housed the main offices and central plant of one of the handful of laundry companies that once dominated the industry in Washington. Such "power" laundries were high-volume mechanized operations catering primarily to hotels, restaurants, and other businesses, and employing several thousand workers, many of them women. Founded in 1885, the business was sold to the Liberty Laundry Company in 1917, but continued to operate until 1976 under the Yale name. The original structure, built in 1902, housed the washing and dry cleaning equipment, presses, and hand finishing rooms in a vertically organized operation that moved laundry from the bottom of the building to the top. The garage, built in 1919, provided space for trucks as well as for stables, feed and wagons (due to frequent idling and exhaust, laundries were among the last to embrace motorized delivery). The 1924 addition housed newer machinery in a more modern, horizontally organized operation. The main building is three stories, steel-framed, with facades of limestone and red brick, in Italian Renaissance Revival style with Georgian Revival windows and detailing (Thomas Francis, Jr., architect). Of particular note are the corbelled smokestack and the large molded brick sign in the frieze. The garage is two stories, concrete-framed with large multi-light industrial windows and red brick facade; the utilitarian addition is similar (both A.B. Mullett & Company, architect). *DC designation December 17, 1998, NR listing March 18, 1999; within Mount Vernon Square HD*

United Brick Corporation Brick Complex
2801 New York Avenue, NE

Built c. 1927-31; *NR listing October 3, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; within National Arboretum*

See also:

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site: *Darby Building (1910) at 905-09 E Street NW, National Capital Press Building (1913, façade reconstructed) at 511 11th Street NW, Stockett-Friske Company (1916) at 919 E Street NW, Washington Tobacco (1912) at 917 E Street NW, Central Armature Works (1927) at 625-27 D Street NW*
Downtown Historic District: *Mather Building (1917-18) at 916 G Street NW*
Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *Louise Hand Laundry (1918) at 1405 12th Street NW*
Georgetown Historic District: *Georgetown Incinerator (1931) at 31st & K Streets NW*

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Asbury United Methodist Church
11th & K Streets, NW

Third sanctuary of one of the city's most influential African-American churches, historically associated with the development of Methodism; reflects city's social history through abolition, emancipation, reconstruction, and the civil rights movement; city's oldest African-American church to remain on its original site; early history records striving for independence from white-controlled church leadership; established in 1836 as the Asbury Aid Society by black parishioners from Foundry Methodist Church (an integrated congregation established 1814); gained official recognition in 1845; finally dedicated as an independent pastorate in 1869, named for Methodist evangelist Bishop Francis Asbury (originally Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church); mother church of

John Wesley AME Zion and other churches; active in providing educational and missionary assistance after the Civil War; pastors have included J.E.W. Bowen, Matthew W. Clair (promoter of Asbury as the "National Church of Negro Methodism"); congregants have included Mary Church Terrell, Mary McLeod Bethune, other notables; established city's first interracial apartments (1947); built 1915-16 on site of original wooden church (1836) and larger brick church (1845); Gothic Revival, granite and limestone with corner tower, buttressed facades, stained glass windows; Clarence L. Harding, architect; *DC designation March 21, 1984, NR listing November 1, 1986*

Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church
900 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1917 (Sauguinet & Staats, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964*

Sacred Heart Church
16th Street & Park Road, NW
Seventh century Northern Italian basilica style church; cruciform plan; profusely decorated interior; completed 1922, Murphy & Olmsted, architects; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

All Souls Unitarian Church
16th & Harvard Streets, NW
One of a prominent cluster of Sixteenth Street churches, based on the design of Saint Martin in the Fields, London; third home of the congregation organized in 1821 as First Unitarian (members have included President Fillmore, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, other notables; Edward Everett Hale and Ralph Waldo Emerson among pastors); brick with stone trim, Corinthian portico, ornate steeple; parish house in rear; built 1924 (Coolidge, Shepley & Bulfinch, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

Convent of Bon Secours
4101 Yuma Street, NW
This building reminiscent of an Italianate villa was erected in Tenleytown as the Washington chapter house for the Sisters of Bon Secours, a nursing order founded in France in 1824. The order arrived in the United States in the 1880s, establishing itself in Baltimore. The first nuns came to Washington during the typhoid epidemic of 1905, and provided much needed nursing and home health care, particularly during the catastrophic outbreak of Spanish Flu after World War I. The sisters first occupied the old rectory of the adjacent Saint Ann's Church, and built this 2½-story buff brick convent in 1927-28. The design by Irish-born architect Maurice F. Moore clearly articulates its residential and religious aspects, with a hip-roofed main dormitory block, side chapel, diminutive arcaded tower, and rear loggias suggesting a Renaissance cloister. The convent helps document the history of women's occupations, and reflects the importance of religious orders in the provision of outpatient health care. It is one of a group of prominent Catholic institutional buildings at Tenley Circle. *DC designation January 29, 2004*

Lincoln Congregational Temple United Church of Christ
1701 11th Street, NW
Home of influential congregation which traces its beginnings from the Lincoln Industrial Mission (an educational and social aid mission built on this site in 1868-69) and Park Temple Congregational Church; tangible expression of social and educational heritage of African-American community; site of significant events, including founding of American Negro Academy, the first major African-American learned society (in 1897), and civil rights activities; unusual local example of Italian Romanesque Revival architecture; variegated brick with gable roof, basilican plan, arched windows; west facade dominated by rose window and arcaded portico with stone columns, foliate Byzantine capitals, corbelled frieze, tile roofs; built 1928, Howard Wright Cutler, architect; *DC designation October 27, 1994, NR listing February 24, 1995; within Greater U Street HD*

Friends Meeting House (Friends Meeting of Washington)
2111 Florida Avenue, NW
Built 1930 (Walter F. Price, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 6, 1990; within*

Sheridan-Kalorama HD

See also:

Capitol Hill Historic District: *Saint James Episcopal Church and Rectory (ca. 1900) at 222 8th Street NE, Capitol Hill Seventh Day Adventist Church (1910) at 914 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Capitol Hill Metropolitan Baptist Church (1911) at 6th & A Streets NE, Holy Comforter School (1922) at 1357 East Capitol Street SE, Methodist Building (1923) at 1st & Maryland Avenue NE, Saint Monica's Episcopal Church (1930) at 1340 Massachusetts Avenue NE, and Lincoln Park United Methodist Church (ca. 1930) at 1301 North Carolina Avenue NE*

Georgetown Historic District: *Aldersgate Methodist Episcopal Church (ca. 1900) at 3038 Q Street NW, Georgetown Lutheran Church (1914) at 1556 Wisconsin Avenue NW, and Catholic Church of the Epiphany (1925) at 2712 Dumbarton Street NW, and Kesher Israel Congregation (1931) at 2801 N Street NW*

Sixteenth Street Historic District: *Foundry Methodist Church (1903) at 1500 16th Street NW, Universalist National Memorial Church (1928) at 1810 16th Street NW (see Bibliography: Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

Downtown Historic District: *Saint Mary's Church Orphanage (1902) and School (1906) at 481 G Place NW, Saint Patrick's Church Rectory (1904) at 619 10th Street NW, Saint Patrick's Academy and Carroll Hall (1904) at 924 G Streets NW, Ohev Sholom Synagogue (1852, altered 1906) at 500-02 I Street NW, Adas Israel Congregation (1906) at 600 I Street NW, and Calvary Baptist Church (Greene Building, 1925-29) at 733 8th Street NW*

Woodley Park Historic District: *All Souls Memorial Episcopal Church (1913) at 2300 Cathedral Avenue NW*

Cleveland Park Historic District: *Cleveland Park Congregational Church (1922) at 3400 Lowell Street NW*

Takoma Park Historic District: *Takoma Park Baptist Church (1923-24) at 6803 Piney Branch Road NW*

Mount Pleasant Historic District: *Canaan Baptist Church (1926) at 3360 16th Street NW, Meridian Hill Baptist Church (1927) at 3146 16th Street NW*

Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District: *Church of the Pilgrims (1928) at 2201 P Street NW*

RELIGIOUS LIFE: NATIONAL CHURCHES

Grace Reformed Church, Sunday School, and Parish House
1405 15th Street, NW

National memorial of the Reformed Church in the United States; Washington congregation established 1868, located on this site since 1880; associated with Theodore Roosevelt, who laid cornerstone and attended regularly during presidency; Gothic Revival church and Sunday School buildings in Cleveland greystone by the architect of the Library of Congress; iconographic sculpture by James F. Earley; Parish House built 1892, W.H.H. Knight, architect; Church built 1902-03, Paul J. Pelz and A.A. Ritcher, architects; Sunday School (Akron style plan) built 1911-12, Paul J. Pelz, architect; *DC designation January 16, 1991, NR listing April 18, 1991*

Washington Cathedral (Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul and Close; National Cathedral)
Wisconsin Avenue at Massachusetts Avenue, NW

DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing May 3, 1974; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

Cathedral: Built 1907-17 (George F. Bodley, Henry Vaughan, architects); 1922-90 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)
Saint Alban's Church, Guild Hall, Rectory, & Satterlee Hall
Hearst Hall: Built 1900-01 (Robert W. Gibson, architect)
Saint Alban's School for Boys: Built from 1905
Saint Alban's Lower School: (Cram & Ferguson, architects)
Episcopal Church House: Built 1913-14 (Henry Vaughan, architect)
Cathedral Library: Built 1924-27 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)

Administration Building: Built 1928-29 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)
College of Preachers: Built 1928-29 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)
Pilgrim Steps and Bishop's Garden: Built 1928-32 (Mrs. G.C.F. Bratenahl, architect)
Deanery: Built 1953 (Walter G. Peter, architect)
Beauvoir Elementary School: Built 1964 (Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse, architects)

All Hallows Guild Traveling Carousel [National Register only]
Constructed in the 1890s, this rare example of a demountable and portable "county fair" type of wooden carousel survives from the vanished era when traveling amusement shows, carnivals, circuses, and county fairs brought entertainment to millions of Americans living outside urban areas. The hand-carved and handpainted figures—two sleighs pulled by 22 animals including a giraffe, lion, zebra, elephant, goat, camels, deer, and several horses in varying positions—are an important expression of American folk art, reflecting the craftsmanship and artistry of unknown artisans. The carousel is among the dozen oldest in the country, and one of only two known extant examples made by the U.S. Merry-Go-Round Company of Cincinnati. Its significance is enhanced by an equally rare, fancifully decorated Wurlitzer caliola band organ built in 1937 and added to the carousel at that time. The group has been housed at the Cathedral since 1963. *NR listing September 11, 1997*

Shrine of the Immaculate Conception
4th Street & Michigan Avenue, NE
Begun 1920 (Maginnis & Walsh, Frederick Vernon Murphy, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list March 7, 1968; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

National Baptist Memorial Church
16th Street & Columbia Road, NW
Built 1924; Egerton Swartout, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Meridian Hill Area*

See also ***Sixteenth Street Historic District:*** *Universalist National Memorial Church (1928) at 1810 16th Street NW*

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

True Reformer Building
1200 U Street, NW
This building led the way for U Street to become the main street for black Washington; built in 1903 by the United Order of True Reformers, a Richmond-based benevolent society formed in 1881 by the former slave, Rev. William Washington Browne. The organization served as a bank and insurance company that catered to African-Americans; first major commission of prominent African-American architect John A. Lankford; armory for 1st Separate Battalion (African-American national guard); includes offices, stores, public hall, and lodge room; declared bankruptcy in 1911, and the building was acquired in 1917 by Knights of Pythias; used as dance hall, gym, and police boys' club; built 1902; *DC listing September 16, 1987, NR listing January 9, 1989; within Greater U Street HD*

Elks' Lodge (Washington Lodge No. 15, B.P.O. Elks) [demolished]
919 H Street, NW
Built 1906 (B. Stanley Simmons, architect); *DC designation April 29, 1975; demolished 1980; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

Masonic Temple (Museum of Women in the Arts)
1250 New York Avenue, NW
Built 1907-08 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects); renovated 1985-86; *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing February 18, 1987 (see also Old Masonic Temple)*

Metropolitan Club
1700 H Street, NW
Built 1908 (Heins & LaFarge, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 28, 1995*

Potomac Boat Club
3530 K Street, NW
Built 1908; *DC designation January 23, 1973, NR listing June 27, 1991; within Georgetown HD and Potomac Gorge*

Anthony Bowen YMCA (Twelfth Street YMCA)
1816 12th Street, NW
Home of the nation's first African-American chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1853 by educator, religious leader, and former slave Anthony Bowen (1809-71) to provide educational, social, and recreational services to men and boys; first full-service metropolitan building erected for the African-American YMCA, and the oldest of a handful remaining; major commission of W. Sidney Pittman, one of the nation's first African-American architects; construction instigated by Samuel W. Woodward, supported with funds from philanthropists John D. Rockefeller and Julius Rosenwald, matched by a local Capital Campaign; cornerstone laid by Theodore Roosevelt; one of the city's most influential social service organizations, active in community causes and the civil rights movement; built 1908-12, rededicated to Bowen in 1973, closed 1985; 4 stories, Italian Renaissance Revival style; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing October 3, 1983, NHL designation October 12, 1994; within Greater U Street HD*

Army and Navy Club
1627 I Street, NW
Built 1911-12, Hornblower & Marshall, architects; facade incorporated in new building, 1985-86; *DC designation June 27, 1974*

Scottish Rite Temple
1733 16th Street, NW
Built 1911-15 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I; Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.))*

Phyllis Wheatley YWCA
901 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Social and recreational facility named for first African-American woman poet (c. 1750-1784); built 1920, Shroeder & Parish, architects; *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing October 6, 1983*

Southern Aid Society Building/Dunbar Theater
1901-03 7th Street, NW
Built 1921 (Isaiah T. Hatton, architect; Reginald W. Geare, theater architect); *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing November 6, 1986; within Greater U Street HD*

Prince Hall Masonic Temple
1000 U Street, NW
Home of first African-American Masonic order in the south, founded 1825; named for first African-American freemason; built 1922-30, Albert Cassell, architect; altered 1930; *DC designation December 9, 1982, NR listing September 15, 1983; within Greater U Street HD*

General Federation of Women's Clubs Headquarters [National Register only]
1734 N Street, NW
This rowhouse was the first permanent headquarters for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Founded in 1890, the Federation moved to this building in 1922, when it became involved in conservation projects and community programs. *NHL designation and NR listing, December 4, 1991*

Almas Temple
1315 K Street, NW
One of the city's few examples of exotic revivalism; home of the local Scottish Rite chapter, chartered in 1886; exceptional polychrome glazed terra cotta facade of Moorish inspiration; built 1929-30 (Allen Hussell Potts, architect); facade dismantled and reconstructed west of the original site (1989-90); *DC designation September 3, 1981*

See also:
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Northeast Masonic Temple (1914) at 528 8th Street NE*
Downtown Historic District: *Independent Order of Odd Fellows (1917) at 419-25 7th Street NW*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption May 23, 2002, NR adoption July 21, 2003*
(See previous discussion of Banks and Financial Institutions under THE VICTORIAN CITY)

In the early 20th century, Washington's public educational system began to address a broader range of education needs, such as technical education, physical education, and life-time skills. During the first decade of the century, architects in private practice cooperated with municipal architects in designing facilities to serve these programs. The well-known practitioners involved in this work included Marsh & Peter, Appleton P. Clark, Jr., Leon Dessez, Robert Stead, Waddy B. Wood, and Glenn Brown.

The school buildings designed during this period reflected national advances in educational planning and in the technology of ventilation, heating, and lighting. No longer containing only classrooms, auditoria, and playrooms, high schools were now "temples of education" that included large gymnasia, swimming pools, lunchrooms, laboratories, and armories. Their design had become a science, involving consideration of the building plan, site, relationship to sun, entrances, cloakrooms, playgrounds, and sanitary facilities. Such schools became an important building type discussed in architectural journals.

In 1908, the Commissioners appointed a Schoolhouse Commission to study the buildings of the system. In the area of new building design, the Schoolhouse Commission envisioned the consolidation of small facilities into much larger ones, so that smaller 4- to 8-room schools would be replaced by larger 16- to 24-room schools similar to those found in New York City, St. Louis, and Philadelphia. This recommendation proved unpopular, however, and despite the 12-room elementary school becoming more common, continued increases in school enrollment precluded attempts to abandon all older buildings.

In 1909, Congress created the position of Municipal Architect, with authority for the design of the public schools, and in 1910, the design of the buildings came under the review of the newly created Commission of Fine Arts. During the following two decades, the design of the city's schools was dominated by the two Municipal Architects: Snowden Ashford, who served until 1921, and his successor, Albert L. Harris, who served until his death in 1933. During this period, the design of buildings covered the range of Renaissance, Elizabethan, Collegiate Gothic, and Colonial Revival styles, although the preference of the Fine Arts Commissioners tended to favor the latter.

After World War I, the school construction program accelerated rapidly in response to the city's greatly increased population. The creation of junior high schools necessitated a new kind of building, and caused changes in the design of elementary and senior high schools. The city's architects also experimented with expansible buildings, allowing schools to be designed as a complete whole, but constructed in sections as the population of the surrounding community expanded. By the end of the decade, the city embarked on a Five Year Building Program to provide larger and more modern schools, and as part of the plan, Municipal Architect Harris finally abandoned the old eight-room pinwheel-type of building in favor of schools with 16 to 20

classrooms.

(See further discussion of Public School Buildings under THE NEW DEAL CITY and THE MODERN CITY)

Samuel Chapman Armstrong Technical High School (Armstrong Manual Training School)
1st & P Streets, NW

The preeminent example in Washington of a national campaign for vocational training for African-Americans; illustrative of the educational philosophy promoted by Booker T. Washington; important and symbolic institution with an illustrious list of influential alumni; excellent example of Renaissance Revival style municipal architecture (selected through design competition); notable work of architect Waddy B. Wood; three stories, buff brick and limestone, dominated by a central pavilion with two ornate sculptural entrances and colonnade of brick piers; built 1901-02 as one of two segregated manual training schools (named in honor of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Civil War regimental commander and founder of Hampton Institute); shop and gymnasium addition built 1912; attic and three-story annex, stripped classical style, in yellow brick and limestone, built 1924-27; *DC designation May 23, 1996, NR listing August 16, 1996*

William Syphax School
1360 Half Street, SW

This historically black elementary school commemorates William Syphax (1825-1891), the first president of the *Board of Trustees of Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown* (established 1868). Syphax was a proponent of a unified public school system, and a vigorous advocate for equal educational standards; he oversaw construction of both Sumner and Stevens Schools. The original Colonial Revival structure, built in 1901 (Marsh & Peter, architects), is a fine example of the public schools that the D.C. Office of the Building Inspector commissioned from local architects. The large 1941 addition (also in Colonial Revival style) by Municipal Architect Nathan C. Wyeth follows the "extensible" prototype created by his predecessor Albert L. Harris; this was further expanded in 1953. The building illustrates both the progressive civic design ideals of the turn of the century, and the modernization and expansion of the public schools during wartime mobilization. Like similar neighborhood schools throughout the city, it establishes a municipal presence in the local community. The original 2-1/2-story building is hip-roofed, with red brick facades, arched windows and white terra cotta trim; the 2-story additions are flat-roofed, with red brick facades, banks of multi-pane windows, and limestone trim. *DC designation April 22, 1999; NR listing July 25, 2003*

Military Road School
1375 Missouri Avenue NW

This small neighborhood school, erected on the site of one of the city's first public schools for freedmen (built 1864-65), retains its historical connection with the struggle by African-Americans to secure the benefits of public education. Originally situated under the protective watch of Fort Stevens, and now adjacent to the greensward of parklands connecting the Civil War forts, the school documents the presence of Washington's vanished refugee settlements and their dependence on military encampments. The new building, as one of the city's first public buildings designed by the office of Municipal Architect (established 1909), and reviewed by the Commission of Fine Arts (established 1910), reflects attempts during the Progressive era to enhance the quality of public architecture throughout the city. It is a fine representative example of the work of Washington architect Snowden Ashford, built in 1911-12. The building is 2-1/2 stories, one room deep with a central entrance porch, gently flared hipped roof, wide scrolled eaves, and octagonal cupola; facades are red brick accented by stucco panels and limestone trim; to maintain left-hand daylighting in all four classrooms, the large banks of multi-paned windows on one side of the facade are balanced by recessed brick panels on the other. The site may possess archaeological potential. *DC designation July 23, 1998; NR listing July 25, 2003*

Strong John Thomson School
1200 L Street, NW

Strong John Thomson School was built in 1910 by Marsh & Peter, one of the city's most prominent architectural firms during the first two decades of the twentieth century. It highlights the firm's significant contribution to the design of public schools. Upon its construction, it was cited as a model school for elementary education in the District of Columbia. The school was built in direct response to the 1908 Report of

the Schoolhouse Commission that addressed a two-year study of schoolhouse construction across the country and made recommendations for modernizing the D.C. Public School system. This building showcased the latest trends in technology and educational planning. A third story was added in 1924. *DC designation July 26, 2001*

Alexander Crummell School
Kendall & Gallaudet Streets NE

This neighborhood public school stands like a small-town courthouse at the center of Ivy City. It has long been a focus of community life, supported by the Ivy City Citizens Association. The school was named in honor of Alexander Crummell, the noted African-American clergyman, activist, educator, and founder of the American Negro Academy. Built in 1911-12 as an eight-room schoolhouse (and expanded in 1932), the building typifies the freely adapted Elizabethan Revival inspiration favored by Snowden Ashford, the city's first Municipal Architect, before Colonial Revival designs became standard for the city's public schools. *DC designation May 23, 2002; NR listing July 25, 2003*

Central High School (Cardozo Senior High School)
13th and Clifton Streets, NW

The city's largest and most elaborate high school, successor to Washington High School (opened 1882); work of nationally prominent school architect from Saint Louis; recognized as a showcase in the development of an appropriate building form for public schools; extensive specialized facilities reflect progressive educational philosophy of fostering student health and social welfare in addition to academic needs; Elizabethan style building and athletic facilities on extraordinary terraced and landscaped site with commanding views over the city; served as prototype for subsequent public schools; embodies origins of city's high schools and evolution from a segregated to integrated system; memorial to Francis L. Cardozo, prominent late-19th century African-American educator and principal of M Street High School; built 1914-16, William B. Ittner, architect; *DC designation June 19, 1991, NR listing September 30, 1993; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School [demolished]
First and N Streets, NW

Built 1916 (Snowden Ashford, architect); *DC designation April 29, 1975; demolished 1977; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

Chain Bridge Road School
2820 (2800) Chain Bridge Road, NW

One of only a few extant rural schools in Washington, this four-room schoolhouse from 1923 serves as a link and memorial to the vanished post-Civil War community of black refugees and freedmen that grew up around the city's Civil War fortifications. Built across from Battery Kemble on a road that still retains its character as a rural lane, it replaced an 1865 frame schoolhouse on the site. Although a product of the prominent and prolific Municipal Architect, Albert Harris, the school is atypical of his work, and much plainer than its contemporaries. The hip-roofed building is poured-in-place concrete on the first story, and frame on the upper story, uniformly clad in stucco, with large ganged multi-pane windows and a Colonial Revival entry surround. In 1940, the 17-year-old building was closed and its students transferred in mid-year to the Phillips-Wormley School in Georgetown, after a petition circulated among the white residents of the suburbanizing area cited dubious claims of declining enrollment and poor conditions. *DC designation June 27, 2002, NR listing December 9, 2003*

See also:

Mount Pleasant Historic District: *Burroughs School (1917-22) and Bancroft School (1924)*
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Dent School (1899-1901), Lovejoy School (1901), Edmonds School (1902-03), B.B. French School (1903-04; HABS DC-74), and Stuart Junior High School (1925-27)*
Georgetown Historic District: *Hyde School (1907), West Georgetown School (1911) at 1640 Wisconsin Avenue, and Gordon Junior High School (1927-28)*
Greater U Street Historic District: *Garnet-Patterson Junior High School (1927-29).*
Cleveland Park Historic District: *Eaton School (1909-10/21-22)*

PUBLIC SERVICES

Tenth Precinct Station House
750 Park Road, NW
Built 1901 (A.B. Mullett & Co., architects); *DC designation October 15, 1986, NR listing November 10, 1986*

Truck Company F (Old Engine Company No. 11; Old Columbia Heights Firehouse)
1338 Park Road, NW
Truck Company F was built in 1900 to serve the emerging neighborhood of Columbia Heights. It was one of the first of a new series of high-style firehouses created in the eclectic period between the late 1890s and World War I, as an expression of civic pride and as a testament to the importance of the Fire Department. The superb Italian Renaissance Revival design by local architect Leon Dessez is executed with a high degree of finish and formality, using Roman brick and glazed terra cotta detail. The rear stable, similar in design, also remains. The firehouse was built for Truck Company F (whose designation is inscribed in the terra cotta frieze); it was renamed Truck Company 6 in 1906, and merged with Engine Company 11 in 1940. The building was removed from active duty when Engine Company 11 relocated in 1982. *DC designation July 22, 2004*

Engine Company No. 20 (Tenleytown Firehouse)
4300 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
The Tenleytown Firehouse was the first major public structure built in Tenleytown. Its erection in 1900, when the area was still at the edge of the countryside, followed soon after the platting of the residential subdivisions of Armsleigh Park (1892), American University Park (1897), and North Cleveland Park. By enabling full-scale housing development, the firehouse both signaled and hastened the absorption of the former crossroads settlement into a growing metropolis. Officially Engine Company 20, the firehouse was designed by noted architect Leon Emile Dessez, Jr., in an Italianate Revival style. Facades are glazed buff brick and terra cotta, with overhanging scrolled eaves, terra cotta tile roof, and an expressed hose tower. In 1913, with the addition of Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford's one-story annex on the site of the former horse yard, it became the second motorized station in the city. The firehouse retained most of its exterior and interior features prior to rehabilitation, in which only the facades are to be retained. *DC designation February 7, 2002*

Engine Company No. 17 (Chemical Company No. 4; Brookland Firehouse)
1227 Monroe Street, NE
Built in 1902, this building housed one of the first "chemical companies" that served the outlying parts of the District where municipal water service was not fully reliable for firefighting. It was built at a time of changing technology, including the development of a neighborhood "call box" alarm system. The firehouse was one of the first built with an electrical system, but it also took advantage, possibly for the first time, of the innovation of using the hose tower for observation. By 1905, it became Engine Company No. 17. The firehouse is a good, late example of Romanesque Revival, and has been a visual landmark of Brookland since it was built. Its construction had been requested for years by the Brookland Citizens' Assocation, and on opening day, it was hailed as heralding greater prosperity for the new suburb. The building was constructed with a combination of load-bearing masonry and structural iron; its unusual asymmetrical design is probably the work of Municipal Architect John B. Brady. *DC designation July 22, 2004*

Chemical Engine No. 5 (Engine Company No. 25; Congress Heights Firehouse)
3203 Martin Luther King, Jr., Boulevard, SE
The Congress Heights firehouse has been a visual landmark of its neighborhood since its construction in 1902. It was the city's largest and most innovative of its time—and also the most expensive. Since this outlying area was beyond the reach of the municipal water and call-box systems, Col. Arthur E. Randle, a real estate speculator and developer of much of the area, donated land for the purpose, no doubt to increase the confidence of prospective purchasers. Initially housing just a chemical company, the building had a full three apparatus bays and beds for fifteen men, permitting expansion with additional engine and truck companies. Other

innovations included an observation tower, the first steel truss roof, and a new system that released horses from their stalls automatically and in sequence. The building exemplifies the eclectic, high-style firehouses of the City Beautiful era. Its classically inspired Italianate revival design, in red brick with hipped roofs of terra cotta tile, bears a striking resemblance to the new campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital, built in the same year just nearby. It is one of the first municipal designs by newly installed Building Inspector Snowden Ashford. *DC designation July 22, 2004*

Engine Company No. 24 (Petworth Firehouse)
3702 Georgia Avenue, NW

Distinguished firehouse from the early-20th century period of eclectic revivalism in municipal buildings; illustrates technological change and the development of the firehouse as a neighborhood institution; housed "Big Liz," city's first motorized pumper; anticipated urban development of the Petworth neighborhood, including prevalent Mediterranean revival houses; visual landmark at Petworth's major commercial intersection; 2 stories, Florentine Renaissance facade of brown brick with pointed-arch truck doors, limestone quoining, patterned brickwork, iron balcony, overhanging tile roof (since reroofed); built 1911 (Gregg and Leisenring, architects); *DC designation March 17, 1993*

Engine Company No. 3
439 New Jersey Avenue, NW

Large and elaborately detailed Italian Renaissance Revival firehouse, built in 1916; exemplifies grand civic design executed under the direction of the Office of Municipal Architect; longtime home of the city's most prestigious firefighting unit, charged with protection of the Capitol (organized in 1806 as the Columbia Volunteer Fire Company); attributed to either Donn & Deming or Leon Dessez; 3 stories, diaper-patterned buff brick with heavily rusticated limestone trim, pedimented windows, red tile pent roof; *DC designation December 8, 1994*

Truck House No. 13 (Engine Company No. 10; Trinidad Firehouse)
1342 Florida Avenue, NE

This was one of two structures built in 1925 as prototypes for a new generation of firehouses for the District. They were the first to deviate from the traditional two-story plan, and the first designed in the Colonial Revival style, a mode of expression favored by the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts as appropriate for municipal institutions in the city's residential neighborhoods. The innovative floor plan arranged the dormitory rooms on an open mezzanine above the apparatus floor, leaving a two-story space in the center. The plan was apparently unsuccessful and was never repeated; the central opening has since been filled in. The simple but elegant brick building is reminiscent of a colonial church or market house; the front-gable design features a central hose tower flanked by arched apparatus doors, with blind arches continuing along the building sides. Unfortunately, its historic character has suffered from the loss of the double-tiered frame cupola. Municipal Architect Albert Harris supervised the design, which has also been attributed to local architects Parks and Baxter. The building was erected for Truck Company 13, and has housed Engine Company 10 since 1940. *DC designation July 22, 2004*

Engine Company No. 29 (Engine Company No. 29; Palisades Firehouse)
4811 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

The Palisades firehouse was the city's first one-story firehouse, and one of two prototype Colonial Revival firehouses dating from 1925. In that year, the fire department completed its conversion to all-motorized apparatus, enabling a more rapid response and necessitating fewer firehouses overall. But facilities grew larger, and in outlying suburban areas, more land was available to spread the stations over a more convenient single floor. The design is among the most successful of Municipal Architect Albert Harris. Following neo-Georgian principles, the main block of the front-gabled brick building is symmetrically composed, but the dormitories are placed to the side in a secondary wing, creating a T-shaped plan. A majestic four-story hose tower rises at the rear, balancing the design and creating a conspicuous neighborhood landmark. *DC designation July 22, 2004*

See also:

Capitol Hill Historic District: *Fifth Precinct Station House (ca. 1905) at 5th & E Streets SE, Ninth Precinct*

Station House (ca. 1895) at 523-25 9th Street NE, and Southeast Branch Library (1922) at 7th & D Streets SE

Georgetown Historic District: *Georgetown Recreation Center (1908/16/49) at 34th & Volta Place NW*
Takoma Park Historic District: *Takoma Park Library (1911) at 5th & Cedar Streets NW*
Cleveland Park Historic District: *Engine Company No. 28 (1916) at 3522 Connecticut Avenue NW*
Mount Pleasant Historic District: *Mount Pleasant Library (1925) at 16th & Lamont Streets NW*

NEIGHBORHOODS

Strivers' Section Historic District
Roughly bounded by Swann Street on the south, Florida Avenue on the north and west, and the Sixteenth Street Historic District on the east

Predominantly residential area with longstanding associations with leading individuals and institutions in Washington's African-American community; characterized by late 19th and early-20th century rowhouses from the Edwardian era, generally of relatively simple, rhythmically repeating speculative designs; also includes small apartment houses and early-20th century neighborhood commercial structures, and occasional individually-designed row houses; styles include Italianate, Second Empire, Richardsonian Romanesque, Tudor Revival, and Beaux Arts; *DC designation June 30, 1983 (effective January 4, 1985), NR listing February 6, 1985; includes approximately 450 contributing buildings built c. 1875-1925*

Kalorama Triangle Historic District
Roughly bounded by Columbia Road on the east and south, Connecticut Avenue and Rock Creek Park on the west, and the rear of properties on the north side of Calvert Street on the north

DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated November 22, 1986 (effective April 27, 1987); NR listing May 4, 1987; contains approximately 350 buildings built c. 1893-1931

Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Roughly bounded by Connecticut and Florida Avenues on the east, P Street on the south, and Rock Creek Park on the west and north

DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated August 16, 1989 (effective September 25, 1989), NR listing October 30, 1989; includes approximately 610 contributing buildings built c. 1890-1945

Mount Pleasant Historic District
Roughly bounded by 16th Street on the east, Harvard Street on the south, Rock Creek Park on the west, and Piney Branch Park on the north

DC designation October 15, 1986 (effective October 26, 1987); NR listing October 5, 1987; contains approximately 1100 buildings c. 1870-1949

Park Road, NW, North Side of 1800 Block
1801, 1809, 1827, 1833, 1835, 1841, 1843, 1857, 1867, & 1869 Park Road, NW

Distinguished group of ten large turn-of-the-century suburban residences, impressively sited on terraces above a curving cross-town artery; exceptional display of Edwardian era architectural eclecticism in Mount Pleasant; unique group of large custom-designed houses in a community dominated by speculative rowhouse development; illustrates aspirations of prosperous businessmen, bankers, and professionals; notable work of several locally prominent architects, including Frederick B. Pyle, Harding & Upman, Appleton P. Clark, and C.A. Didden & Son, working in a variety of architectural styles, particularly the Colonial Revival; most houses two stories, frame or brick, some monumental; variety of textures and materials, particularly clapboard, shingles, stucco; multiple roof forms, abundance of bays and dormers; generous front porches and porticoes, ample fenestration; columns, balustrades, fanlight entrances typical; elegant details, with attenuated proportions, oval and elliptical forms common; includes ten houses and five carriage houses built 1892-1911; *DC designation December 14, 1977, NR listing November 15, 1978; HABS DC-283 (1841 Park Road); within Mount Pleasant HD*

1644-66 Park Road, NW
South side of 1600 block of Park Road, NW

Distinctive and unusual group of twelve semi-detached Colonial Revival row houses; exemplifies speculative rowhouse development characteristic of Mount Pleasant neighborhood; excellent example of residential design by noted local architect, and one of his few rows; demonstrates facility for eclectic design and sophistication in relating to context; three stories, red brick with slate mansard roofs, wooden front porches; alternating facades with shallow oriels, prominent dormers, curved pediments, Flemish and Georgian detail; built 1906, Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect; *DC designation March 21, 1984, NR listing November 6, 1986; within Mount Pleasant HD*

Woodley Park Historic District (Old Woodley Park Historic District)
Encompasses roughly the area bounded by Rock Creek Park on the east, Calvert Street and Woodley Road on the south, 29th Street on the west, and Cathedral Avenue on the north

Suburban neighborhood platted in the 1870s, but not developed until the early 20th century; characterized by rows of houses within a park-like setting; flat-fronted houses in classical styles predominate, with front porches and light-toned materials common; commercial and apartment buildings along Connecticut Avenue; work of many notable local architects and builders represented, including Middaugh and Shannon, Harry Wardman, Clarke Waggaman, Albert Beers, A.H. Sonnemann, Hunter and Bell, William Allard, Joseph Bonn, and George Santmyers; includes approximately 395 buildings, c. 1905-1938; *DC designation April 18, 1990 (effective June 11, 1990), NR listing June 15, 1990*

Cleveland Park Historic District
Roughly bounded by Klingle and Woodley Roads on the south, Wisconsin Avenue on the west, Rodman and Tilden Streets on the north, and the rear of properties on the east side of Connecticut Avenue on the east

Includes approximately 1000 buildings c. 1880-1941; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated November 19, 1986 (effective April 27, 1987); NR listing April 27, 1987*

See also ***Massachusetts Avenue HD, Sixteenth Street HD,*** *and* ***Capitol Hill HD***

APARTMENT HOUSES

Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. (1870-1945)
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption January 17, 1990, NR adoption September 7, 1994*
(See previous discussion of Apartment Houses under THE VICTORIAN CITY)

By the end of the 19th century, real estate speculation by Washington builders and architects increased dramatically. The city's population in 1900 was double that in 1870. By 1910, the pace of apartment house construction was nearly quadruple that seen twenty years earlier. Most apartment houses were located along newly installed streetcar lines, creating the beginnings of apartment "corridors" along 14th Street, Columbia Road, and Connecticut Avenue, NW. By the First World War, for example, 150 apartment houses were erected within two blocks of 14th Street. Even without streetcars, other streets like 16th Street were similarly developed. These new buildings reflected the current taste for Beaux Arts and eclectic revival styles, including Mediterranean, Colonial, and Classical Revivals.

The 1920s were a boom period for new apartment houses and the city's housing stock in general. The decade saw construction of twice as many apartments as in the previous decade. In fact, apartment living was so popular that more apartment houses were built in the 1920s than single-family units, and Washington was ranked with New York and Chicago among the cities with the highest percentage of apartment house residents. In part, this boom was caused by yet another housing shortage due to wartime growth and government expansion (the city gained another 100,000 residents during the 1910s), but it was also caused by the failure of salaries to keep pace with increasing single-family housing prices. Because of inflation and hurried speculative construction, there was also a broad decline in the construction quality of apartment houses built during this era.

Several new concepts in apartment construction and ownership developed in the 1920s. Among these were the evolution of multi-building complexes, garden apartments, and cooperatives. Apartment houses with automobile garages also appeared. The era was one of wide stylistic divergence. Revival styles continued in popularity, and new styles such as Art Deco and Art Moderne emerged as well.

(See further discussion of Apartment Houses under THE NEW DEAL CITY)

The Augusta and The Louisa
1151 New Jersey Avenue and 216 New York Avenue, NW
Early apartment building emulating grand mansions of the late Victorian age; illustrates influence of accepted building forms on middle-class housing; Tudor Revival facade of Flemish bond and tapestry brick, with decorative motifs in tile and carved limestone; one of first commissions by noted local architect; Augusta built 1900, Louisa added in 1901, both by Arthur B. Heaton, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994*

The Gladstone and The Hawarden
1419 and 1423 R Street, NW
Among the earliest extant middle-class apartment buildings in the city, and the first documented twin apartment buildings; well-preserved interiors; Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival facades illustrating final phase of Victorian eclecticism; named for British prime minister and his Welsh country estate; work of noted local architect influential in promoting apartment living for the middle class; built 1900-01, George S. Cooper, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994; within Greater Fourteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

The Oswego and The Exeter
1326-28 and 1330-32 U Street, NW
These twin apartment houses are notable among Washington's early multiple-family dwellings. Built soon after the 1896 opening of an electrified streetcar line on U Street, the Oswego (built 1900) and the Exeter (built 1904), reflect the changing nature of housing in an increasingly urbanized city. This type of moderately priced and attractively designed apartment house, conveniently located in an established neighborhood, helped to popularize apartment living for Washington's middle class. The buildings demonstrate an early use of the same design for twin buildings, which was to become a much-used technique for architects and developers in providing economical apartment housing. The buildings are the earliest extant apartment commission (at age 29) of architect B. Stanley Simmons, who went on to design more than 60 apartment houses in the city; they also represent the work of developers Lester Barr and Franklin Sanner. Each is three stories, T-shaped in plan with facades of tan brick atop a limestone base, with stone lintels, and sheet metal pediments and cornices; facades mix late Victorian and early Colonial Revival elements, including bay-like center pavilions with attenuated pilasters and pedimented door surrounds. *DC designation July 23, 1998; within Greater U Street HD*

The Kingman (The President Monroe) [demolished]
423-25 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Early apartment building documenting the emergence of the new building type and 20th century classicism; last remaining apartment building by Washington architect noted for apartment design; buff brick Classical Revival facade with round bays and central portico; developed by Alonzo Bliss, fabulously successful cure-all manufacturer; illustrates influence of wealthy investors on Washington real estate development; built 1902, Albert Goenner, architect; *DC designation January 16, 1991; demolished 1998; removed from Inventory May 28, 1998*

The Plymouth
1236 11th Street, NW
Built 1903 (Frederick Atkinson, architect); *DC designation June 19, 1985, NR listing June 2, 1986; within*

Shaw HD

The Alden, The Babcock, and The Calvert
2618, 2620, and 2622 13th Street, NW
Group of three early middle-class apartment buildings designed as a unit; illustrates the evolution of apartment buildings from row house precedents; retains turrets and bays of the Victorian era, but with Colonial Revival facade and front lawn reflecting early-20th-century suburban ideals; built 1904, Edgar S. Kennedy, architect-developer; *DC designation January 24, 1990, NR listing May 25, 1990*

The Bachelor Flats
1737 H Street, NW
City's only known surviving example of an early luxury apartment house for single men; one of first Georgian Revival apartment building facades; built 1905, Wood, Donn & Deming, architects; *DC designation November 2, 1977, NR listing December 8, 1978; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

The Champlain (Orme Building)
1424 K Street, NW
Early apartment building with exceptional white marble Beaux-Arts Classical facade; real estate venture of Redfield Proctor, U.S. Senator from Vermont and president of Vermont Marble Company; illustrates influence of elected officials on design of city, and importance of private construction in extending City Beautiful aesthetic; built 1905, Harold Clinton Smith, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

The Wyoming (and Interior of Entrance Pavilion)
2022 Columbia Road, NW
Notable Classical Revival apartment building; home of many prominent residents including Dwight D. Eisenhower (1922-36); lavish Beaux Arts lobby with decorative plaster, marble mosaic floors; original section built 1905, rear addition 1909, expansion and entrance pavilion 1911, B. Stanley Simmons, architect; *DC designation July 16, 1980, amended May 18, 1983 to include interior of entrance pavilion; NR listing September 27, 1983; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

The Northumberland (and Interiors)
2039 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Built 1909-10 (Albert Beers, architect); designated interiors include lobby and public circulation space exclusive of basement spaces; *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing March 25, 1980; within Greater U Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

See also 131 apartment houses from 1900-09 in historic districts:

Capitol Hill Historic District: *36 buildings, including the Loudon (B. Stanley Simmons, 1901) at 314 East Capitol Street NE, Bernard Flats (Speiden & Speiden, 1901) at 1018 East Capitol Street NE, the Lincoln (C.A. Didden & Son, 1902) at 121 12th Street SE, the Glendower (John W. Points, 1903) at 21 6th Street NE, the Pancoast (Nicholas Haller, 1903) at 1341-45 East Capitol Street SE, the Isabel (Clarence Rose, 1904) at 125-27 and 129-31 11th Street NE, the Keystone (William S. Plager, 1904) at 428 8th Street SE, the Rita (William S. Plager, 1905) at 400 Seward Square SE, the North Carolina and the Georgia (William S. Plager, 1905) at 309 and 311 4th Street SE, the Torraine (Charles Edgar Webb, 1905) at 424 East Capitol Street NE, the Chelsea (Appleton P. Clark, 1905) at 201 E Street SE, the Calumet (Albert M. Schneider, 1905) at 1-5 3rd Street NE, the Elkton (Leon Dessez, 1905) at 515 Seward Square SE, the Fairfax (Charles Edgar Webb, 1907) at 1200 East Capitol Street NE, the Florence (B. Stanley Simmons, 1909) at 119 8th Street SE*

Georgetown Historic District: *9 buildings, including the Irving and the Holmes (Appleton P. Clark, 1902 and 1903) at 3104 and 3020 Dent Place NW, the Shannon and the Askeaton (Julius Wenig, 1907) at 1503 and 1507 30th Street NW, Dumbarton Court (George S. Cooper, 1909) at 1657 31st Street NW (see Goode, BA)*

Shaw and Blagden Alley Historic Districts: *The Henrietta (B. Stanley Simmons, 1900) at 933 N Street NW, and the New Berne (Hunter & Bell, 1905) at 1113-15 12th Street NW, and the Gornto (Nicholas Haller,*

1905) at 1223 12th Street NW

Mount Vernon Square Historic District: *4 buildings, including the New York (Julius Wenig, 1902) at 115 New York Avenue NW, the Oakmont (Speiden & Speiden, 1903) at 225 Morgan Street NW, and La Corona (Frederic B. Pyle, 1907) at 425 M Street NW*

Logan Circle and Greater Fourteenth Street Historic Districts: *6 buildings, including the Iowa (T.F. Schneider, 1900) at 1325 13th Street NW, the Rockingham (Appleton P. Clark, 1903) at 1317 Rhode Island Avenue NW, the Leumass (Harry Blake, 1905) at 1201 Q Street NW*

Sixteenth Street Historic District: *The Westover (George S. Cooper, 1900) at 2000 16th Street NW (see Goode, BA), and 1509 16th Street NW (Averill, Hall & Adams, 1909) (see Goode, BA)*

Dupont Circle Historic District: *17 buildings, including the Dupont (B. Stanley Simmons, 1902) at 1717 20th Street NW, the Portsmouth (T.F. Schneider, 1905) at 1735 New Hampshire Avenue NW, the Alice (Nicholas T. Haller, 1908) at 1824 S Street NW, the Cordova (Wood, Donn & Deming, 1905/A.H. Sonneman, 1915) at 1908 Florida Avenue NW (see Goode, BA), the Toronto (Albert Beers, 1908) at 2000 P Street NW*

Strivers' Section Historic District: *14 buildings, including the Albemarle (T.F. Schneider, 1900) at 1830 17th Street NW, the St. Clair (George S. Cooper, 1903) at 1717 T Street NW, the Melwood and the Vernon (B. Stanley Simmons, 1906) at 1768 and 1774 U Street NW, the Kirkman and the Belgrade (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1908) at 1918 and 1930 18th Street NW, and the Wilton (A.H. Beers, 1908) at 1931 17th Street NW*

LeDroit Park Historic District: *The Montgtomery and the Marlboro (Louis Krauss, 1900) at 512 and 514 U Street NW, and the Minerva (Nicholas Grimm, 1904) at 1838 4th Street NW*

Greater U Street Historic District: *11 buildings, including the Windsor (T.F. Schneider, 1903) at 1425 T Street NW, the Nolando (Wood, Donn & Deming, 1905) at 1413 T Street NW, the Granada (Wood, Donn & Deming, 1908) at 1433 T Street NW, the Nantucket, the Juniata, the Susquehanna, the Mississippi, the Natchez, and the Seminole (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1418, 1424, 1430, 1436, 1440, and 1444 W Street NW, and the Hudson (A.B. Mullett & Co., 1909) at 1407 S Street NW*

Kalorama Triangle Historic District: *7 buildings, including the Mendota (James G. Hill, 1901) at 2220 20th Street NW (see Goode, BA), the Woodley (T.F. Schneider, 1903) at 1851 Columbia Road NW, the Cliffbourne (Nicholas Grimm, 1905) at 1855 Calvert Street NW, the Sterling (Appleton P. Clark, 1905) at 1915 Calvert Street NW, and the Baltimore (Harry Wardman/Nicholas Grimm, 1905) at 1832 Biltmore Street NW, and the Knickerbocker (Merrill T. Vaughn, 1909) at 1840 Mintwood Place NW*

Sheridan-Kalorama and Massachusetts Avenue Historic Districts: *9 buildings, including the Highlands (Arthur B. Heaton, 1902) at 1914 Connecticut Avenue NW (see Goode, BA), the Decatur (George S. Cooper, 1903) at 2131 Florida Avenue NW, Florence Court (T.F. Schneider, 1905) at 2153/2205 California Street NW (see Goode, BA), the Westmoreland (E.S. Kennedy and Harry Blake, 1905) at 2122 California Street NW (see Goode, BA), Wendell Mansions (Edward H. Glidden, Jr., 1906) at 2339 Massachusetts Avenue NW (see Goode, BA), and the Dresden (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1909) at 2126 Connecticut Avenue NW (see Goode, BA)*

Mount Pleasant Historic District: *9 buildings, including the Kenesaw (Averill & Stone, 1903-06) at 3060 16th Street NW (see Goode, BA), the Chesterfield (Hunter & Bell, 1908) at 3141 Mount Pleasant Street NW, and the New Lynton and Monticello (Hunter & Bell, 1909) at 3149 and 3151 Mount Pleasant Street NW*

Takoma Park Historic District: *The Watkins (A.S. Baird, 1908) at 406 Cedar Street NW*

The Woodward

2311 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Luxury apartment building built for retailer S. Walter Woodward; elaborate Spanish Colonial entrance of polychrome terra cotta tile; rooftop pavilion; built 1913 (Harding & Upman, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Kalorama Triangle HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Wardman Row

1416-1440 R Street, NW

Built 1913-14 (Albert Beers, architect); *DC designation December 21, 1983, NR listing July 27, 1984; within Greater Fourteenth Street HD*

Clifton Terrace
1308, 1312 and 1350 Clifton Street, NW

Built by Harry Wardman in 1914-15, Clifton Terrace is a significant example of the noted Washington builder's work, as well as the apartment building designs of architects Frank Russell White and A.M. Schneider. Inspired by the ideals of the garden city movement, Clifton Terrace is a large, three-building complex of Classical Revival buildings sited on one of the city's most important streetcar thoroughfares. In conjunction with other apartment buildings along 14th Street, Clifton Terrace helped formed an impressive corridor of modestly appointed apartment buildings that had enormous appeal to Washington's expanding federal and middle income workforce in the early 1900s. *DC designation September 26, 2001, NR listing December 26, 2001*

McCormick Apartments (National Trust for Historic Preservation)
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Among the city's most elaborate luxury apartment houses; residence from 1922-37 of millionaire industrialist, Secretary of the Treasury (from 1921-32, the longest cabinet tenure since Albert Gallatin), and author of the "Mellon Plan" which stimulated the economic boom of the 1920s; built 1915-16, J.H. de Sibour, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 3, 1973, NHL designation May 11, 1976; HABS DC-265; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; National Trust ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I; Goode: Best Addresses)*

Meridian Mansions (The Envoy)
2400 16th Street, NW

One of the city's finest apartment hotels when opened; prestigious address which served as home to numerous senators, congressmen, and diplomats; lobby with massive marble columns, elaborate ornamental molding; built 1916-18, A.H. Sonneman, architect; roof pavilions and lamp standards removed c.1963; renovated 1981; *DC designation December 9, 1982, NR listing July 28, 1983; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Tudor Hall (Henley Park Hotel)
926 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Tudor Hall reflects the urban transformation wrought by an enormous influx of workers into the capital—and a consequent housing shortage—during World War I. Built in 1918 and located just on the edge of downtown, the building is one of many answering the demand for modest apartments in buildings that were nonetheless distinguished by a handsome façade and impressive lobby. Designed by local architect Walter Granville Guss, Tudor Hall is a skillful interpretation of the Tudor Revival style, a particularly apt choice not only for its evocation of the pleasant domesticity of English village life, but also for its dissociation with the more grandiose luxury apartments of the prewar era. *DC designation September 26, 2001*

See also 99 apartment houses from 1910-19 in historic districts:

Capitol Hill Historic District: *16 buildings, including the Mellis (A.B. Mullett & Co., 1913) at 624 Maryland Avenue NE, the Linville (Appleton P. Clark, 1914) at 116 6th Street NE, the Arundel (1915) at 516 A Street NE, the Mackenzie (A.B. Mullett & Co., 1916) at 221 Constitution Avenue NE*

Mount Vernon Square Historic District: *The Mohawk (Hunter and Bell, 1913) at 436 M Street NW*

Shaw and Blagden Alley Historic Districts: *8 buildings, including the Atlantic (Albert Beers, 1911) at 1305 10th Street NW, and the Lurgan (Appleton P. Clark, 1913) at 919 L Street NW*

Greater Fourteenth Street and Logan Circle Historic District: *The Riggs (Jules H. de Sibour, 1912) at 1409 15th Street NW and the Derondal (Hales and Edmonds, 1913) at 1322-24 15th Street NW*

Sixteenth Street Historic District: *7 buildings, including Somerset House (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1916) at 1801 16th Street NW, the Brittany (Harry Wardman/A.M. Schneider, 1916) at 2001 16th Street NW, the Embassy (Appleton P. Clark, 1917) at 1424 16th Street NW, and the Chastleton (Philip Jullien, 1919) at 1701 16th Street NW (see Goode, BA)*

Dupont Circle Historic District: *21 buildings from the 1910s, including the Cordova (Wood, Donn & Deming, 1905/A.H. Sonneman, 1915) at 1908 Florida Avenue NW (see Goode, BA), the Avondale (Harry*

Wardman/Frank R. White, 1913) at 1726 P Street NW (see Goode, BA), Copley Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1916) at 1514 17th Street NW, Rutland Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1916) at 1725 17th Street NW,

Strivers' Section Historic District: *11 buildings, including Willard Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1915) at 1916 17th Street NW and the Livingston (Hunter & Bell, 1917) at 1741-43 T Street NW*

Greater U Street Historic District: *7 buildings, including 1901, 1903, 1905, and 1907 15th Street NW (Hunter & Bell, 1916)*

Kalorama Triangle Historic District: *11 buildings, including the Beacon (Joseph Moebs, 1910) at 1801 Calvert Street NW, the Airy View (L.E. Simpson & Co., 1910) at 2415 20th Street NW, the Biltmore (Claughton West, 1913) at 1940 Biltmore Street NW, 2029 Connecticut Avenue NW (Hunter & Bell, 1915; see Goode, BA), the Altamont (Arthur B. Heaton, 1915) at 1901 Wyoming Avenue NW (see Goode, BA), and the Carthage (Bell & Rich, 1919) at 2301 Connecticut Avenue NW*

Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District: *4 buildings, including the St. Regis (Merrill T. Vaughn, 1912) at 2219 California Street NW (see Goode, BA), the Farnsboro (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1915) at 2129 Florida Avenue NW,*

Mount Pleasant Historic District: *10 buildings from the 1910s, including the Argyle (Alexander H. Sonnemann, 1913) at 3220 17th Street NW, the Embassy (B. Stanley Simmons, 1914) at 1613 Harvard Street NW, and Northbrook Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1917) at 3420 and 3426 16th Street NW*

Woodley Park Historic District: *2800 Connecticut Avenue NW (Frank R. White, 1919), and Woodley Manor (Harry Wardman/Frank Tomlinson, 1919) at 2827, 2829, and 2831 28th Street NW*

Cleveland Park Historic District: *3520 Connecticut Avenue NW (Harry Wardman/Frank Tomlinson, 1919)*

Cathedral Mansions
2900, 3000, and 3100 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Built 1922-25; Mihran Mesrobian, architect; *DC designation May 17, 1989, NR listing September 9, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

2225 N Street, NW
Representative example of small moderate-income apartment building by prominent developer Harry Wardman; illustrates historically important aspect of cultural context of Dupont Circle/West End area; Renaissance Revival facade responds effectively to adjacent parkland; built 1924-25, Wardman & Waggaman, architects; *DC designation May 16, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994*

Meridian Manor
1424 Chapin Street, NW
Meridian Manor was designed in the Colonial Revival style by George T. Santmyers, one of Washington D.C.'s most prolific apartment house architects. Built in 1926, it is a significant example of the speculative middle class apartment buildings constructed in the 1910s and 1920s adjacent to the 14th Street streetcar line. The building's design and architectural vocabulary characterized the work of developers and architects who attempted to capitalize on the proximity to the streetcar line in meeting the demand for solid, modestly appointed middle class apartment buildings. *DC designation September 26, 2001*

3901 Connecticut Avenue, NW (and Lobby)
Tudor Revival apartment building, among the unique concentration of high-quality apartment buildings along Connecticut Avenue; notable work of prominent apartment building developer Harry Bralove and prolific apartment architect George T. Santmyers, Jr.; spacious U-shaped design with landscaped front courtyard illustrates suburbanizing trend in 1920s apartment design; 5 stories, red brick, triple-arched entrance with oriel, cast stone quoins, heraldic motifs, crenellated parapet, and finials; built 1927; *DC designation March 28, 1996 (including lobby interior), NR listing September 11, 1997*

The Ponce DeLeon
4514 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Notable example of 1920s exoticism located on an important apartment corridor; Spanish Revival facade with diapered brickwork, terra cotta tile roof, limestone portico and trim, Moorish arch motifs; intact lobby with decorative plaster ceiling and terrazzo floor; among the best of the architect's many apartment commissions; built 1928, David L. Stern, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

Trinity Towers
3023 14th Street, NW

Trinity Towers, built in 1928, is a significant example of noted Washington architect Harvey Warwick's Gothic Moderne style apartment building designs. It was planned as a large, urban apartment building and sited on the 14th Street streetcar line. Along with the many other apartment buildings along 14th Street, Trinity Towers helped form an impressive corridor of modestly appointed apartment building that appealed to Washington's expanding federal and middle income workforce in the first decades of the twentieth century. *DC designation September 26, 2001, NR listing December 26, 2001*

Wardman Tower (Wardman Park Annex) and Arcade
2600 Woodley Road, NW

Built 1928 (Mihran Mesrobian, architect); *DC designation January 5, 1979, NR listing January 31, 1984; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Alban Towers (and Interiors)
3700 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Fine example of the superior design and craftsmanship of 1920s luxury apartment buildings, commanding the juncture of two avenues; affords spectacular views from one of the city's highest points; illustrates the growing importance of tenant amenities and convenience shops; product of a prominent Washington architect-developer team; highly articulated Tudor Revival facade with courtyards and projecting porches; 6 stories, tan brick and limestone; extensive exterior and interior ornamentation; built 1928, Robert O. Scholz, architect, David A. Baer, developer; *DC designation May 15, 1991 (including lobbies and hallways), NR listing September 9, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Park Tower
2440 Sixteenth Street, NW

Among the city's finest pre-International style modern buildings, prominently sited opposite Meridian Hill Park; superb example of 1920s design aesthetic, exhibiting integral approach to Art Deco form and detail; reflects important changes in aesthetic philosophies, as one of first major buildings to break away from the city's predominant Beaux-Arts and Colonial Revival expression; illustrates sustained effort to develop Sixteenth Street as prestigious avenue; fashionable address for congressmen, professionals, and other notables during 1930s; 5 stories, extended irregular plan with repetitive bays, tapestry brick facades in golden buff color; ziggurat-like main facade with rooftop loggia rising above squared bays, in limestone and patterned brick with chevron, diaper, and oak leaf motifs; built 1928-29, William Harris, architect; *DC designation January 20, 1988, NR listing October 30, 1989; within Meridian Hill Area*

Hampshire Gardens
215, 225, and 235 Emerson Street, NW; 4915 3rd Street, NW; 208, 222, 236, and 250 Farragut Street, NW; 4912 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

First fully-developed garden apartment complex in Washington, consisting of buildings and grounds occupying an entire city block; only realized portion of grand scheme for 2,500-unit planned community, abandoned in the Great Depression; open, picturesque character and landscaped setting exemplify progressive trends in 1920s development of middle-class housing; early example of cooperative ownership; 9 buildings, cross-shaped in plan, surrounding a central oval lawn; 2 stories with Tudor Revival facades of tapestry brick with half timbering, crenellated towers, entrances trimmed with carved limestone; built 1929, James E. Cooper, exterior architect; George T. Santmyers, interior architect; Parks and Baxter, landscape architects; *DC designation January 27, 1993, NR listing September 9, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

See also 222 apartment houses from 1920-29 in historic districts:

Capitol Hill Historic District: *33 buildings, including the Methodist Building (Walter Ballinger, architect, 1923/1931) at 100 Maryland Avenue NE (see Goode, BA), the Chancellor (George N. Ray, 1926) at 214 Massachusetts Avenue NE, the Foreland (Claughton C. West, 1926) at 23 2nd Street NE, Maryland Courts (Frank Russell White, 1926) at 518 9th Street and 816 E Street NE, Congressional House (Frank Tomlinson, 1926) at 236 Massachusetts Avenue NE, the Hawthorne (George Santmyers, 1926) at 317 10th Street NE, and Stanton Manor (George Santmyers, 1929) at 644 Massachusetts Avenue NE*

Shaw and Blagden Alley Historic Districts: *14 buildings from the 1920s, including Wisteria Gardens (Stern & Tomlinson, 1924) at 1101 Massachusetts Ave NW and the Eldon (David L. Stern, 1927) at 933 L Street NW*

Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *1617 15th Street NW (George Santmyers, 1924)*

Sixteenth Street Historic District: *11 buildings from the 1920s, including the Saint Mihiel (Frank R. White, 1920) at 1712 16th Street NW, the Ambassador (Frank R. White, 1920) at 1750 16th Street NW, the Tiffany (Frank R. White, 1922) at 1925 16th Street NW, the Barclay (B. Stanley Simmons, 1924) at 1616 16th Street NW, and the Ravenel (William Harris, 1929) at 1610 16th Street NW*

Greater U Street Historic District: *6 buildings including Wakefield Hall (B. Stanley Simmons, 1925) at 2101 New Hampshire Ave NW and Hampton Courts (Frank R. White, 1925) at 2013 New Hampshire Ave NW*

Strivers' Section Historic District: *11 buildings, including the Windemere and the Harrowgate (Stern and Tomlinson, 1925-26) at 1825 and 1833 New Hampshire Avenue NW,*

Dupont Circle Historic District: *29 buildings, including the Anchorage (J.H. de Sibour, 1924) at 1900 Q Street NW, and the Moorings (Horace Peaslee, 1927) at 1909 Q Street NW (see Goode, BA)*

Georgetown Historic District: *25 buildings from the 1920s, including Kew Gardens (A.H. Sonnemann, 1922) at 2700 Q Street NW (see Goode, BA)*

Sheridan-Kalorama and Massachusetts Avenue Historic Districts: *12 buildings, including the Diplomatic Apartments (Louis E. Sholtes, 1922) at 2500 Massachusetts Avenue NW (see Goode, BA), and the Army and Navy (Harry L. Edwards, 1925) at 2540 Massachusetts Avenue NW (see Goode, BA), and 2120 Kalorama Road NW (1925) (see Goode, BA)*

Kalorama Triangle Historic District: *18 buildings, including Park Crest (Claughton West, 1922) at 2308 Ashmead Place, NW, the Melwood (Wardman Construction Co., 1926) at 1803 Biltmore Street NW, Valley Vista (Louis Justement, 1927) at 2032 Belmont Road, NW, and 2101 Connecticut Avenue NW (Joseph Abel, 1927) (see Goode, BA), and the Mintwood (Louis Rouleau, 1929) at 1841 Columbia Road NW*

Mount Pleasant Historic District: *13 buildings, including the Saint Dennis (Matthew Lepley, 1921) at 1636 Kenyon Street NW, Randall Mansions (Harvey Warwick, 1923) at 1900 Lamont Street NW, and the Al Roy (Harvey Warwick, 1925) at 1615 Kenyon Street NW*

Woodley Park Historic District: *9 buildings from the 1920s, including 2661, 2701 and 2854 Connecticut Avenue NW (Harry Wardman/Eugene Waggaman, 1920), Hampton House and Hampton Arms (Harry Wardman/Eugene Waggaman, 1920) at 2700 and 2726 Connecticut Avenue NW,*

Cleveland Park Historic District: *39 buildings from the 1920s, including the Linking and flanking apartments (Stern & Tomlinson, 1921-23) at 3618, 3620, and 3624 Connecticut Avenue NW, the Monterey (Stern & Tomlinson, 1922) at 3530-32 Connecticut Avenue, the Rodman (Stern & Tomlinson, 1922) at 3002 Rodman Street NW, the Cleveland (Milburn, Heister & Co., 1922) at 3039 Macomb Street NW, the Cleveland Park (garden apartments, M. & R.B. Warren/James E. Cooper, 1924-25) at 3018-3028 Porter Street NW (see Goode, BA), the Porter (Harvey Warwick, 1925) at 3600 Connecticut Avenue NW, the Arcadia and the Cleveland Park (Stern & Tomlinson, 1925) at 3614 and 3616 Connecticut Avenue NW, the Klingle (Robert O. Scholz, 1926) at 2755 Macomb Street NW, the Zenith (George Santmyers, 1926) at 3217 and 3221 Connecticut Avenue NW, the Parkway (Frank R. White, 1927) at 3220 Connecticut Avenue NW, Tilden Gardens (Parks & Baxter, 1927-31) at 3000 Tilden Street NW (see Goode, BA), and the Broadmoor (Joseph Abel, 1928) at 3601 Connecticut Avenue NW (see Goode, BA)*

Takoma Park Historic District: *Cedar Court (W.R. Larson, 1926) at 410 Cedar Street NW*

LARGE HOUSES AND MANSIONS

Massachusetts Avenue Historic District
Generally including structures fronting on Massachusetts Avenue from 17th Street NW to Observatory Circle

Boulevard of grand mansions, row houses, and embassies, known as "Embassy Row"; among the finest realizations of L'Enfant's Baroque vision of grand vistas and diagonal avenues; exemplar of the fashion for urban boulevards in the European manner, with dynamic interaction among buildings, streets, and landscaped open space; includes some of the city's most elegant and lavish turn-of-the-century residences; home to many foreign governments since early 1900s; many locally and nationally prominent architects represented; architectural styles include Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, Beaux Arts, Chateauesque, and Classical Revival; includes approximately 150 buildings c. 1880-1940; *DC designation November 27, 1973, NR listing October 22, 1974*

Meridian Hill Area
Generally including the area around Meridian Hill Park from Florida Avenue to Irving Street, NW
Built c. 1900-1940; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification); not subject to the D.C. Historic Protection Act; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

Richard H. Townsend House (Cosmos Club)
2121 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1898-1900; Carrère & Hastings, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 3, 1973; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs; HABS DC-273; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Herbert Wadsworth House (Sulgrave Club)
1801 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Grand Adamesque mansion, one of only two remaining on Dupont Circle; winter residence of millionaire gentleman farmer Herbert Wadsworth (1851-1927) from western New York, and his accomplished wife Martha Blow Wadsworth (1863-1934); enduring reminder of the elegance of Washington society at the turn of the century; only known Washington work of noted Buffalo architect George Cary; built 1900-01; facades of light yellow Roman brick with cream-colored terra cotta trim; eclectic interiors designed for entertaining include Arts-and- Crafts entrance hall, Colonial Revival reception rooms, lavish Beaux-Arts ballroom; originally included an "automobile room," one of the city's first internal garages; purchased by Sulgrave Club and remodeled in 1932 (Frederick Brooke, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 5, 1972; HABS DC-274; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Patterson House (Washington Club)
15 Dupont Circle, NW
Italian neoclassical mansion built for Robert Wilson Patterson, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and Elizabeth Medill Patterson; long-time home of their daughter Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson, writer, social figure, and publisher of Washington *Times-Herald*; one of two Washington residences designed by Stanford White; exceptional white marble and terra cotta facade with lavish ornamentation; neoclassical interiors; acquired by Washington Club in 1951; built 1902-03, McKim, Mead & White, architects; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 5, 1972; HABS DC-270; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs*

Barney Studio House (and Interiors)
2306 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Exceptional studio-salon and home of artist and community activist Alice Pike Barney (1857-1931), founder of Sylvan Theater and patron of Neighborhood House; rare local example of the artistic salons maintained by prominent European and American artists of the period; work of noted architect Waddy B. Wood; 4-story town house with stucco facade above limestone base; Mission style with shaped gable, quatrefoil windows, iron balconies, and arched automobile portal; eclectic interior finishes and fittings in wood, iron, glass, and tile reflect the Aesthetic and Arts-and-Crafts design movements; built 1902-03; separate garage built 1921; *DC designation December 15, 1994 (including 1st and 2nd floor interiors, with foyer, salon, dining room, library, stair, and studios); NR listing April 27, 1995; within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; HABS DC-256; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Walsh-McLean House (Indonesian Embassy)
2020 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Elaborate Beaux Arts mansion built for Thomas F. Walsh, self-made millionaire mining prospector and owner of Camp Bird Mine in Ouray, Colorado; home of his daughter Evalyn Walsh McLean, society figure and owner of Hope Diamond, and Edward B. McLean, editor of the Washington *Post* and an influential Republican; site of lavish entertainment for notables and royalty; undulating buff brick, limestone, and terra cotta facades with Louis XVI and Art Nouveau detail; interiors include elaborate "steamship" stair hall, skylit organ room, parlors, and conservatory; built 1903 by Danish-born New York architect Henry Andersen; purchased by Indonesian government 1951; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 18, 1973; HABS DC-266; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Walsh Stables
1511 (rear) 22nd Street, NW
Built 1902-03 (Lemuel Norris, architect); *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing November 6, 1986; see also Walsh-McLean House*

Larz Anderson House (Society of the Cincinnati)
2118 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Originally commissioned for lavish entertaining, this limestone edifice from 1902-05 was one of the largest and costliest private homes in the city. It was built for diplomat Larz Anderson and his wife Isabel Weld Perkins Anderson, an author, philanthropist, and heiress to a trading fortune. It was also the temporary residence of many visiting dignitaries. Anderson was descended from a founder of the Society of the Cincinnati, established in 1783 as an association of the descendents of Revolutionary War officers. In 1937, he donated the property to the society for use as a museum and national headquarters. The mansion is among the finest works of Boston architects Little and Browne. Its monumental design in the style of the late English Baroque is particularly notable for the imposing avenue façade. A semicircular entry portico rises within a paved court enclosed by tall wings and a half-height street wall; views over the wall and through a pair of arched porticos provide glimpses of the private enclave within. By contrast, the south-facing garden front is generously open. Notable among the lavish interiors are a great stair hall and gallery. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 7, 1971, NHL designation June 19, 1996; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; HABS DC-255; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I; Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.))*

Spencer Carriage House and Stable
2123 Twining Court, NW (Rear 2120 P Street, NW)
Built in 1905 for Southern Railway president Samuel Spencer, this combined carriage house and stable is a large and impressive example of its type. Such buildings were once an essential support facility for the wealthy residents of the city's mansions. The building is also notable as the work of John McGregor, a local "master builder" active from the 1870s to 1911. The structure is 2 stories, of red brick in a utilitarian design with modest brick detailing, a hipped slate roof, and cupolas. *DC designation December 19, 1995, NR listing August 29, 1996*

Christian Hauge House (Cameroon Embassy)
2349 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1906 (George Oakley Totten, architect); *DC designation February 22, 1972; within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; embassy ownership; HABS DC-262; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Codman-Davis House
2145 Decatur Place, NW
Built 1906-07 (Ogden Codman, architect); *DC designation June 7, 1979, NR listing October 11, 1979; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

Codman Carriage House and Stable
1415 22nd Street, NW
Architecturally important example of a unified private carriage house and stable; rare example of a once essential support facility for the city's large mansions (*see Codman-Davis House*); notable work of nationally renowned architect Ogden Codman, Jr., built for his cousin, New England heiress Martha Codman; 2 stories, with French Renaissance facades of pressed brick and stucco, built 1907; *DC designation December 19, 1995*

Clarence Moore House (Old Canadian Embassy)
1746 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
French Baroque mansion, among the largest and finest on Massachusetts Avenue, built for Clarence Moore (investor and broker with W.B. Hibbs & Co.) and his second wife Mabelle Swift (heiress to Swift meat packing fortune); notable work of architects Bruce Price & Jules Henri de Sibour; elaborate and exceptionally fine interiors in French and English style, with extensive wood carving, plasterwork, and fittings; Canadian chancery and residence 1927-46 (house and furnishings purchased as Canada's first US diplomatic post); built 1906-09; Moore perished in Titanic in 1912; *DC designation February 22, 1972, NR listing April 3, 1973; HABS DC-267; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*See also **Charles Evans Hughes House** (1907)*

Joseph Beale House (Egyptian Embassy)
2301 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1907-09 (Glenn Brown, architect); *DC designation February 22, 1972, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; DC-257; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Alvin Mason Lothrop House
2001 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Built 1908-09 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC designation December 16, 1987, NR listing December 20, 1988; within Kalorama Triangle HD*

Mrs. Robert R. Hitt House [demolished]
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Built 1908-09 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1970; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II; Goode: Capital Losses)*

Perry Belmont House (International Eastern Star Temple)
1618 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Built 1909, Sanson & Trumbauer, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Dupont Circle HD*

Textile Museum (Tucker House and Myers House)
2310-2320 S Street, NW
DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD

Martha S. Tucker House (2320 S Street): Built 1908 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects)
George Hewitt Myers House (2310 S Street): Built 1912 (John Russell Pope, architect)

Emily J. Wilkins House (Old Australian Embassy; Peruvian Chancery)
1700 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Italian Renaissance Revival mansion built for Emily J. Wilkins, widow of Beriah Wilkins, a U.S. Congressman from Ohio and publisher of the *Washington Post*; notable work of Jules Henri de Sibour, city's most successful Beaux Arts architect; elaborate interior ornamentation in Jacobean and Tudor styles; extensive wood paneling and plasterwork; deeded in 1910 to son John F. Wilkins, socially prominent banker and businessman;

Australian Embassy 1947-69, Peruvian Chancery since 1973; built 1909-10; *DC designation February 22, 1972; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Russian Embassy (Mrs. George Pullman House)
1125 16th Street, NW
Built 1910 (Wyeth & Sullivan, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-270; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

Robert S. McCormick House (Brazilian Embassy)
3000 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built c. 1910 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

Brodhead-Bell-Morton House (Levi P. Morton House; National Paint and Varnish Association)
1500 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Built 1879 (John Fraser, architect); facade replaced 1912 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, revised July 30, 1987; NR listing October 14, 1987; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

Babcock-Macomb House
3415 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1912 (Arthur B. Heaton, architect); *DC designation February 1, 1989, NR listing February 10, 1995*

White-Meyer House
1624 Crescent Place, NW
Built 1912-13 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 20, 1988; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

Woodrow Wilson House
2340 S Street, NW
Built 1915 (Waddy B. Wood, architect); *NHL designation July 19, 1964, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-133; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD; National Trust ownership*

Meridian House
1630 Crescent Place, NW
Built 1921-23 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

Meridian Hall
2401 15th Street, NW
Tudor Revival mansion by one of city's leading Beaux-Arts architects; commissioned by Mary F. Henderson, the guiding force behind development of Sixteenth Street and the Meridian Hill area as an enclave of embassies and mansions; briefly used as an embassy as intended; scored stucco facade evocative of an English manor house, with large arched portal, panels of casement windows, cast stone quatrefoil ornamentation; interior features grand central staircase, salons, ballroom, and dining hall ornamented in Tudor classical style; built 1923, George Oakley Totten, Jr., architect; *DC designation December 19, 1990, NR listing January 28, 1991*

Warder-Totten House
2633 16th Street, NW
Built 1925 (George Oakley Totten, architect) using materials from original house built 1885 (Henry Hobson Richardson, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 14, 1972; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

See also:

Massachusetts Avenue Historic District: *Alexander Stewart House (1908-09) at 2200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Commander Alexander Miller House (1900-01) at 2201 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Emma S. Fitzhugh House (1904) at 2253 R Street NW, James C. Hooe House (1907) at 2230 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Henrietta M. Halliday House (1908-09) at 2234 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Mrs. Sarah S. Wyeth House (1908-09) at 2305 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Mrs. Francis B. (Jane W.B.) Moran House (1909-10) at 2315 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Gibson Fahnestock House (1909-10) at 2311 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Edward H. Everett House (1910-15) at 1606 23rd Street NW, Maie H. Williams House (1917-18) at 2929 Massachusetts Avenue NW, and Alice W. B. Stanley House (1930) at 2370 Massachusetts Avenue NW (for all, see Bibliography: Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I, except Wyeth House and Williams House, MAA II)*

Dupont Circle Historic District: *Thomas T. Gaff House (1904-06) at 1520 20th Street NW (see Bibliography: Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

Sixteenth Street Historic District: *Charles L. Marlatt House (1908-09) at 1521 16th Street NW (see Bibliography: Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES

Tregaron (The Causeway)
3029 Klingle Road, NW (3100 Macomb Street, NW)
Built 1912 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); *DC designation January 5, 1979, NR listing June 28, 1990; within Cleveland Park HD*

Greystone Enclave (Porter Street, NW, North Side of 2300 Block)
2323, 2325, and 2329 Porter Street, NW; 3445 Williamsburg Lane, NW
DC designation June 21, 1989

Linnaean Hill (3445 Williamsburg Lane): Built 1823; within Rock Creek Park
Greystone (2325 Porter Street): Built 1913 (Waddy B. Wood, architect)
Gearing Bungalow (2329 Porter Street): Built 1914 (Nicholas R. Grimm, architect)
Pine Crest Manor (2323 Porter Street): Built 1929 (Gordon B. MacNeil, architect)

Hillandale (Main Residence and Gatehouse)
3905 Mansion Court, NW; 3905 Reservoir Road, NW
Expansive villa built for Anne Archbold, prominent social figure and donor of much of Glover-Archbold Park; picturesque, irregular composition closely modeled on photographs of Italian villas and farmhouses; rustic stucco facades with terra cotta tile roofs, balconies, and loggias, formerly situated on extensive estate; interior includes frescoed vestibule, vaulted music room; complementary gatehouse and wall along Reservoir Road; only known Washington work of noted Boston architect Josephine Wright Chapman; built 1922-25; *DC designation July 18, 1990, NR listing January 31, 1995*

See also ***Cleveland Park Historic District:*** *The Homestead (1914/30) at 2700 Macomb Street NW*

NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS

Mary Church Terrell House
326 T Street, NW
Home of distinguished educator, suffragette, and civil rights activist; achieved national prominence as first president of National Association of Colored Women (1897); first African-American citizen to serve on D.C. School Board (1895-1919); member of Committee of Forty, founders of NAACP (1909); instrumental in bringing 1953 Supreme Court suit outlawing segregation in public places; also home of Robert Terrell

(1857-1925), principal of M Street High School and first black judge on D.C. Municipal Court; among most prominent social leaders of city's black community; purchase of this house instrumental in integration of LeDroit Park; built c. 1900; *NHL designation and NR listing May 15, 1975, DC designation May 21, 1975; within LeDroit Park HD*

Samuel Gompers House
2122 1st Street, NW

The residence from 1902 to 1917 of Samuel Gompers, the pioneering labor leader and long-time president of the American Federation of Labor, during a period of great achievement; born in a London tenement in 1850, Gompers apprenticed in his father's cigarmaking trade, emigrated to America in 1863, and at age 14, while working in New York's East Side, joined the Cigarmakers' Union; as a union organizer, he was instrumental in making the Cigarmakers a national labor model, with a hierarchical leadership exercising centralized control of benefit funds drawn from increased membership dues; in 1877, Gompers was a founder of the union federation which became the AFL in 1886; as its president until 1924, Gompers struggled for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, and succeeded in making the AFL the strongest spokesman for organized labor in America; his residence, a modest 3-story bay-fronted brick rowhouse typical of the Edwardian era, was also an informal meeting place for labor leaders; built c. 1900; *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 23, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979*

Robert Simpson Woodward House
1513 16th Street, NW

The Washington home from 1904 until about 1914 of a leading late-19th century geologist and mathematician, who was the first president of the Carnegie Institution while he lived here; built 1880s; *NHL designation and NR listing January 7, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Sixteenth Street HD*

David White House
1459 Girard Street, NW

From 1910 to 1925, this was the home of David White (1862-1935), the distinguished geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey, best remembered as a leading expert on the origin and evolution of coal and as the author of a theory of oil distribution basic to the petroleum industry. The three-story rowhouse of Roman brick with greystone trim, round turreted bay and mansard roof is one of a row of three built in 1902 by architect C.L. Harding. *NHL designation and NR listing January 7, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979*

Oscar W. Underwood House (George Washington University)
2000 G Street, NW

Residence from 1914-25 of House Democratic leader after the 1910 election and 1912 Democratic presidential contender; author of the landmark Underwood-Simmons Tariff of 1913; built c. 1870s; *NHL designation and NR listing December 8, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979*

Carter G. Woodson House
1538 9th Street, NW

For more than 40 years until his death, the preeminent educator, publisher, and historian Carter G. Woodson (1875-1950) lived and worked in this brick rowhouse. At a time of Jim Crow ideology and enforced segregation, Woodson pioneered the documentation of African-American life and the recognition of African-American contributions to the nation’s history. The son of former slaves, Woodson was self-educated until he began formal schooling at the age of twenty. He received degrees from Berea College and the University of Chicago, and after several years of teaching, travel, and studies abroad, settled in Washington. In 1912, Woodson became the second African-American (after W.E.B. DuBois) to receive a doctorate from Harvard University. In 1915, he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, with offices in his home, and a year later, the *Journal of Negro History*. Before retiring from teaching in 1922, Woodson taught at M Street and Armstrong High Schools, and at Howard University, where he served as Dean of the School of Liberal Arts, and Head of the Graduate Faculty. In 1926, Woodson was instrumental in creating Negro History Week, still observed as Black History Month. In 1937, he founded the *Negro History Bulletin*, with the aim of

reaching a broader audience than the academic *Journal.* At the time of his death, he was embarked on a six-volume *Encyclopedia Africana*. Woodson's three-story Italianate brick rowhouse was built between 1870 and 1874. *NHL designation and NR listing May 11, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Shaw HD*

Evans-Tibbs House
1910 Vermont Avenue, NW

From 1904 until her death, this was the home of Lillian Evans Tibbs (1890-1967), who became the one of the first internationally acclaimed African-American opera singers under the stage name Madame Evanti. During the 1920s, she became the first African-American to perform with an organized European opera company. In the 1930s, she performed at the White House for Eleanor Roosevelt and served as a Goodwill Ambassador to South America. In 1942, she helped found the Negro National Opera Company. The two-story brick rowhouse, designed by architect R.E. Crump, was built in 1894; Madame Evanti added decorative iron railings with stylized harps or lyres in a 1932 remodeling. *DC designation March 20, 1985; NR listing September 8, 1987; within Greater U Street HD*

See also:

Newton D. Baker House (Thomas Beall House), Hiram Johnson House (Mountjoy Bayly House), Charles Evans Hughes House
LARGE HOUSES AND MANSIONS
Greater U Street Historic District: *Duke Ellington Residences at 1805 and 1816 13th Street NW; Georgia Douglas Johnson Residence at 1461 S Street NW*
LeDroit Park Historic District: *Willis Richardson Residence at 512 U Street NW, Alice Moore Dunbar and Paul Lawrence Dunbar Residence at 1924 4th Street NW, Anna Julia Cooper Residence at 201 T Street NW, and Ernest Everett Just Residence at 412 T Street NW*
Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *Alain Locke Residence at 1326 R Street NW*

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

See:

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS: ***Woodlawn Cemetery***
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE: ***Nannie Helen Burroughs School, Miner Normal School****, and* ***Frelinghuysen University***
THEATERS: ***Mott Motors/Plymouth Theater, Howard Theater, Southern Aid Society/Dunbar Theater****, and* ***Lincoln Theater***
HOTELS: ***Whitelaw Hotel***
RELIGIOUS LIFE: ***Metropolitan A.M.E. Church, Lincoln Congregational Church***
FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS: ***True Reformer Building, Anthony Bowen YMCA, Phyllis Wheatley WYCA****, and* ***Southern Aid Society****, and* ***Prinice Hall Masonic Temple***
PUBLIC SCHOOLS: ***Armstrong School, Syphax School, Military Road School, Crummell School,*** *and* ***Cardozo High School***
NEIGHBORHOODS: ***Strivers' Section Historic District***
NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS: ***Mary Church Terrell House, Evans-Tibbs House, Carter G. Woodson House,*** *and* ***Alma Thomas House; Greater U Street Historic District:*** *Duke Ellington Residences at 1805 and 1816 13th Street NW, and Georgia Douglas Johnson Residence at 1461 S Street NW;* ***LeDroit Park Historic District:*** *Willis Richardson Residence at 512 U Street NW, Alice Moore Dunbar and Paul Lawrence Dunbar Residence at 1924 4th Street NW, Anna Julia Cooper Residence at 201 T Street NW, and Ernest Everett Just Residence at 412 T Street NW;* ***Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District:*** *Alain Locke Residence at 1326 R Street NW*

THE NEW DEAL CITY (1930-1945)

THE CITY PLAN

Jefferson Memorial
West Potomac Park

National memorial to the third U.S. President; major component of the city's monumental plan; Neoclassical rotunda by noted architect John Russell Pope, inspired by Roman Pantheon; caused controversy over design and construction on Tidal Basin; promoted by Franklin Roosevelt; Memorial Commission established 1934, initial design 1935-36, groundbreaking 1937, cornerstone laid by Roosevelt 1938, execution finished after architect's death in 1937 by Otto R. Eggers and Daniel P. Higgins; completed 1942; exterior of Vermont white marble on granite steps and terrace; bronze statue by Rudulph Evans commissioned 1941, erected 1947; pediment sculpture by Adolph A. Weinman, landscaping by F.L. Olmsted, Jr.; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented May 9, 1981); within West Potomac Park; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

See also:

Federal Triangle** and **Northwest Rectangle
***L'Enfant Plan:** Constitution and Independence, and Louisiana Avenues; Union Station Plaza*
***Pennsylvania Avenue NHS:** Judiciary Square, and Municipal Center*

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Federal Triangle
Between 15th Street, Constitution, and Pennsylvania Avenues, NW

DC listing March 7, 1968, NR eligible; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

Old Post Office: Built 1891-99 (Willoughby J. Edbrooke, architect); *see separate listing*
District Building: Built 1904-08 (Cope and Stewardson, architects); *see separate listing*
Commerce Building: Built 1932 (York and Sawyer, architects)
Post Office Department: Built 1934 (Delano and Aldrich, architects)
Labor Department, Interstate Commerce Commission, and **Departmental Auditorium:** Built 1935 (Arthur Brown, architect)
Grand Plaza and Great Circle
Internal Revenue Service: Built 1930-35 (Louis Simon, architect)
Justice Department: Built 1934 (Zantzinger, Borie and Medary, architects)
National Archives: Built 1935 (John Russell Pope, architect); *see separate listing*
Federal Trade Commission: Built 1937 (Bennett, Parsons and Frost, architects)

National Archives
Between 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1931-37; John Russell Pope, architect; *DC designation November 8, 1964, NR listing May 27, 1971; within Federal Triangle and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

Northwest Rectangle Historic District [National Register eligible]
Generally bounded by Constitution Avenue, 17th, E, and 23rd Streets NW, including buildings on the north side of E Street between 18th and 19th Streets and between 20th and 21st Streets

This district of government offices and institutions developed incrementally over a period of seven decades as a neighborhood of monumental buildings framing the Ellipse and the extension of the Mall. Civic improvement of the area on a grand scale began as early as 1891, with the construction of the Corcoran Gallery of Art. A decade later, the Senate Park Commission Plan encompassed the area within the kite-shaped "General Plan for Central Washington," but aside from a group of civic buildings on the west side of the Ellipse, and a new avenue leading to the Lincoln Memorial site, it envisioned mostly a buffer of parkland. Soon thereafter, the western frame of the Ellipse was in place, with construction of the Pan American Union (1908-10), D.A.R. Headquarters (1910), and Red Cross (1915). The same pattern continued westward in the 1920s, as the National Academy of Sciences (1922-24) rose across the park from the Lincoln Memorial.

The federal presence in the area was heralded by the construction of the Interior Department Offices in 1915-17, as well as wartime "tempos" for the cabinet departments housed in the State, War, and Navy Building nearby. Sustained demand for expansion of government offices led to more formalized planning of the "northwest triangle" or "northwest building area" as a counterpart to the Federal Triangle complex across the Ellipse. By 1931, the National Capital Planning Commission officially recommended the design of a unified complex of federal buildings, and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., prepared initial layouts for the grouping that would become known as the Northwest Rectangle. A series of plans evolved through the 1930s, as new buildings were constructed for the Public Health Service (1933), Department of the Interior (1935-36), Federal Reserve (1937), and War Department (1939-41). Intermittent ideas for a functionally consolidated public health or defense center, organized around a central square or "Little Mall" were considered, but none was fully realized. After the Second World War, major construction continued with the Pan American Union Annex (1949), Red Cross D.C. Chapter House (1950-52), State Department (1957-60) and Office of Personnel Management (1963). Though architecturally diverse, the district is unified by buildings of monumental scale, imposing presence, and similarity of design inspiration and materials. It includes 17 contributing buildings dating from 1891 to 1963. Nearly all are constructed of limestone or marble with facades that show a gradual evolution over the years from classicism to modernism. *Eligible for NR listing*

Department of Agriculture South Building [National Register eligible]
Independence Avenue and C Street between 12th and 14th Streets, SW

One of the largest and most significant examples of Federal government expansion during the 1930s, built as an office and laboratory annex to the Department of Agriculture; notable attempt to accommodate efficiency and flexibility in large-scale government construction, using modular scheme of multiple wings separated by light courts, originally termed the "Extensible Building;" once considered the world's largest office building; Classical Revival design intended to remain subordinate to the Main Agriculture building; variety of facade materials including variegated brick, terra cotta, iron, and limestone; extensive interior and exterior ornamentation with agricultural motifs; under design by 1927, built in phases between 1930-36, including pedestrian bridges across Independence Avenue; designed by Louis A. Simon of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury; *determined potentially eligible by GSA April 23, 1992; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Department of the Interior South Building [National Register eligible]
1951 Constitution Avenue, NW

Notable example of Federal office construction during the 1930s, built as the first headquarters of the U.S. Public Health Service; one of the monumental buildings lining Constitution Avenue in accordance with the McMillan Commission Plan; first headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1942-46); home of Atomic Energy Commission (1947-c1953), and various other Federal agencies including Bureau of Indian Affairs; the only substantial government commission of noted Washington architect Jules H. de Sibour; Greek Classical Revival style, marble facades with monumental windows between pilasters, tile roof, classical lobby; built 1931-33; *determined potentially eligible by GSA April 23, 1992*

Central Heating Plant
13th and C Streets, SW

Built 1933-34; Paul Philippe Cret, architect; *DC designation March 25, 1975, determined eligible for NR April 14, 1975; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Federal Home Loan Bank Board (Home Owners' Loan Corporation) [National Register eligible]
320 1st Street, NW

Headquarters of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (an emergency home mortgage refinance agency in operation from 1933-36) and other agencies administered by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (established 1932); associated with the implementation of New Deal policies supporting home ownership; representative example of early-20th century institutional office building in the Classical Revival style; limestone facades with classical detail, lobby ornamentation; constructed in 1927-28 as second headquarters of the Acacia Mutual Insurance Company (the nation's only Federally-chartered life insurance company, incorporated in 1869 as the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia); George E. Mathews of Hoggson Brothers, architect; acquired by the Federal government in 1934 for HOLC, expanded 1935-37 (Louis A. Simon of Public Works Branch, Department of the Treasury, architect); renamed Federal Home Loan Bank Board Building in 1937, occupied by FHLBB until 1970s; *eligible for NR listing*

Department of the Interior (New Interior Building)
18th & C Streets, NW

Built 1936 (Waddy B. Wood, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 10, 1986; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Federal Reserve Board
Constitution Avenue between 20th and 21st Streets, NW

Built 1937 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Railroad Retirement Board Building (Mary E. Switzer Building) [National Register eligible]
C Street to D Street between 3rd and 4th Streets, SW

One of the last buildings constructed under the extensive Federal office construction program of the 1920s and 1930s; built for the Railroad Retirement Board (established 1934), and associated with the establishment of a nationwide pension program, one of the most enduring accomplishments of the New Deal; illustrates sustained implementation of the McMillan Plan recommendations for the monumental core; among last works of noted Philadelphia architect; massive "half-fishbone" geometry in abstracted classical style influenced by industrial design; limestone facades with monumental windows and pylons, Egyptian motifs; secondary component within a jointly planned complex including the Social Security Administration Building; built 1939-40; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, Consulting Architect; designs implemented by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency; entrance relief sculptures by Robert Kittredge; *eligible for NR listing; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Social Security Building (Wilbur J. Cohen Building) [National Register eligible]
Independence Avenue to C Street between 3rd and 4th Streets, SW

One of the last buildings constructed under the extensive Federal office construction program of the 1920s and 1930s; built for the Social Security Board (established 1935), and associated with the establishment of a nationwide pension program, one of the most enduring accomplishments of the New Deal; illustrates the expansion of the McMillan Plan recommendations to Southwest Washington; among last works of noted Philadelphia architect; jointly planned with the Railroad Retirement Building; massive interconnected blocks in an abstracted classical style influenced by industrial design; limestone facades with monumental windows and pylons, Egyptian motifs; built 1939-40; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, Consulting Architect; designs implemented by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency; exterior relief sculpture by Henry Kreis, Emma Lou Davis; interior artwork; *eligible for NR listing; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

War Department (State Department) [National Register eligible] *[National Register eligible]*
21st & E Streets, NW

One of only two executed portions of the 1935 plan for Federal buildings in the Northwest Rectangle; monumental rectangular composition in "stripped classical" style; facades of shotsawn limestone trimmed with

polished red granite, abstract colossal portico; exterior sculpture never installed; interior murals; built 1939-41, Gilbert S. Underwood and William Dewey Foster, consulting architects, under Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon of Public Buildings Service; occupied by the State Department beginning in 1947; *determined potentially eligible by GSA April 23, 1992*

See also:

Lafayette Building *(1939-40)*
Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *T Street Post Office (1940) at 1409 T Street NW*
Cleveland Park Historic District*: Cleveland Park Post Office (1940) at 3430 Connecticut Avenue NW*

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

See ***Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site:***

D.C. Police Court (Superior Court Building A) at 515 5th Street, NW: Built in 1936-37, this building by municipal architect Nathan C. Wyeth extended the Judiciary Square courts complex north across E Street, forming the western edge of the central square now occupied by the National Law Enforcement Memorial.

D.C. Municipal Court (Superior Court Building B) at 409 E Street, NW: Built in 1938-39, this building by Nathan C. Wyeth is the twin of the Police Court, forming the eastern edge of the square.

Juvenile Court (Superior Court Building C) at 410 E Street, NW: Built in 1938-39, this building completed the Judiciary Square complex of five court buildings. Anticipated by Elliott Woods in 1910 as a twin of the D.C. Court of Appeals, the building by Nathan C. Wyeth copies the Ionic portico of the earlier structure, but there are subtle differences in the facades.

Municipal Center at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. This was the first building constructed according to plans developed during the 1920s for a civic center between Judiciary Square and Pennsylvania Avenue. The building was designed by municipal architect Nathan C. Wyeth and constructed from 1939 to 1941. The overall form of the building reflects both its origins in the Beaux Arts civic center form, and the context of Neoclassical buildings on Judiciary Square, but the decorative inspiration is Art Deco and Art Moderne. Notable features include the cast aluminum revolving doors and abstracted classical columns, capitals, and moldings. Designed at the close of the New Deal era, the building also incorporates major artwork sponsored by the Works Progress Administration. In the interior courtyards are two enormous ceramic sculptural panels: Democracy in Action by Waylande Gregory, and Health and Welfare by Hildreth Meiere. Flanking the plaza steps to the west of the building are two granite bas-relief sculptural panels: Urban Life by John Gregory, and Light, Water, and Thoroughfare by Lee Lawrie. In the south lobby floor is a terrazzo map of the District of Columbia, and near the north entrance is an octagonal fountain by the John J. Earley Studio (dedicated in 1980 as the Washington Area Law Enforcement Memorial). See Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

Recorder of Deeds at 515 D Street, NW. Built in 1941-42, the Art Moderne structure housing the Recorder of Deeds was designed by municipal architect Nathan C. Wyeth. The office was traditionally reserved for African-Americans since President Garfield appointed Frederick Douglass to the post in 1881, and the building is distinguished by a series of seven Works Progress Administration murals depicting notable African-Americans.

See also PUBLIC SCHOOLS and PUBLIC SERVICES

THE MILITARY

Bolling Air Force Base Historic District *[National Register eligible]*

East side of Bolling Air Force base, including the original administrative core along Brookley Avenue and two groups of residential quarters along Westover Avenue

Bolling Air Force Base, the only Air Force installation in the District of Columbia, has served as the center for

Air Force administrative headquarters and ceremonial activities since its founding. The original Bolling Field, founded in 1918, was located on low-lying tidal flats just north of the present site (now the Naval Air Station). It was named in honor of Colonel Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, Assistant Chief of the Air Service, and the first high-ranking officer to be killed in action during World War I. Between 1918 and 1926, Bolling Field served as Headquarters of the Army Air Service. It hosted the first Army Air Tournament in 1920, saw many aviation firsts as a base for early long-range endurance flights, including a transcontinental flight by pilot Eddie Rickenbacker in 1921. It was also a center of ceremonial activity, including the return of the *Spirit of St. Louis* after Charles Lindbergh's solo trans-Atlantic flight in 1927, and the awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Rickenbacker in 1930.

Since the original field was subject to seasonal flooding, the War Department began acquisition of the present site in 1930. Construction of the New Bolling Field began in 1932. The new runways were built in 1936, the hangars and control tower were built in 1939, and the official transfer of personnel was completed by 1940. During World War II, Bolling's mission consisted of air transport and support services, air defense of Washington, and combat training. In 1941, the General Headquarters of the Army Air Forces moved to the base from Langley Air Field in Virginia. More than 150 temporary buildings were erected during the first few years of the war, and at peak activity, more than 5,200 people were stationed or housed on the base. After creation of the U.S. Air Force in 1947, Bolling became Headquarters Command USAF, with a new mission to support special activities and to provide technical training for the Department of Defense. Bolling also maintained facilities for proficiency flying for Washington-based air force personnel until increased activity at National Airport led to closure of the flightline in 1961. The base remains the ceremonial and administrative headquarters for the Air Force, housing many command units including the Air Force Honor Guard and Air Force Band, organized at the base in 1941. *Eligible for NR listing*

The eligible historic district includes 75 historic buildings dating from 1933 to 1945, and there is also significant potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on the base. The base was laid out and designed by the Army Quartermaster Corps using standardized building plans used across the country, with regional variations. At Bolling, the dominant architectural style was a variation of the Georgian Colonial Revival, called the "Mount Vernon" style by Luther M. Leisenring, Supervising Architect for the Quartermaster General. Most of the buildings are constructed of red brick, laid in Flemish bond with limestone or cast stone trim, and hipped or gabled roofs. Contributing buildings include:

Air Corps Barracks and Parade Ground (Building 20): The large consolidated brick barracks for enlisted personnel was the first building constructed on the new Bolling Field. It is architecturally the most elaborate, commanding the main entrance to the base with its broad 49-bay front. The barracks is set on a fieldstone base on sloping ground, rising 2½ stories on the east end and 3½ on the west. The center entrance is marked by a colossal Ionic portico in limestone, and the cross-gabled end pavilions are marked by brick pilasters and side pediments at a similar scale. A broad open porch extends across the central portion of the façade on either side of the main portico. The roof is slate. *Individually eligible for NR listing*

Base Dispensary (Building 21): The small 1½-story hip-roofed dispensary was the second building constructed on the base in 1933. It is rectangular with octagonal end pavilions, a slate roof, gabled dormers, and prominent chimneys. The center entrance is arched, with a paneled door, fanlight and sidelights. It is flanked by sash windows set in rectangular openings with stone keystone lintels and sills. The Flight Surgeon's dispensary provided the only medical care on the post until 1941. It faces the Air Corps Barracks at the main entrance to the base. *Individually eligible for NR listing*

Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Buildings 22-32): The long row of eleven 2½-story brick duplexes are representative of the standard base housing of the pre-World War II era. The line of buildings faces outward onto South Capitol Street at the main entrance, creating a long public façade for the base. The buildings are hip-roofed, with dormers and a prominent central chimney, stone trim, and wooden sunrooms at the rear. They were built in 1933.

Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Buildings 62-74): The row of thirteen 2½-story brick officer's houses (also

1933) are similar to, but more spacious than the NCO quarters. The buildings are set in a long row, with large yards and sweeping lawns. They demonstrate the "Mount Vernon" variation on the Colonial Revival style, with pedimented porches on the entrance front and octagonal bays on the garden front. At the rear of each house is a hip-roofed, screened wooden gazebo and brick barbeque grill (built 1934). Seventeen original two-space carports are made of cinderblock with pitched wooden roofs.

Fire Station and Guard House (Building 5): The two-story firehouse from 1933 is Flemish bond brick with a half-hipped roof, denticulated cornice, and large stone-trimmed apparatus doors.

Quartermaster Maintenance Building (Building 11), Quartermaster Warehouse (Building 12), and Air Corps Warehouse (Building 13): These nearly identical warehouses from 1933 are long rectangular one-story buildings with front gable roofs, corner pilasters, and large banks of side windows, originally industrial sash.

Post Exchange and Gymnasium (Building 15): The large one-story brick post exchange and gymnasium, built in 1933, is distinguished by stepped pediments and Palladian windows with brick voussoirs.

Electrical Substations (Buildings 10, 34, and 36): Small hip-roofed and shed-roofed buildings from 1933 and 1934 housed electrical facilities.

Hangars 1 and 2: The two remaining original hangars were built in 1938-39. They are red brick with concrete trim, large corner piers, and telescoping hangar doors. The segmental arched roofs supported on bowstring trusses are typical of Army hangars constructed after 1934. The large corner piers (one of which originally supported a control tower) were eliminated from the standard Army design soon after the construction of these hangars. Adjacent to each hangar is a small pitch-roofed hazardous storage building of a similar architectural character, dating from 1943. *Hangars are individually eligible for NR listing.*

Central Heating Plant (Building 18): The 1938 heating plant displays parapet gable ends, a corbelled denticulated brick cornice, large industrial sash windows on the sides, and double end doors set in arched openings under tall steel-framed windows and fanlights. Several chimney flues project from the roof.

Headquarters Wing (Building 410): The large, 2-story wooden building from 1941 is typical of the quickly erected World War II-era headquarters buildings, originally expected to be temporary. The E-shaped building is one of the Series 700 standardized building plans. It is an austere Colonial Revival form with front-gable side wings and a simple wooden cupola.

Base Garage (Building 3): The large one-story gable-roofed building from 1941 is similar to the 1933 warehouses.

Photographic Laboratory (Building 4): The large two-story hip-roofed brick laboratory from 1941 is distinguished by round-headed dormers, brick quoins, and a pedimented entrance with paneled door and fanlight.

Base Communications (Building 16): This two-story flat-roofed brick building from 1942 is representative of the wartime construction that greatly increased the density of the base. It is very simply detailed with belt courses and window keystones.

Education Center (Building 424) and Band Center (Building 425): These two-story 1943 cinderblock buildings with gable roofs are also representative of "temporary" wartime construction.

Chapel (Building 431): The modest frame building with neoclassical details, diminutive cupola, and gable-end portico dates from 1943 and is typical of the military base chapels provided for worship during the war.

PARKWAYS AND BRIDGES

Parkways of the National Capital Region (1913-1965)
Multiple Property Documentation; *NR listing May 9, 1991*

The various parkways of the national capital reflect the culmination of several national trends after the turn of the century: the City Beautiful movement's emphasis on integrated urban green space, the advent of automobiles and the rapid development of road systems, and the decline in the quality of urban living and resulting popularity of outdoor recreation. Parkways in the Washington area are the culmination of efforts of District, Maryland, and Virginia interests, guided by the McMillan Commission's recommendation for a series of parks and parkways extending the scheme of Pierre L'Enfant. After the precedent-setting network of suburban New York parkways, upon which it was idealized, Washington's system is the most comprehensive and monumental in the nation.

Recreational use of automobiles prevailed during their earliest decades. In keeping with the McMillan Plan, a token carriage path around the Tidal Basin and upriver to Rock Creek was built by 1904, serving as a literal and figurative prologue to the era of parkway construction. The city trailed behind others, however, in the development of parkways, and it was not until the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933 that parkway landscaping was provided for at the federal level.

The parkway's foremost purpose was to separate pleasure motorists from the traffic of heavy commercial users. Initially, the parkway was conceived simply as an attenuated park with a road through it. By 1938, however, the National Park Service had identified a set of eight characteristics to differentiate parkways from ordinary highways. These specifications were: a limit to non-commercial, recreational traffic; the avoidance of unsightly roadside development; a wider-than-average right-of-way to provide a buffer from abutting property; no frontage or access rights, to encourage the preservation of natural scenery; preference for a new site, to avoid already congested and built-up areas; best access to native scenery; the elimination of major grade crossings; and well-distanced entrance and exit points to reduce traffic interruptions and increase safety. Collectively, these specifications ensured a self-contained, well-preserved, and safe thoroughfare.

By the late 1930s, as automobile use shifted from pastime to a more direct transportation purpose, the emphasis in road design also changed. Technological improvements also affected the evolution of parkways until World War II, when parkway development was, for all practical purposes, usurped by modern highway construction.

Ancillary to the major Washington parkways along the Potomac and Rock Creek are a number of related "strip" or "border" parks. The land along these small waterways was preserved not just for parkway use, but also for flood control. Along Rock Creek, these stream parks include the Piney Branch Parkway (1908 and 1920s), Melvin Hazen Park (along Tilden Street west of the park), Pinehurst Parkway (along Beech Street west of the park), Beach Parkway (at the northernmost of the District boundary), and the nearby North Portal Parkway (west of 16th Street). Fragments of a minor park and parkway system that failed to materialize west of Rock Creek include Whitehaven Parkway, Normanstone Parkway, and the Klingle Valley Parkway. Only a few disjointed border fragments exist of a planned Archbold-Glover Parkway. Further west, Arizona Parkway was intended but never built as a connector to Dalecarlia Parkway. South of the Anacostia, Oxon Run was slated in the 1920s to be developed as a parkway with recreational facilities, but only the latter were built.

Some major elements of Washington's idealized parkway system never came to fruition. Fort Drive, a proposed connection of forty or so Civil War fortifications, would have encircled the city, but only portions of the land were acquired. Two extensions of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, both north and south of the city, would have served as ceremonial entries. Despite their absence, the completed system of parkways remains a vital component of the regional transportation system, and contributes to the historic symbolism and design of the nation's capital.

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway
Columbia Island along west side of Potomac River (south from Memorial Circle, continuing in Virginia to Mount Vernon)

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, the segment of the George Washington Memorial Parkway leading south from Memorial Bridge, was the first parkway constructed and maintained by the U.S. government. As a memorial to the nation's first president, it was the first road with a commemorative function explicit in its name and alignment. The parkway contributed to the establishment of a regional park system oriented along creek and river valleys, as envisioned in the 1902 McMillan Plan and 1920s NCPC plans. It was an important link in the evolution of parkway design from pioneering efforts in Westchester County to later federal projects such as Skyline Drive. It was also one of the first roads planned using aerial photography, and it established National Park Service standards for future parkway construction. The segment in the District includes Memorial Circle, about 1½ miles of roadway, the Boundary Channel Bridge (stone-faced concrete arch), light fixtures, specimen and ornamental trees, and planned vistas. It was authorized in 1928 and built in 1931-32 by the Bureau of Public Roads (Gilmore Clarke, consulting landscape architect and bridge designer; Jay Downer, consulting engineer). Monuments along the parkway include the Navy-Marine Memorial (designed 1922, built 1934) by Ernesto Begni del Piatta, in commemoration of those who died at sea during World War I, and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove (1976). *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 18, 1981; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

George Washington Memorial Parkway (Clara Barton Parkway) [National Register only]

Extends from Memorial Bridge south to Mount Vernon, and north on both sides of the Potomac River to the Capital Beltway (Clara Barton Parkway north from Chain Bridge on Maryland side); small portions are with D.C.

One of the last parkways completed among the many in the eastern United States, George Washington Memorial Parkway preserves a sizable amount of the natural terrain once familiar to George Washington, providing unparalleled views of the city he founded and the river he traveled. It is associated with a long and continuous planning effort for the Washington region, begun with the L'Enfant Plan, extended with the Permanent System of Highways Plan of 1898, and reinvigorated with the McMillan Plan of 1902. Well-known landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Charles W. Eliot II, and Gilmore D. Clarke invested much time and energy in the planning and execution of the parkway. It was authorized by the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930, and constructed in stages from 1930 to 1966. The parkway also commemorates George Washington's association with the Potomac River, including his enterprising efforts to tap the hinterlands through canals along the river, his estate at Mount Vernon, and his selection of the site for the nation's new capital. The commemoration of Red Cross founder Clara Barton, for whom the Maryland segment of the parkway was named by an Act of Congress in 1989, is notable as well. Her home at Glen Echo overlooks the parkway. *NR listing June 2, 1995*

Suitland Parkway [National Register only]

Extends from the Anacostia River at South Capitol Street to Marlboro Pike

The parkway linking Andrews Air Force Base with Washington is one of the network of planned entryways into the capital city. Authorized in 1937, it was not built until 1943-44, when it was considered an important transportation route to a major military airfield. Suitland Parkway exemplifies the type of defense highway advocated by Franklin Roosevelt, and it is also associated with key figures in the development of parkway design, Gilmore D. Clarke and Jay Downer. It was a new type of road combining parkway principles with the freeway efficiency of the German *autobahn.* Direct and high-speed, it also retained the parkway's contoured layout and camouflage of plantings—considered more impervious to air attack than a straight open highway. After the war, Suitland Parkway was transferred to the National Park Service, and as the customary entryway for foreign dignitaries, it has given many their first glimpse of the nation's capital. It has also hosted both triumphal and mournful processions of public officials, from presidents returning after diplomatic missions to the funeral cortege of President John F. Kennedy. The parkway was incomplete at the end of the war, and a segment in Maryland remains only two lanes. About three of the total nine miles of roadway are located in the District.

NR listing June 2, 1995

Klingle Valley Bridge

Connecticut Avenue NW, over Klingle Valley

Built 1931-32 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect; Ralph Modjeski, engineer) *DC designation January 29, 2004; within Cleveland Park HD; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Myer, Bridges)*

Duke Ellington Bridge (Calvert Street Bridge)
Calvert Street NW, over Rock Creek Park
Built 1935 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect; Ralph Modjeski, engineer), sculptural relief panels by Leon Hermant; *DC listing November 8, 1964; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Myer, Bridges; Goode, Outdoor Sculpture)*

See also:
Rock Creek Park Historic District: *Lyons Mill Bridge (1932), Rapids Footbridge, Rolling Meadow Bridge, Riley Spring Bridge, Boundary Bridge, and Bluffs Bridge (all 1934-35), and Piney Branch Parkway (1935)*
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway: *P Street Bridge (1935), K Street Bridge (1939) and Massachusetts Avenue Bridge (1940-41) over Rock Creek*
East and West Potomac Parks Historic District: *Independence Avenue Extension and Kutz Bridge (1941-43)*

PARKS

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens
Anacostia Avenue & Douglas Street, NE
This unique feature of Washington's park system holds important collections of water plants, fish, reptiles, and amphibians; associated with the botanical study and development of water plants; site of early experiments in hybridization; purchased as farm after Civil War by W.B. Shaw, war veteran and civil servant; operated as commercial operation (Shaw Gardens) by Shaw and daughter Helen Shaw Fowler from 1882 to 1938; purchased by National Park Service in 1938; 9-acre gardens include water lilies and other species in series of irregular ponds, dikes, and marshes on the Anacostia River floodplain; also includes board-and-batten Administration Building, built 1912, and two greenhouses built 1913; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing August 25, 1978*

Langston Golf Course [National Register only]
2600 Benning Road, NE
NR listing October 15, 1991

Theodore Roosevelt Island National Memorial (Analostan Island)
Potomac River west of Georgetown Channel
Memorial to the 26th President, in honor of his love of nature; 88-acre island presented to the nation by the Roosevelt Memorial Association in 1931; opened to the public in 1936; memorial built 1960 (Eric Gugler, architect; Paul Manship, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; National Monument; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
Along C&O Canal from Rock Creek to D.C. boundary (extends into Maryland)
One of the nation's most intact 19th-century canals, preserved in a continuous 185-mile natural setting; primary Potomac Valley commercial artery during mid-19th century; focus of 20th century conservation efforts for its historical, natural, and recreational value; major features in D.C. include 5 miles of canal and towpath, 4 locks, remains of Potomac aqueduct and incline, Wisconsin Avenue bridge, portions of other roadway bridges and footbridges, various stone roadway and waterway culverts, waste weirs, and spillways (1830-31 with later alterations); also Abner Cloud House (stone farm house, two stories plus basement, wide end chimney, built 1801, restored 1976-78, *HABS DC-99*) and B&O railroad bridge at Arizona Avenue (c.1906); *National Monument designation 1961, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented August 9, 1979), NHP designation 1971, DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD and Potomac Gorge*

National Arboretum
3501 New York Avenue, NE
The national arboretum of the United States, and an institution of world renown; a major element of the city's park system, established through the efforts of the Commission of Fine Arts, and closely associated with the

work of noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.; probably the nation's largest urban arboretum at more than 400 acres; a nationwide center for research, education, and plant propagation, taking advantage of the city's congenial climatic zone at the juncture of North and South; a repository for international gifts; the site of the Latrobe columns from the U.S. Capitol East Portico, and significant archaeological remains; established by Congress in 1927; landscaping of the Mount Hamilton site begun by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s; fully laid out after a 1947-48 master plan by the Public Buildings Administration; opened to the public in 1949; major collections include Morrison Glen Dale Azalea Garden, Gotelli Dwarf Conifer Collection, National Boxwood Collection, National Bonsai and Penjing Museum, National Grove of State Trees, National Herb Garden, and other plantings of native and non-native trees, shrubs, and perennials; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing April 11, 1973; US ownership*

See also:

Rock Creek Park Historic District: *Rock Creek Park Police Substation (1935-36)*

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park: *Palisades Recreation Center (1938) at Dana & Sherrier Place NW*

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

American Revolution Statuary

Heroic outdoor statuary commemorating figures of the American Revolutionary War; part of the city's outstanding collection of 19th and 20th century monuments by noted American and foreign sculptors; exemplifies the use of the national capital as a commemorative setting; all authorized and most paid for by Congress; includes both standing pedestrian and equestrian statues, strategically placed in public parks; most in bronze with classical bases, executed in the realistic style popular after the Civil War; *NR listing July 14, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US Ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Nathan Hale Statue (9th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW): Bronze memorial statue to first well-known martyr of the American Revolution, executed for espionage; bequeathed by George Dudley Seymour of New Haven; designed by Bela Lyon Pratt c. 1915, cast c. 1930, and moved from Connecticut c. 1946; *within Federal Triangle HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Artemas Ward Statue (Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW): Memorial to Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward, governor of Massachusetts Colony and first commander of Massachusetts military forces before George Washington; donated by Harvard University; dedicated 1938; Leonard Crunelle, sculptor

See also:

Jefferson Memorial

East and West Potomac Parks Historic District: *D.C. World War I Memorial (1931)*

L'Enfant Plan: *Gompers Memorial (Reservation 69):* The memorial to labor leader Samuel A. Gompers (1850-1924), founder and first president of the American Federation of Labor, was dedicated in 1933, with President and Mrs. Roosevelt in attendance. The bronze seated portrait of Gompers is placed on a pedestal in front of a large granite plinth supporting six allegorical male and female figures representing aspects of the American labor movement: *Justice, Unity and Cooperation of the Labor Movement, the Protection of the Home, and the Overthrow of Industrial Exploitation by Education*. It was sculpted by Robert I. Aitken and donated by the American Federation of Labor. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Mount Pleasant Historic District: *Marconi Monument (16th and Lamont Streets, NW):* The Art Deco monument to Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937), the inventor of the radio, was donated by public subscription and erected on this triangular Reservation in 1941. The gilded bronze bust of Marconi is set on a pedestal in front of a granite shaft that supports an allegorical female figure of *the Wave* soaring above a globe and clouds. The monument is the work of Italian-American sculptor Attilio Piccirilli and architect Joseph Freedlander. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

EMBASSIES

British Embassy
3100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1931, Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Japanese Embassy
2520 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Built 1931 (Delano & Aldrich, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing February 20, 1973; HABS DC-264; within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

See also ***Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts:*** *Embassy of Venezuela (1940) at 2443-45 Massachusetts Avenue NW*

ART, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

American Institute of Pharmacy (American Pharmacists Association)
2215 Constitution Avenue, NW
One of the row of monumental buildings developed to extend the Mall to the Potomac, and frame the Lincoln Memorial; exemplifies Beaux-Arts ideals of the McMillan Plan of 1901; headquarters of nation's first pharmaceutical association (established 1852); temple-like structure set on a balustraded terrace with cascade of steps, extensive landscaping; Classical Revival facades in white marble; monolithic central block with heroic arched entrance, side wings; interior includes rotunda, museum, and library; built 1932-33 (John Russell Pope, architect); addition 1959-62 (Eggers & Higgins, architects); *DC designation January 21, 1977, NR listing August 18, 1977; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

National Gallery of Art
6th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW
Built 1941 (John Russell Pope; Eggers & Higgins, architects); *DC listing March 7, 1968; within National Mall HD; US ownership*

HIGHER EDUCATION

George Washington University, Hattie M. Strong Hall
620 21st Street, NW
The last building constructed by George Washington University in the Georgian Revival style of a 1922 campus plan by architect Albert Harris; a distinctive example of collegiate residential architecture, blending modernist geometrical massing with traditional style; the first women's dormitory on campus, built with funds donated by Hattie M. Strong, a philanthropist and university benefactor; seven stories, brick with limestone entrance portal and trim; the skyline of brick pergolas flanking a central pavilion is one of the most prominent campus features; built 1934 (Waldron Faulkner and Alexander B. Trowbridge, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing April 12, 1991*

Howard University, Main Yard (Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall, and Founders Library) [National Register only]
2365 6th Street, NW; 2441 6th Street, NW; and 500 Howard Place, NW

These three buildings on Howard University's main yard are nationally significant as the setting for the institution's role in the legal establishment of racially desegregated public education, and for its association with two nationally recognized leaders of that fight—Charles Hamilton Houston and Thurgood Marshall—as well as many others. Through Houston's vision, beginning in 1929 Howard Law School became an educational training ground for activist lawyers dedicated to securing the civil rights of all people of color. In 1936, the nation's first legal course in Civil Rights was established there. Howard University also provided critical support to Marshall and the Legal Defense Fund and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) as they developed the legal strategy that culminated in the historic Supreme Court decisions in *Brown v. Board of Education*, thus ending segregation in public education. *NHL designation January 3, 2001*

Founders Library: Completed in 1939, Founders Library was designed in the Colonial Revival style by architects Cassell and Willinston. One of Albert I. Cassell's primary design architects, Louis E. Fry, Sr., who had a significant hand in the design of the library, once commented on its resemblance to Philadelphia's Independence Hall, stating "since the Library was dedicated to liberty, there was no more appropriate design for Howard University's major building to emulate."

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall: Completed in 1935, this Neoclassical building was also built under the direction of Albert Cassell. It housed classrooms and offices for the Departments of Education, History, and Psychology, as well as the Deans of the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School.

Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel: Completed in 1894, the chapel was dedicated to the brother of Jeremiah C. Rankin, president of the university from 1890-1903. Eclectic and asymmetrical in design, it is set picturesquely into the hillside. It continues to be used for religious activities and as an auditorium.

Carnegie Building: Designed by Henry Whitfield and completed in 1910, this building housed the principal library and School of Religion until 1945. Although not fully documented with respect to NHL criteria, the building is included as a structure that contributes to the setting of the site.

The Yard: Howard's upper quadrangle provides the setting for these and five other academic buildings. The Yard became the university's symbolic heart as the campus evolved, and it remains the center of campus life. The design is by landscape architect David A. Willinston.

Lisner Auditorium, George Washington University
730 21st Street, NW

Built 1940 (Faulkner & Kingsbury, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing October 25, 1990*

See also ***Georgetown Historic District:*** *Georgetown University Hospital (1905/46) at 3800 Reservoir Road NW.*

BANKING AND BUSINESS

Banks and Financial Institutions in the District of Columbia (1790-1960)
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption July 28, 1994, NR adoption December 29, 1994*

(See previous discussion of Banks and Financial Institutions under THE VICTORIAN CITY and THE CITY BEAUTIFUL)

In Washington as in the rest of the nation, the boom years of the 1920s were brought to a resounding halt with the stock market crash of 1929. Years of widespread speculation, including bank speculation in real estate, left

many banks unable to respond to instability. Many did not have sufficient liquid reserves on hand—some because so much of their capital was tied up in their own lavish bank headquarters. The first "runs" on Washington banks occurred in July 1932, when four small banks—the Bank of Brightwood, the Departmental Bank, the North Capitol Savings Bank, and the International Exchange Bank—failed. Two months later, after heavy withdrawals, the Prudential Bank was sold to the Industrial Savings Bank. Five months later, a receiver was appointed for the Commercial National Bank, and six months later, the national Bank Holiday was declared by President Roosevelt. All banks were closed from March 5 to March 9, 1933, and on March 9, the Emergency Banking Act gave the president broad powers to reorganize insolvent banks. In Washington, three national banks and ten savings banks did not reopen after the Bank Holiday—more than one-third of the city's 33 banks. Seven of the unlicensed banks were merged to form the Hamilton Bank, and only one, the Industrial Savings Bank, was subsequently reopened under a new charter. Bank construction virtually halted, and did not fully revive until the 1950s.

See further discussion of Banks and Financial Institutions under THE MODERN CITY

Lafayette Building (Export-Import Bank) [National Register eligible]
811 Vermont Avenue, NW

Highly developed example of the last phase of the Stripped Classical style, illustrating the continued preference for classically derived modernism in the national capital; notable work of nationally recognized Chicago architects; privately developed for leasing to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other finance-related Federal government agencies; strong massing, limestone veneer, black granite portal, almost complete absence of ornament, with design emphasis on color contrast and richness of material; prominently situated on major public squares; marks abandonment of plans for monumental classical frame for Lafayette Square; built 1939-40, (Holabird & Root, architects, in association with A.R. Clas); *within Fifteenth Street HD*

See also:

Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District: *Walker Building (1937) at 734 15th Street, Bowen Building (1922/35/39, façade only) at 819 15th Street NW*

Downtown Historic District: *Central Savings Bank (1917, altered 1937) at 833 7th Street NW*

LABOR UNIONS

United Mine Workers of America (The University Club)
900 15th Street, NW

Built in 1912 as the University Club, this building is now more closely associated with the legendary union leader John L. Lewis. A self-made man, Lewis was president of the United Mine Workers of America for more than 40 years. In 1936, in the midst of the Great Depression, his purchase of this elegant building from a failing club not only provided a base of operations for lobbying government officials, but also validated the strength of the union in its war of class struggle. Lewis expunged the inscribed university names and shields from the facades, and added a top floor pavilion housing a heavy-timbered assembly room for union officers. The building recalls not only the influence of the elite gentlemen's clubs that were once significant in Washington's social life, but also the achievements of the United Mine Workers of America, which reshaped its appearance and occupied it for more than a half century. It forms part of the monumental streetscape around McPherson Square, and typifies the efforts of private organizations to embellish the national capital (President Taft laid the cornerstone). It is a fine example of Italian Renaissance Revival design, by the influential Washington architect George Oakley Totten; the 1937 alterations (also Italianate) were designed by the noted Washington architects Porter & Lockie. The building is six stories (originally five), with rusticated facades of limestone and tan brick, a piano nobile of monumental arched windows, and central portico; grand interior rooms remain. *DC designation April 22, 1999; NR listing September 13, 2000*

COMMERCE

Brownley Building
1309 F Street, NW

One of the last remaining Art Deco commercial buildings downtown, built for Brownley's Confectionery; limestone facade with decorative aluminum spandrel panels; important work of local architects prominent during the interwar years; built 1932, Porter & Lockie, architects; *DC designation April 24, 1991, NR listing December 1, 1994*

Spring Valley Shopping Center (Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops and Square 1500)
4820, 4841-59, 4860, 4861, 4866, 4872, and 4874 Massachusetts Avenue, NW; 4301 49th Street, NW

Planned cluster of neighborhood commercial buildings, created as a village-like complex to complement the design character and prestige of affluent planned neighborhoods nearby; exemplifies the use of zoning regulations to control commercial sprawl; influenced by model neighborhood schemes of the 1920s, which abandoned continuous commercial strips (as this area was zoned in 1920) in favor of predefined commercial nodes (as zoned in 1928); prototype of the neighborhood drive-in shopping center, with centralized management and controlled tenancy, designed to offer a complete range of shops along with auto servicing; illustrates the evolution of retail business as a suburban convenience; typifies the Williamsburg-inspired Colonial Revival style popular in mid-century; significant work of pioneering real estate developers W.C. & A.N. Miller; *DC designation July 19, 1989*; all buildings of red brick, 1 or 2 stories, with stone, wood, slate, and copper trim, sited with customer parking; includes:

Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops (4841-59 Massachusetts), one of the oldest planned neighborhood shopping centers in the metropolitan area, nationally recognized at the time as a model of the building type; includes an arcade of shops, gas station, and forecourt with off-street parking; built 1936 (E. Burton Corning, architect; Charles Hillegeist, developer); *NR listing July 25, 2003*

4860 and 4866 Massachusetts Avenue: Grocery store (originally Spring Valley D.G.S. Market) and gas station (originally Esso); built 1936 (Gordon MacNeil, architect); *NR listing August 4, 2003*

Garfinckel's, Spring Valley Branch (4820 Massachusetts), an early outlying branch department store, built 1942 (Gordon MacNeil, architect)

4872-74 Massachusetts Avenue: Commercial buildings, built 1947 (office of W.C. & A.N. Miller, architect)

National Metropolitan Bank/Mayer & Co. Furniture Store (4301 49th Street), branch locations of downtown businesses, built 1949-50 (Edward R. Spano, architect)

Sears, Roebuck & Company Department Store
4500 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Full-scale suburban department store of revolutionary design; among the city's earliest and most significant examples of modern commercial architecture; exemplifies the advancement of modern mass merchandising by an influential national retailer of affordable and dependable goods for the middle class; embodies functional efficiency and practicality as a basis for customer appeal; incorporates significant department store innovations, including suburban location, windowless layout, and rooftop parking; exhibits notable use of architectural concrete as a primary facade material; polygonal plan, 1 story plus basement, mezzanine, and penthouses; facades of board-formed and exposed-aggregate concrete with prominent automobile ramps, display windows, and signage; cantilevered entrance canopies and streamlined detail; built 1941, John Stokes Redden and John G. Raben, architects; *DC designation May 25, 1995, NR listing February 16, 1996*

For dime stores, see also:

Capitol Hill Historic District: *Kresge's (ca. 1940, with later addition) at 666 Pennsylvania Avenue SE*
Georgetown Historic District: *Woolworth's (ca. 1940) at 3111 M Street NW*

For general commercial streets, see also:
Dupont Circle Historic District: *Connecticut Avenue NW*
Cleveland Park Historic District: *Connecticut Avenue NW*
Greater 14th Street Historic District: *14th Street NW*

THEATERS

Atlas Theater and Shops
1313-31 H Street, NE

The Atlas Theater and its adjacent row of six shops form one of the city's best examples of a neighborhood movie house. Built in 1938 at the height of the city's boom in neighborhood theater construction, the air-conditioned, 1000-seat theater and its distinctive shopfronts exemplify the type of convenient modern facility that gradually began to supplant the old downtown movie palaces. The building was designed by John Jacob Zink, the finest and most prolific theater architect in the Mid-Atlantic states during the 1930s and 1940s. The Art Moderne facades are executed in limestone, black glass, and aluminum, with streamline and zigzag decorative motifs. The composition is dynamically asymmetrical—from a pivot point at one end, the triple-panel theater frontispiece, streamlined marquee, and projecting lighted sign form a Cartesian geometry of intersecting planes in three directions. The series of sleek one-story storefronts extends the streamlined composition in a long horizontal of black glass and aluminum panels enframed by limestone pilasters and cornices. *DC designation October 24, 2002*

Senator Theater (Entrance Pavilion)
3950 Minnesota Avenue, NE

Entrance pavilion of neighborhood movie theater by noted Baltimore theater architect; imposing Art Moderne style entry pylon of buff brick and glass block with streamline motif in colored vitrolite; neon signage; built 1942, John J. Zink, architect; auditorium demolished; *DC designation September 19, 1990*

MacArthur Theater (and Lobby)
4859 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

This large neighborhood movie house is characteristic of the theaters that were once prominent in the city's outlying commercial centers; such places of popular entertainment, convenient by car and removed from downtown congestion, help illustrate the city's social history and suburban expansion; built at the close of World War II, the MacArthur typifies the moderne style of architecture; it is the work of John J. Zink, noted for his technical innovations and the design of more than 200 motion picture theaters throughout the Mid-Atlantic states; it reflects the influence of modernism in both design and materials; one story, irregular shape, red brick with limestone frontispiece and streamlines, curved aluminum marquee, and frameless glass doors allowing an open flow from sidewalk to lobby (which features marble paneling, ramped terrazzo floor, aluminum trim, and cove lighting); built 1945; *DC designation June 26, 1997*

See also:
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Penn Theater (1935, façade only) at 644 Pennsylvania Avenue SE*
Cleveland Park Historic District: *Uptown Theater (1936) at 3426 Connecticut Avenue NW*

INDUSTRY, WAREHOUSING, AND SERVICES

Embassy Gulf Service Station
2200 P Street, NW

Notable example of 1930s gas station architecture, illustrative of efforts to produce more attractive gas stations; exemplifies oil company efforts to develop a corporate image through architecture; symbolic of the rise of the automobile and its attendant services; notable rendition of an "artistic" gas station in the Neo-Classical style; work of Gulf Oil Corporation chief architect P.R.L. Hogner; built 1936; 1 story, freestanding temple form with

gable roof, limestone facades, Tuscan columns, fan transoms; *DC designation June 16, 1993, NR listing September 30, 1993*

Manhattan Laundry
1326-46 Florida Avenue, NW
Complex of vernacular and designed commercial structures representing more than 50 years of commercial growth; illustrates expansion of urban core and industrial development along Florida Avenue; notable expression of commercial wealth; originally housed the traction facility for streetcar company chartered in 1862; converted to printing plant in 1892 and laundry in 1905; *DC designation June 19, 1991, NR listing November 21, 1994; within Greater U Street HD*

West Building (Washington & Georgetown Railroad Company Car Barn): Built 1877, John B. Brady, architect), steam plant (built 1908, altered c. 1914 and 1923), and addition (built 1926, A.S.J. Atkinson, architect)
South Building: Stable and warehouse (built 1911)
East Building: Includes rug cleaning plant and garage/dry cleaning facility (built 1936, Alexander M. Pringle, architect); and Administrative Offices (built 1936-37, Bedford Brown, architect; among the city's finest Art Deco designs; extensive use of glass block, enameled metal panels, and other innovative materials in classically-inspired facade)

Hecht Company Warehouse
1401 New York Avenue, NE
Nationally recognized example of architectural modernism; outstanding streamline moderne design embodies 1930s machine-age aesthetics; extensive and innovative use of glass block (one of the nation's first large-scale uses of this material); represents major expansion by one of city's most important retailers (established 1896) to provide advanced consumer services; visually commanding component of locale which has historically served as a light industrial zone linked to key road and rail transportation routes; banded facades crowned by prismatic corner tower, glazed black and buff-colored brick alternating with glass block, rounded corners, integral signage; built 1937, with additions in 1948 and 1961, Abbott, Merkt & Co., architects; *DC designation February 19, 1992, NR listing May 25, 1994*

Woodward & Lothrop Service Warehouse
131 M Street, NE
Notable and rare local example of a department store warehouse combining the functions of storage, service, and delivery in a large, remotely sited, purpose-built facility; the city's most ambitious department store warehouse constructed prior to World War II, and one of its largest warehouse facilities of any kind; symbolic expression of one of the city's oldest and largest retail concerns; prominent visual landmark in the light-industrial area around Union Station; highly refined architectural expression unusual for utilitarian structure; unique design illustrates the influence of streamlined modernism on traditional forms; notable work of architects closely associated with the development of this building type; built 1937-39, Abbott, Merkt & Company, architects; *DC designation January 27, 1993*

Greyhound Bus Terminal
1100 New York Avenue, NW
Built 1939-40 (William S. Arrasmith, architect); restoration and addition 1989-90; *DC designation March 4, 1987; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

See also ***Central Heating Plant*** *(1933-34)*

RELIGIOUS LIFE

National City Christian Church
14th Street and Thomas Circle, NW
Built 1930 (John Russell Pope, architect); addition by Leon Chatelain (1952); addition c. 1985; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Washington Chapel)
2810 16th Street, NW
Built 1933 (Young & Hansen, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II; Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.))*

See also:
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Lutheran Church of the Reformation (1934) at 222 East Capitol Street NW, Holy Comforter Church and Rectory (1939-40) at 1357 East Capitol Street SE*
Takoma Park Historic District: *Trinity Episcopal Church (1936-37) at 7003 Piney Branch Road NW*
Mount Pleasant Historic District: *Sacred Heart School (1938) at 1623-45 Park Road NW*
Foggy Bottom Historic District: *Saint Paul's Episcopal Church (1945) at 2430 K Street NW*

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

On Leong Chinese Merchants Association
618-20 H Street, NW
Headquarters for more than 60 years of the On Leong Merchants Association, which was responsible for relocating the city's Chinatown at its current site; Chinatown's first transformation of an existing building with applied Chinese ornamental features; exemplifies the demonstration of cultural identity through historically inspired architecture; reflects the importance of mutual aid organizations in the immigrant experience; constructed 1932 (Marcus Hallett, architect) by combining and altering two rowhouses built c. 1852; three stories, brick, with undulating pagoda-form roofs, fretwork balconies, patterned tiles, lanterns, and roof cresting. *DC designation September 26, 1996*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption May 23, 2002, NR adoption July 21, 2003*
(See previous discussion of Public School Buildings under THE CITY BEAUTIFUL)

During the 1930s, the Great Depression interrupted the Five Year Building Program embarked upon in the late 1920s. Funds for school construction were not readily available, yet at the same time, the New Deal programs of the Roosevelt Administration brought large numbers of workers to the District. Overcrowding continued to be a problem in the schools. In spite of these problems, 27 new schools were completed during the 1930s, including four high schools and seven junior high schools. Vocational schools were raised to the level of junior high schools during this period, and then, during World War II, to vocational high schools.

In 1934, Nathan C. Wyeth succeeded Albert Harris as Municipal Architect; he retired in 1946. All of the 1930s schools were designed in the Colonial Revival style established by Harris and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. Gradually, stylistic refinement and prominent embellishment fell victim to economic constraint at the insistence of Congress.

(See further discussion of Public School Buildings under THE MODERN CITY)

PUBLIC SERVICES

Banneker Recreation Center
2500 Georgia Avenue, NW
Built 1934; *DC designation December 18, 1985, NR listing April 28, 1986; DC ownership*

See also:
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Northeast Branch Library (1932)*
Georgetown Historic District: *Georgetown Branch Library (1935)*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park: *Palisades Recreation Center (1938)*

NEIGHBORHOODS

See ***Georgetown HD, Sheridan-Kalorama HD,*** *and* ***Cleveland Park HD***

APARTMENT HOUSES

Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. (1870-1945)
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption January 17, 1990, NR adoption September 7, 1994*
(See previous discussion of Apartment Houses under THE VICTORIAN CITY and THE CITY BEAUTIFUL)

The Great Depression did not substantially diminish apartment house construction in Washington. Due to the government's expansion and the creation of New Deal programs, major housing and office needs continued as the city swelled. The District's population increase of 36% during the 1930s was the greatest recorded during the 20th century. Between 1930 and 1939, more than $60 million was spent on apartment house construction alone. During the 1940s, nearly 1,300 apartment houses were built, or 2½ times the number built in the previous decade. Most of these were located in Southeast Washington, which experienced the largest single burst of construction seen in any quadrant during any decade. In 1942, the federal government also instituted its public housing program in the District.

The Kennedy-Warren
3133 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Among the city's finest luxury apartment buildings, distinguished by its majestic siting and visual prominence; buff brick Art Deco facade with pyramidal tower, Aztec motifs, aluminum decorative panels and entrance marquee; major public spaces include two-story lobby, lounges, dining room, and ballroom; architect's most notable work; built 1931, Joseph Younger, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses and Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

Langston Terrace Dwellings
21st Street & Benning Road, NE
The first federally-sponsored public housing complex in the District, and a prime example of the first 51 Public Works Administration housing projects, built from 1933 to 1937 (3 in DC); first of eight housing projects by noted Bauhaus-trained architect and pioneer in government housing for the poor; International style garden apartment buildings around central commons; bas-reliefs and courtyard sculpture; built 1935-38, Hilyard Robinson, architect; *DC designation September 16, 1987, NR listing November 12, 1987; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Mayfair Mansions
Kenilworth Avenue, Jay, and Hayes Streets, SE
One of Washington's first top-quality housing developments for African-American families; among the first Federally subsidized housing in nation for African-American residents; project of Elder Lightfoot Solomon

Michaux (1885-1968), religious leader and radio evangelist; notable work of one of city's first professionally-trained African-American architects; large garden apartment complex built on site of Benning Race Track; three-story Colonial Revival buildings sited around central commons; built 1942-46, Albert I. Cassell, architect; *DC designation May 17, 1989, NR listing November 1, 1989*

See also:

Capitol Hill Historic District: *18 buildings, including Capitol Towers (1930) at 208-10 Massachusetts Avenue NE, and the Congressional (Alvin Aubinoe, 1939) at 215 Constitution Avenue NE*

Dupont Circle Historic District: *10 buildings*

Sixteenth Street Historic District: *5 buildings including the Hightowers (Aubinoe & Edwards, 1938) at 1530 16th Street NW, and the General Scott (Robert Scholz, 1940) at 1 Scott Circle NW (see Goode, Best Addresses)*

Cleveland Park Historic District: *10 buildings including Sedgwick Gardens (Mihran Mesrobian, 1931) at 3726 Connecticut Avenue NW (see Goode, Best Addresses and Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.), and the Macklin (Mihran Mesrobian, 1939) at 2911 Newark Street NW*

Massachusetts Avenue Historic District: *The Bay State (Robert Scholz, 1939) at 1701 Massachusetts Avenue NW (see Goode, BA) and Winthrop House (Alvin Aubinoe, 1940) at 1727 Massachusetts Avenue NW*

Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District: *4 buildings including the Hightowers (Aubinoe & Edwards, 1936) at 2000 Connecticut Avenue NW*

Georgetown Historic District: *4 buildings including the Carlyn (1941) at 2500 Q Street NW (see Goode, BA)*

Takoma Park Historic District: *Whittier Gardens (1939) at 3rd, Whittier, and Aspen Streets*

HOUSES

The Lindens (King Hooper House)

2401 Kalorama Road, NW

Built 1754; moved from Danvers, Massachusetts and rebuilt 1935-37; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 4, 1969; HABS MASS-2-33; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS

Charles Evans Hughes House (Chancery of Burma)

2223 R Street, NW

From 1930 until his death, this was the residence of Charles Evans Hughes (1862-1948), a leader in the progressive movement, former New York governor, Supreme Court Justice, and Republican candidate for president in 1916. As Secretary of State under President Harding, Hughes organized the Washington Conference (1921-22), pursued the "open door" policy in China, and sought to guarantee Japanese security in the western Pacific. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1930 until 1941, Hughes led a philosophically divided court through the judicial storms of the New Deal era. The house was built in 1907 for A. Clifford and Alice Pike Barney. George Oakley Totten was the architect. *NHL designation and NR listing November 28, 1972, DC designation June 19, 1973; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD; embassy ownership; HABS DC-278*

Frances Perkins House [National Register only]

2326 California Street, NW

From 1937 to 1940, this was the residence of Frances Perkins (1882-1965), the nation's first female cabinet member, who served as Secretary of Labor under President Roosevelt from 1932 to 1945. During her long tenure, particularly in the pre-war New Deal years, she was the prime mover on several pieces of legislation that are among the Democratic Party's most lasting achievements: the Social Security Act (Perkins chaired the drafting committee), and the Fair Labor Standards Act, which created a minimum wage and restricted child labor nationwide. *NHL designation and NR listing July 17, 1991*

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House (National Council of Negro Women's Headquarters)
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW

From 1943 to 1955, this was the last residence of the noted educator, presidential advisor, and civil rights advocate (1875-1955), one of America's most influential African-American leaders in the 1920s-40s; founded the predecessor to Bethune-Cookman College; founded the National Council of Negro Women in 1935, and served as its president until 1949; served as president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History from 1936-51; headed the Office of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration (first African-American woman to head a Federal government office); became Special Advisor for Minority Affairs to Franklin Roosevelt, and the most influential member of his "Black Cabinet;" built c. 1885; became NCNW Council House in 1955; *DC designation May 9, 1975, NR listing October 15, 1982, NHS designation December 11, 1991; within Logan Circle and Greater Fourteenth Street HDs*

USS Sequoia [National Register only]
Washington Navy Yard

Built in 1924, the presidential yacht *Sequoia* is one of four surviving presidential yachts. It was used by nine presidents between 1931 and 1977. *Sequoia* was the setting not only for presidential social and recreational activity, but also for crucial domestic and foreign policy meetings and decisions. *NHL designation and NR listing December 23, 1987*

See also:

Hiram Johnson House (Mountjoy Bayly House)
LARGE HOUSES AND MANSIONS
Logan Circle Historic District: *Charles Manuel "Sweet Daddy" Grace Residence at 11 Logan Circle NW, Belford B. Lawson and Marjorie M. Lawson Residence at 8 Logan Circle NW*
Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District: *Alain Locke Residence at 1326 R Street NW*
Greater U Street Historic District: *Georgia Douglas Johnson Residence at 1461 S Street NW*
Dupont Circle Historic District: *Charles Hamilton Houston Residence at 1744 S Street NW*

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

See:

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT: ***Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*** *(Recorder of Deeds)*
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE: ***Howard University***
PUBLIC SERVICES: ***Banneker Recreation Center***
APARTMENT HOUSES: ***Langston Terrace Dwellings*** *and* ***Mayfair Mansions***
NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS: ***Mary McLeod Bethune House; Logan Circle Historic District:*** *Charles Manuel "Sweet Daddy" Grace Residence at 11 Logan Circle NW, Belford B. Lawson and Marjorie M. Lawson Residence at 8 Logan Circle NW;* ***Greater Fourteenth Street Historic District:*** *Alain Locke Residence at 1326 R Street NW;* ***Greater U Street Historic District:*** *Georgia Douglas Johnson Residence at 1461 S Street NW;* ***Dupont Circle Historic District:*** *Charles Hamilton Houston Residence at 1744 S Street NW*

THE MODERN CITY (AFTER 1945)

THE CITY PLAN

The Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant Plan; L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)
*See main entry for the **L'Enfant Plan** under THE FEDERAL CITY*

Freedom Plaza (Reservations 32 and 33; Western Plaza): The square now known as Freedom Plaza was first improved in 1853 as separate triangular reservations on either side of Pennsylvania Avenue. Walks were laid and a horse fountain installed in 1887. Reservation 32, on the south side of the Avenue, was transferred to the city in 1904 with the construction of the District Building, and the statue of Alexander Shepherd was installed there in 1909. The Pulaski statue was installed in 1910 on Reservation 33, on the north side of the Avenue, and the reservation was improved for the occasion. Shepherd moved to 32 in 1931; Reservation 32 was altered for roadway modification in 1958, and Reservation 33 was relandscaped in 1960. The two reservations were merged for the construction of Freedom Plaza in 1980. *HABS DC-696*

Pershing Park (Reservation 617; Square 226): Scheduled to become part of the Federal Triangle under a 1916 plan, this site was rendered surplus after the final plan for the Commerce Building was developed. Subsequent plans for a small park and fountain donated by the state of Pennsylvania also did not materialize. The site was cleared of buildings about 1930, was the location of a temporary visitor information center built in 1942, and was relandscaped in 1965. The park and memorial to John J. Pershing Memorial were built in 1980. *HABS DC-695*

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

General Accounting Office [National Register only]
441 G Street, NW
First fully modern block-type office building constructed for the Federal government, dependent on artificial lighting and complete air-conditioning; major departure from earlier "fishbone" plans; first headquarters of GAO (established 1921), and the city's largest office building upon completion; prominent siting on Judiciary Square illustrates the influence of the Commission of Fine Arts and National Capital Planning Commission in placement and design of Federal buildings; massive horizontal block with lingering influence of abstract classicism; facades of shot-sawn limestone with polished red granite trim, aluminum windows, simple rectangular geometry, minimal detail; built 1949-51 (Gilbert S. Underwood, Supervising Architect, Public Buildings Administration); entrance relief sculpture by Joseph Kiselewski, elevator relief panels by Heinz Warneke; *NR listing September 25, 1995; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

THE MILITARY

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Institute of Pathology [National Register eligible]
6825 16th Street, NW
The Institute of Pathology (Building 54) on the Walter Reed hospital campus is the first and only building in the United States that was designed and constructed to survive a hydrogen bomb. It was built in 1955. The building also houses the collections of the Army Medical Museum. *US ownership; eligible for NR listing; see also Army Medical Museum.*

PARKS, MONUMENTS, AND MEMORIALS

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove
On Columbia Island in Lady Bird Johnson Park

National memorial to the 36th U.S. President; commemorates Johnson's lifelong interest in the land, and his administration's conservation and environmental accomplishments; illustrates 20th century concept of "living memorials" which embody ideals in a place of civic activity; exemplifies modern landscape design; red granite megalith set in a grove of white pines; 17-acre park also includes grass meadow and plantings; authorized by Congress 1973, built 1974-77 (Meade Palmer, landscape architect; Harold Vogel, sculptor; Mills & Petticord Partnership, architects); *NR listing December 28 1973, additional documentation July 14, 1998; DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership*

See also:

L'Enfant Plan, Federal Triangle, *and* ***National Archives:*** *Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial:* The simple memorial to the nation's longest-serving president, situated on Reservation 35 near the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance to the National Archives, was placed in 1965 in accordance with a request Roosevelt made in 1941. The modest slab of white Vermont marble is inscribed with his name and dates of birth and death.

East and West Potomac Parks Historic District: *Constitution Gardens (1970s), 56 Signers Memorial (1981), Vietnam Veterans Memorial (1982), Vietnam Women's Memorial (1993), Korean War Veterans Memorial (1995), and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (1994-97)*

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS

Ralph Bunche House
1510 Jackson Street, NE

International-style residence built for the noted educator, diplomat, and recipient of 1950 Nobel Peace Prize (for mediation of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war for the U.N.); first African-American desk officer at State Department; notable work of architect Hilyard Robinson; built 1941; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing September 30, 1993*

See also ***Blair House*** *(President's Guest House, 1942)*

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter House
2025 E Street, NW

Second headquarters built for the local chapter of the Red Cross; prominent component of the Northwest Rectangle complex of government and institutional buildings; among the last works of City Beautiful classicism in the nation's capital; exemplifies modern classical style; major work of noted architects Eggers & Higgins; four stories, sculptural form situated on an expanse of lawn; limestone and bronze facades; monolithic portal with kneeling figural reliefs of Red Cross nurses by sculptor Edmond Amateis; built 1950-52; *DC designation October 24, 1996; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)*

EMBASSIES

See ***Massachusetts Avenue*** *and* ***Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts:*** *Embassy of Algeria (1951) at 2432 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Canadian Defense Mission (1953) at 2450 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Indian Embassy (1954) at 2536 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Malaysian Chancery (ca. 1960) at 2401 S Street NW, Yugoslavian*

Embassy (1961) at 2410 California Street NW

BANKING, BUSINESS, AND COMMERCE

Banks and Financial Institutions in the District of Columbia (1790-1960)
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption July 28, 1994, NR adoption December 29, 1994*
(See previous discussion of Banks and Financial Institutions under THE VICTORIAN CITY, THE CITY BEAUTIFUL, and THE NEW DEAL CITY)

In the postwar years, design trends shifted towards the treatment of banks as commercial buildings rather than monumental structures. Open, friendly, and modern surroundings were in vogue, and modern conveniences became more important. By the late 1950s, both drive-in tellers and walk-up windows arrived.

For banking and business, see also:
Spring Valley Shopping Center: *National Metropolitan Bank (1949-50) at 4301 49th Street NW*
Dupont Circle Historic District: *Hamilton National Bank (1953) at 1337 Connecticut Avenue NW*
Capitol Hill Historic District: *City Bank (1954) at 8th & D Streets SE*

For commerce, see:
Spring Valley Shopping Center

THEATERS

Arena Stage
1101 6th Street, SW
Home of a major Washington cultural institution and nationally prominent pioneer in the American Regional Theater movement; innovative design expresses evolving theater production concepts; houses three theaters of varying scope, including nation's first permanent professional theater-in-the-round; notable element of Southwest urban renewal program; Miesian functionalist design incorporates structural expressionism in main theater pavilion (octagonal block with exposed concrete piers, cantilevered balconies, brick infill, hipped roof); administrative wing of buff brick and concrete trim with glass entry pavilion; built 1960, Kreeger Theater added 1969-70; both by Harry Weese, architect; *DC designation September 18, 1980*

INDUSTRY, WAREHOUSING, AND SERVICES

See ***Georgetown Historic District:*** *West Heating Plant (1946) at 1055 29th K Street NW*

RELIGIOUS LIFE

See also:
Capitol Hill Historic District: *Holy Temple of Christ (ca. 1950) at 12th & E Streets NE, Capitol Hill United Methodist Church (1965) at 421 Seward Square SE*
Woodley Park Historic District: *Saint Thomas Apostle Church (1950) at 2665 Woodley Road NW*
Sixteenth Street Historic District: *First Baptist Church (1955) at 1328 16th Street NW*
Georgetown Historic District: *Georgetown Presbyterian Church (1955) at 3115 P Street NW*
Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District: *Islamic Center (1956) at 2551 Massachusetts Avenue NW (HABS DC-286)*
Shaw Historic District: *Chinese Community Church (1956-58) at 1011 L Street NW*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960
Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption May 23, 2002, NR adoption July 21, 2003*
(See previous discussion of Public School Buildings under THE NEW DEAL CITY)

The population of the District increased by more than a quarter million residents during World War II, and as the war neared its end, construction of schools to accommodate demographic changes became an urgent priority. The Office of the Municipal Architect responded to the crisis with a series of schools. Under Nathan Wyeth's successor Merrel A. Coe, the design for these buildings gradually evolved from merely applying a Moderne vocabulary to the much-repeated 1928 prototype for an extensible school building, to an altogether new plan based upon the functional aesthetics of postwar modernism and the International style. Varied interior functions were expressed by a dynamic asymmetrical massing of volumetric elements, as in the new prototypical design for junior high schools, featuring long classroom blocks on either side of a central entrance tower.

Many of the newcomers during World War II were African-American, and in the segregated school system, the hardships caused by the wartime halt in school construction were now borne disproportionately borne by their children. Construction of schools for African-American students became a priority and included the majority of new schools and additions to schools built after the war. As increasing numbers of white families moved to the suburbs, the Board of Education further attempted to remedy the imbalance in school facilities by shifting school boundaries and finally by reassigning formerly white schools to the black system, most notably in 1950 by relocating the overcrowded Cardozo High School to the old Central High School.

The first direct challenge to the segregated school system after the war came in 1947, as part of the sustained national struggle leading to the Supreme Court public school desegregation cases in 1954. After these decisions, the D.C. Public Schools drew national attention and scrutiny as the first jurisdiction in the country to desegregate its schools. For the remainder of the decade, the schools faced the continuing problems of reorganization, overcrowding, teacher shortages, and poor distribution of facilities relative to the locations of greatest need.

John Philip Sousa Junior High School [National Register only]
3650 Ely Place, SE
John Philip Sousa Junior High (now Middle) School, built in 1950, stands as a symbol of the lengthy conflict over the desegregation of public schools and the beginning of the modern civil rights movement. The school is nationally significant for its role in the U.S. Supreme Court case *Bolling v. Sharpe*, which was decided the same day as the four public school desegregation cases combined in *Brown v. Board of Education*. The case originated in September 1950, when in a move orchestrated by civil rights lawyers, Spottswood Bolling and other black children were denied enrollment in the new all-white school. While the Court's ruling in *Brown* established that the states could not maintain segregated public schools, its simultaneous ruling in *Bolling* made such schools also unconstitutional if maintained by the federal government. Drawing moral authority from the heart of the nation's capital, the ruling reinforced the absolute magnitude of the decisions striking down the "separate but equal" doctrine. *NHL designation and NR listing August 7, 2001*

PUBLIC SERVICES

See also:
Kalorama Triangle Historic District: *Kalorama Playground (1947) at 19th Street & Columbia Road NW*
Cleveland Park Historic District: *Cleveland Park Branch Library (1952-53) at 3210 Connecticut Avenue NW*

NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS

Alma Thomas House
1530 15th Street, NW

From 1907 until her death, this was the home and studio of Alma Thomas (1892-1978), the nationally recognized artist whose career reached its height in the 1960s. Thomas is significant not only for her artistic contributions, but also for her dedication to educating and introducing both young and adult African-Americans to the world of art during the time of segregation in the nation's capital. In 1924, she graduated as the first art major at Howard University, and probably the first black female fine arts graduate in the nation. From 1925 to 1960, Thomas taught at Shaw Junior High School while continuing her painting and studies. Her mostly abstract work is sometimes associated with the Washington Color School. She took inspiration from this house and the natural world she viewed from it—both the front yard holly tree and crape myrtle in the back garden figure in her painting. Her work is included in the collections of the National Museum of American Art, Corcoran Gallery, Metropolitan Museum, Whitney Museum, and others. The two-story Italianate row house was built about 1875. *DC designation November 13, 1985, NR listing July 28, 1987; within Greater Fourteenth Street HD*

See also ***U.S.S. Sequoia***

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

See ***Ralph Bunche House, Alma Thomas House,*** *and* ***John Philip Sousa Junior High School***

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Unless otherwise noted, the information in this Inventory is derived primarily from official designations by the D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board, applications for designation, National Register nomination forms, and historic resource surveys. Information is derived from specific publications where noted in some entries.

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Warehouses (1991-92)
Woodley Park (1987-88)

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UPDATED TO SEPTEMBER 1, 2004

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2nd Street, NW
2035 ..... Gage School
3rd Street, NE
1132, 1140, and 1146..... Uline Arena
6th Street, NW
719 ..... Hockemeyer Hall
13th Street, NW
1018 ..... Engine Company 16/Truck Company 3
(Franklin Square Firehouse)
14th Street, NW
4615 ..... Decatur Street Car Barn
16th Street, NW
and I Street, northwest corner..... 3rd Christian Science Church
22nd Street, NE
2715 ..... Old Engine Company 26 (Langdon Firehouse)
41st Street, NW
4623 ..... Western Union Telegraph Company
G Street, NW
2119 ..... Engine Company 23 (Foggy Bottom Firehouse)
2130 ..... Grant School
I Street, NW
1601 ..... 3rd Christian Science Church
Brentwood Road, NE
1340 ..... Engine Company 26 (Brentwood Firehouse)
Connecticut Avenue, NW
4930 ..... Engine Company 31 (Forest Hills Firehouse)
Everett Street, NW
3601 ..... Engine Company 31 (Forest Hills Firehouse)
Georgia Avenue, NW
5760 ..... Engine Company 22 (Brightwood Firehouse)
Lanier Place, NW
1763 ..... Engine Company 21/Truck Company 9
(Lanier Heights Firehouse)
Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, SE
2700 ..... St. Elizabeths Engine House
Maryland Avenue, NE
1341 ..... Old Engine House 10 (Near NE Firehouse)
Massachusetts Avenue, SE
at 19th Street (on Reservation 13) ..... Anne Archbold Hall
McMillan Drive, NW
300 ..... Fire Alarm Headquarters
Minnesota Avenue, NE

4201 (4235) ..... Engine Company 27 (Deanwood Firehouse)
New Hampshire Avenue, NW
600 and 700 ..... The Watergate
North Capitol Street, NE
4801 ..... Engine Company 14 (Fort Totten Firehouse)
North Capitol Street, NW
1626 ..... Old Engine Co. 12 (Bloomingdale Firehouse)
Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
2813 (2825) ..... Engine Co. 19 (Randle Highlands Firehouse)
Rhode Island Avenue, NE
1340 ..... Engine Company 26 (Brentwood Firehouse)
Sherier Place, NW
5136 ..... Jesse Baltimore House
Virginia Avenue, NW
2600, 2650, and 2700 ..... The Watergate

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Half Street, SW
1360 ..... Syphax School
1st Street, NE
between East Capitol Street and Maryland Avenue ..... Supreme Court
100 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
between Constitution Avenue and C Street, west side ..... Senate Office Building
and M Street, southeast corner ..... Woodward & Lothrop Warehouse
1st Street, NW
2122 ..... Samuel Gompers House
between Bryant Street and Michigan Avenue ..... McMillan Park Reservoir
1st Street, SE
between East Capitol Street and Independence Avenue ..... Library of Congress
between Independence Avenue and C Street, west side ..... House Office Building
300 through 500 blocks ..... Capitol Hill HD
1st Street, SW
734 ..... Friendship Baptist Church
2nd Street, NE
Unit block, west side ..... Supreme Court
1 through 500 block, odd addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
and Constitution Avenue ..... Sewall-Belmont House
2nd Street, NW
1830 through 1900 block, even addresses ..... LeDroit Park HD
2nd Street, SE
and East Capitol Street ..... Folger Library
Unit block, west side ..... Library of Congress
200 block, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
224 ..... Watterston House
300 through 500 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
3rd Street, NE
1 through 500 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
3rd Street, NW
200 through 400 block, even addresses ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
701 ..... Adas Israel Synagogue
704 ..... Harrison Apartment Building

748 ..... Germuiller Row
816 ..... Second Baptist Church
1146 through 1200 block ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
1840 through 1900 block ..... LeDroit Park HD
4915 ..... Hampshire Gardens Apartments

3rd Street, SE
Unit and 100 blocks, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
and A Street, southeast corner ..... Saint Mark's Church
200 through 700 block ..... Capitol Hill HD

4th Street, NE
1 through 500 block ..... Capitol Hill HD

4th Street, NW
400 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
500 and 600 blocks, even addresses ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
1137 through 1200 block ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
1800 and 1900 blocks; 2001 and 2022 ..... LeDroit Park HD
6800 and 6900 blocks ..... Takoma Park HD

4th Street, SE
1 through 700 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
and D Street, northeast corner ..... Ebenezer United Methodist Church

4th Street, SW
800 ..... Capitol Park Apartments
1315-21 ..... Wheat Row
at P Street ..... Fort McNair; Army War College

5th Street, NE
1 through 500 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
and C Street, southwest corner ..... Peabody School

5th Street, NW
400 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
500 and 600 blocks, odd addresses ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
715 through 733, odd addresses ..... Downtown HD
725 ..... Saint Mary's Catholic Church
800 block, even addresses, and 801-05 ..... Downtown HD
1100 block ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
1200 block, odd addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
1825 through 2020, and 2022 ..... LeDroit Park HD
6800 through 7000 block ..... Takoma Park HD

5th Street, SE
1 through 700 block ..... Capitol Hill HD

6th Street, NE
1 through 500 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
at K Street, northeast corner ..... Hayes School

6th Street, NW
200 through 400 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
and G Street, southwest corner ..... Oriental Building Association
703 ..... Myrene Apartment Building
742 through 750; 800 block, odd addresses ..... Downtown HD
and I Street, southwest corner ..... Downtown HD
1020 through 1100 block ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
1900 block ..... LeDroit Park HD
6800 through 7000 block ..... Takoma Park HD

6th Street, SE
1 through 700 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
423 ..... Carbery House

6th Street, SW
and M Street, northwest corner ..... Arena Stage
1252 ..... Thomas Law House
7th Street, NE
1 through 500 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
7th Street, NW
200 through 500 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues ..... Federal Triangle
300 through 500 block ..... Downtown HD
and Pennsylvania Avenue..... Apex Bldg; Hancock Statue; GAR Memorial
301..... National Bank of Washington
between E and F Streets, west side..... General Post Office
between F and G Streets, west side ..... Old Patent Office
700 block, even addresses ..... Downtown HD
800 block; 901 and 903 ..... Downtown HD
1000 block, odd addresses..... Mount Vernon Square HD
1000 block, odd addresses..... 1000 Block of Seventh Street
1300-02 ..... Seventh Street Savings Bank; Shaw HD
and O Street, northwest corner ..... O Street Market
1600 block, even addresses ..... Shaw HD
1605-07 ..... Lafayette Apartments
1837 through 1855, odd addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
1900 block..... Greater U Street HD
1901-03 ..... Southern Aid Society/Dunbar Theater
7th Street, SE
1 through 900 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
1000 and 1100 blocks, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
between North Carolina Avenue and C Street..... Eastern Market *(and interior)*
8th Street, NE
1 through 500 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
at Florida Avenue..... Gallaudet College HD
8th Street, NW
300 through 500 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
and Pennsylvania Avenue..... National Archives
between E and F Streets, east side..... General Post Office; Downtown HD
520-28 ..... 800 Block of F Street; Downtown HD
and F Street; and G Street..... Old Patent Office; Downtown HD
and G Street, northwest corner ..... Downtown HD
701 through 807, odd addresses ..... Downtown HD
816 ..... Washington Hebrew Congregation
and K Streets ..... Central Public Library
1300 block, even addresses; and 1315, 1317 ..... Shaw HD
and N Street, northeast corner ..... Immaculate Conception Church
1315..... Immaculate Conception Church (Rectory)
1317..... Immaculate Conception Church (Convent)
1500 and 1600 blocks ..... Shaw HD
1800 and 1900 blocks ..... Greater U Street HD
8th Street, SE
1 through 1100 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
between G and I Streets, east side ..... Marine Barracks HD
and M Street..... Washington Navy Yard HD
9th Street, NE
1 through 500 block ..... Capitol Hill HD

9th Street, NW
200 through 500 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues ..... Federal Triangle
and F Street, all corners ..... Downtown HD
521-31 ..... 800 Block of F Street (Atlas Building)
and F Street, southwest corner ..... Riggs National Bank, WL&T Branch
600-02 ..... Old Masonic Temple
between F and G Streets, east side ..... Old Patent Office
724-26 ..... Victor Building
between K Street and Massachusetts Avenue ..... Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church
and Massachusetts Avenue, northwest corner ..... American Federation of Labor
1100 block, even addresses ..... Shaw HD
1200 and 1300 blocks, even addresses ..... Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD
1300 block, odd addresses ..... Shaw HD
1400 block, even addresses ..... Shaw HD
1500 through 1601; and 1603 ..... Shaw HD
1538 ..... Carter G. Woodson House
and Rhode Island Avenue, northwest corner ..... Phyllis Wheatley YWCA
1700 block, even addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
1800 and 1900 blocks ..... Greater U Street HD
2000 block, even addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
9th Street, SE
1 through 1100 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
between G and I Streets, west side ..... Marine Barracks HD
9th & 1/2 Street, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
10th Street, NE
1 through 500 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
10th Street, NW
200 through 500 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues ..... Federal Triangle
509, 511, 516, and 517 ..... Ford's Theatre NHS
511 ..... Ford's Theatre
516 ..... Petersen House
600 block ..... Downtown HD
west side ..... Woodward & Lothrop
at G Street, southeast corner ..... Saint Patrick's Church
700 ..... McLachlen Building
719-21 ..... Mercantile Savings Bank
723-29 ..... Webster School
1010 ..... Carpenters Building
1100 block ..... Shaw HD
1200 and 1300 block, even addresses ..... Shaw HD
1200 and 1300 block, odd addresses ..... Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD
1400 and 1500 blocks ..... Shaw HD
1700 through 2000 block ..... Greater U Street HD
1934 ..... Prince Hall Masonic Temple
2105-07 ..... First African New Church
10th Street, SE
1 through 900 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
1100 block, odd addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
11th Street, NE
1 through 400 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
500 block, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD

11th Street, NW
400 block ... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
and Pennsylvania Avenue, northwest corner ... Evening Star Building
500 block, odd addresses ... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
600 block, east side ... Woodward & Lothrop; Downtown HD
600 through 612, even addresses ... Downtown HD
and K Street, southwest corner ... Asbury United Methodist Church
1100 through 1400 block ... Shaw HD
1101 ... Morrison-Clark Houses
1236 ... Plymouth Apartments
1500 block, odd addresses ... Shaw HD
1700 through 1900 block ... Greater U Street HD
1701 ... Lincoln Congregational Church
2000, 2002, and 2000 block, odd addresses ... Greater U Street HD
between Florida Avenue and Clifton Street ... Cardozo High School
11th Street, SE
1 through 900 block ... Capitol Hill HD
12th Place, NE
All even addresses ... Capitol Hill HD
12th Place, NW
All addresses ... Greater U Street HD
12th Street, NE
1 through 200 block ... Capitol Hill HD
300 and 400 blocks, even addresses ... Capitol Hill HD
12th Street, NW
200 through 400 block ... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues ... Federal Triangle
722 ... C&P Telephone, Old Main Building
730 ... C&P Telephone, Main Building Addition
and L Street, southwest corner ... Thomson School
1100 and 1200 blocks, odd addresses ... Shaw HD
and Massachusetts Avenue, northwest corner ... Church of the Ascension & Saint Agnes
1300 block, odd addresses; and 1310 ... Shaw HD
1400 through 1428 ... Shaw HD
1428 through 1600 ... Greater 14th Street HD
1428 through 1507 ... Logan Circle HD
1800 and 1900 blocks ... Greater U Street HD
1816 ... Anthony Bowen Branch YMCA
1938 ... True Reformer Building
2000, 2002, and 2004 ... Greater U Street HD
2100 and 2200 blocks, even addresses ... Greater U Street HD
12th Street, SE
1 through 1000 block ... Capitol Hill HD
13th Street, NE
Unit and 100 blocks ... Capitol Hill HD
13th Street, NW
400 block ... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
and Pennsylvania Avenue, northwest corner ... Pulaski Statue
501-15 ... Warner Theatre (and interior)
600 block, odd addresses ... Homer Building
801 ... Masonic Temple
and K Street, southeast corner ... Franklin School (and interior)
1211-19 Rear ... Proctor Alley Livery Stable

1312 through 1324, even addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1325 through 1711 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1334 through 1342, even addresses ..... Logan Circle HD
at Logan Circle ..... Logan Statue
1500 block ..... Logan Circle HD
1714 through 1740, even addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1800 through 2300 ..... Greater U Street HD
1839 ..... Whitelaw Hotel
between Florida Avenue and Clifton Street ..... Cardozo High School
2618, 2620, and 2622 ..... Alden, Babcock, and Calvert Apartments

13th Street, SE
1 through 200 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
301 through 1000 block, odd addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
1916 through 2200 block ..... Anacostia HD

13th Street, SW
and C Street, southeast corner ..... Central Heating Plant

14th Street, NE
Unit block, odd addresses ..... East Capitol Street Car Barn
Unit and 100 blocks, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD

14th Street, NW
200 through 500 blocks ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues ..... Federal Triangle
615-21 ..... Federal-American National Bank *(and interior)*
700-08 ..... Commercial National Bank
701-09 ..... Colorado Building
710-22 ..... Bond Building
at Franklin Park ..... Commodore Barry Statue
at Thomas Circle ..... National City Christian Church; Thomas Statue
1200 block, east side ..... Luther Place Church
1300 through 1700 block ..... Greater 14th Street HD
and Corcoran Street, southeast corner ..... John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church
1800 through 2200 block ..... Greater U Street HD
and Euclid Street, southeast corner ..... Olympia Apartments
3023 ..... Trinity Towers
3300-34 ..... Riggs-Tompkins Building
3301-25 ..... Tivoli Theatre

14th Street, SE
1 through 219, odd addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
2000 through 2200 block ..... Anacostia HD
and W Street ..... Frederick Douglass Home

14th Street, SW
and Independence Avenue, southwest corner ..... Auditors Building
between C and D Streets, west side ..... Bureau of Engraving and Printing

15th Street, NE
Unit block, even addresses ..... East Capitol Street Car Barn

15th Street, NW
200 through 500 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues ..... Federal Triangle
and Hamilton Place, southwest corner ..... Sherman Memorial
500 through 800 block ..... Fifteenth Street HD
between Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street, east side ..... Hotel Washington
between Pennsylvania & New York Aves, west side ..... Treasury Department
611-13 ..... National Metropolitan Bank
615-27 ..... Riggs Building

and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... Lafayette Square HD
700-18 ..... American Security & Trust
701-19 ..... National Savings & Trust Company
725 ..... Hibbs-Folger Building
727 ..... Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey Building
740 ..... Union Trust Company (First Union Bank)
801-13 ..... Southern Building
900 ..... United Mine Workers of America
1322 through 1336, even addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1400 block ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1405 ..... Grace Reformed Church
1500 through 1512, even addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1514 through 1700 block ..... Greater 14th Street HD
and Church Street, southwest corner ..... Saint Luke's Episcopal Church
1530 ..... Alma Thomas House
1800 through 2203 ..... Greater U Street HD
between W and Euclid Streets, west side ..... Meridian Hill Park
2401 ..... Meridian Hall
2437 ..... 2437 15th Street

15th Street, SE
1920 through 2100 block ..... Anacostia HD

15th Street, SW
and Independence Avenue, southeast corner ..... Auditors Building
300 block, east side ..... Bureau of Engraving and Printing

16th Street, NW
800 and 801 ..... Lafayette Square HD
801 ..... Saint John's Church
923 ..... Carlton Hotel
1125 ..... Pullman House (Russian Embassy)
1300 through 2100 block ..... Sixteenth Street HD
at Scott Circle ..... Scott Statue
and P Street, southwest corner ..... Carnegie Institution of Washington
1513 ..... Robert S. Woodward House
1733 ..... Scottish Rite Temple
between W and Euclid Streets, east side ..... Meridian Hill Park
2400 ..... Meridian Mansions
2440 ..... Park Tower
2460 ..... Old French Embassy
2600 ..... Pink Palace
2633 ..... Warder-Totten House
and Harvard Street, southeast corner ..... All Souls Unitarian Church
2810 ..... Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
and Columbia Road, northeast corner ..... National Baptist Memorial Church
3000 through 3510, even addresses ..... Mount Pleasant HD
3149 ..... Embassy Building No. 10
at Park Road (and Pine Street) ..... Sacred Heart Church
6825 (on Walter Reed grounds) ..... Army Medical Museum

16th Street, SE
1941 through 2100 block ..... Anacostia HD

17th Street, NW
and Constitution Avenue ..... Bulfinch Gatehouses; Lockkeeper's House
between Constitution and New York Avenues ..... 17th Street HD
at Constitution Avenue, northwest corner ..... Pan American Union

between C and D Streets, west side ..... DAR Memorial Continental Hall
between D and E Streets, west side ..... American National Red Cross
between E Street and New York Avenue, west side ..... Corcoran Gallery of Art
604 ..... Winder Building
between New York and Pennsylvania Avenues, east side ..... Lafayette Square HD
and Pennsylvania Avenue, southeast corner ..... State, War, and Navy Building
and Pennsylvania Avenue, northeast corner ..... Renwick Gallery
and H Street, southwest corner ..... Metropolitan Club
and I Street, northeast corner ..... Army and Navy Club
and M Street, northeast corner ..... Charles Sumner School
1224 through 1300 block, even addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
and Massachusetts Avenue ..... Wilkins House; Massachusetts Avenue HD
1420 through 1618, even addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1631 through 1800 ..... Dupont Circle HD
1822 through 2100 block ..... Strivers' Section HD
3100 through 3436 ..... Mount Pleasant HD

18th Street, NW

at C Street, southwest corner ..... Van Ness House Stables
between C and E Streets, west side ..... Department of the Interior
311 ..... DAR, Constitution Hall
between D and E Streets, east side ..... American National Red Cross
at E Street and New York Avenue, west side ..... Rawlins Statue
1210 through 1216, even addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1300 through 1318, even addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1319 through 1832 ..... Dupont Circle HD
1333 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
and Massachusetts Avenue ..... McCormick Apartments; Wadsworth House
and P Street, northwest corner ..... Boardman House
between New Hampshire Avenue and R Street ..... Perry Belmont House
1834 through 1900 block ..... Strivers' Section HD
3100 through 3400 block ..... Mount Pleasant HD

18th Street, SE

at E Street ..... Congressional Cemetery

19th Street, NW

1201 through 1215, odd addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1229 through 1307, odd addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1308 through 1900 ..... Dupont Circle HD
1337 through 1404 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
1901 through 1907 ..... Strivers' Section HD
2200 through 2400 block ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
3100 through 3300 block ..... Mount Pleasant HD

20th Street, NW

and Constitution Avenue, northwest corner ..... Federal Reserve Board
and F Street, northeast corner ..... Alexander Ray House
and G Street, southeast corner ..... Concordia United Church of Christ
and G Street, southwest corner ..... Underwood House
700 ..... President's Offices, GWU
720 ..... Stockton Hall, GWU
823 ..... 2000 Block of I Street (Red Lion Row)
1400 through 1800 block ..... Dupont Circle HD
and Massachusetts Avenue ..... Blaine Mansion; Massachusetts Avenue HD
1701 ..... Fraser Mansion
2000 through 2400 block ..... Kalorama Triangle HD

21st Street, NW

and Constitution Avenue, northwest corner ..... National Academy of Sciences
606-610 ..... Lenthall Houses
620 ..... Hattie M. Strong Hall, GWU
and G Street, northeast corner ..... Woodhull House
714 ..... Alumni House, GWU
725 ..... Corcoran Hall, GWU
730 ..... Lisner Auditorium, GWU
825 ..... 2000 Block I Street (Red Lion Row)
between K and L Streets, west side ..... Stevens School
1100 block, odd addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1200 through 1700 blocks ..... Dupont Circle HD
and Massachusetts Avenue ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
and Massachusetts Avenue ..... Walsh-McLean House; Samuel Bryan House
1612 ..... Phillips Collection

22nd Street, NW
and Constitution Avenue, northwest corner ..... American Institute of Pharmacy
1000 block, even addresses ..... Schneider Triangle
1300 block, odd addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1415 ..... Codman Carriage House
and P Street, southwest corner ..... Embassy Gulf Service Station
1500 block, even addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
1511 (rear) ..... Walsh Stables
1600 and 1700 blocks ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
1601 through 1609 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD

23rd Street, NW
between Constitution Avenue and E Street, west side ..... Old Naval Observatory
730 ..... Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
1000 block, even addresses ..... Square 38
1600 through 2000 block ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
1606 and 1607 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
and S Street, northeast corner ..... Anthony Holmead Site

24th Street, NW
900 through 942, even addresses ..... Foggy Bottom HD
1000 block, odd addresses ..... Square 38
1800 through 2000 block ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
and Massachusetts Avenue; and S Street ..... Hauge House; Massachusetts Avenue HD
2600 block ..... Old Woodley Park HD

25th Street, NW
801 through 821, odd addresses ..... Foggy Bottom HD
822 through 922 ..... Foggy Bottom HD
923 through 963, odd addresses ..... Foggy Bottom HD
1100 ..... Luzon Apartments

26th Street, NW
901 through 939 ..... Foggy Bottom HD
1400 and 1500 blocks ..... Georgetown HD

27th Street, NW
1200 through 1600 block ..... Georgetown HD
at Q Street ..... Mount Zion Cemetery
2700 and 2800 blocks ..... Old Woodley Park HD

28th Street, NW
1100 through 1600 block ..... Georgetown HD
1524 ..... Miller House
1534 ..... Robert Dodge House

1623 ..... Evermay
1600 block, west side ..... Mackall Square
2700 and 2800 blocks ..... Old Woodley Park HD
29th Street, NW
1000 through 1600 block ..... Georgetown HD
and N Street, southwest corner ..... John Davidson House
1334 ..... Mount Zion United Methodist Church
1633 ..... Mackall Square
2700 and 2800 blocks ..... Old Woodley Park HD
3400 block ..... Cleveland Park HD
30th Street, NW
900 through 1600 block ..... Georgetown HD
1050 ..... Duvall Foundry
1068 ..... McCleery House
and M Street, northwest corner ..... Thomas Sim Lee Corner
1228 ..... Knowles House
and N Street, southeast corner ..... 2916-24 N Street
1305-15 ..... Colonial Apartments
1319 ..... Hyde House
1517 ..... Francis Dodge House
1647 ..... Beall-Washington House
at R Street ..... Oak Hill Cemetery
in Oak Hill Cemetery ..... Oak Hill Chapel; Van Ness Mausoleum
3400 and 3500 blocks ..... Cleveland Park HD
31st Street, NW
900 through 1600 block ..... Georgetown HD
1221 ..... Georgetown Custom House and Post Office
and O Street, southwest corner ..... Christ Church
1401 ..... Godey House
1644 ..... Tudor Place
1645 ..... Williams-Addison House
32nd Street, NW
1500 through 1700 block ..... Georgetown HD
33rd Place, NW
3100 through 3700 block ..... Cleveland Park HD
33rd Street, NW
1000 through 1600 block ..... Georgetown HD
1430 ..... Yellow House
1524 ..... Yellow Tavern
34th Place, NW
3400 block ..... Cleveland Park HD
34th Street, NW
1000 through 1800 block ..... Georgetown HD
1212 ..... Halcyon House
1405-11 ..... Smith-Bruce House
3100 through 3600 block ..... Cleveland Park HD
35th Street, NW
1200 through 1651 ..... Georgetown HD
1500 ..... Georgetown Visitation Convent
1525 ..... Alexander Melville Bell House
1537-41 ..... Volta Bureau
1653 through 1899, odd numbers ..... Georgetown HD
1698 ..... Western High School
3100 through 3700 block ..... Cleveland Park HD

36th Street, NW
1200 through 1400 block ..... Georgetown HD
3100 through 3500 block ..... Cleveland Park HD
37th Street, NW
1200 through 1400 block ..... Georgetown HD
at O Street, on Georgetown University campus..... Healy Building; Old North; GU Observatory
3500 and 3600 blocks ..... Cleveland Park HD
39th Street, NW
4343 ..... The Rest
45th Street, NW
3301-05 ..... Wesley Heights Community Club
49th Street, NW
4300 block, odd addresses..... Spring Valley Shopping Center

LETTERED STREETS

A Street, NE
200 through 1300 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
1400 block, odd addresses..... East Capitol Street Car Barn
A Street, SE
300 through 1300 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
and 3rd Street, southeast corner..... Saint Mark's Church
C Street, NE
200 through 1100 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
and 6th Street, southwest corner..... Peabody School
1201 through 1221, odd addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
C Street, NW
300 through 600 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
and 18th Street, southeast corner..... Van Ness House Stables
and 18th Street, northeast corner..... Constitution Hall
between 18th and 19th Streets, north side ..... Department of the Interior
C Street, SE
100 block, odd addresses..... Capitol Hill HD
200 through 1200 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
C Street, SW
and 13th Street, southeast corner..... Central Heating Plant
D Street, NE
200 through 1100 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
D Street, NW
300 through 800 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
1776 ..... DAR, Memorial Continental Hall
D Street, SE
Unit block, odd addresses..... Capitol Hill HD
100 through 1200 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
and 4th Street, northeast corner ..... Ebenezer United Methodist Church
619..... Friendship House
E Street, NE
200 through 1000 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
1100 block, odd addresses..... Capitol Hill HD
E Street, NW
300 block, even addresses, and 400 block..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
450..... U.S. Court of Military Appeals
500 and 600 blocks, even addresses ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS

600 block, odd addresses, and 700 block ..... Downtown HD
between 7th and 8th Streets, north side ..... General Post Office
700 through 1000 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
1100 through 1400 block, even addresses ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
and 13th Street, northeast corner ..... Warner Theatre *(and interior)*
between 17th and 18th Streets, north side ..... Corcoran Gallery
between 17th and 18th Streets, south side ..... American National Red Cross
at 18th Street ..... Rawlins Statue
between 18th and 19th Streets, south side ..... Department of the Interior
2025 ..... American Red Cross, DC Chapter
at 23rd Street ..... Old Naval Observatory

E Street, SE
Unit block, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
between New Jersey and 1st Street, south side ..... Capitol Hill HD
100 through 1200 blocks ..... Capitol Hill HD
and 6th Street, northwest corner ..... Carbery House
at 18th Street ..... Congressional Cemetery

E Street, SW
630 ..... Saint Dominic's Church

F Street, NE
201 through 1000 block, odd addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
1116-18 ..... Roosevelt Apartment Building

F Street, NW
400 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
between 4th and 5th Streets, north side ..... Pension Building
600 ..... Oriental Building Association
600 block, even addresses ..... Downtown HD
700 through 900 block ..... Downtown HD
700 and 800 blocks ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
between 7th and 9th Streets, north side ..... Old Patent Office
between 7th and 8th Streets, south side ..... General Post Office
800 block, even addresses ..... 800 Block of F Street
900-08 ..... Riggs National Bank, WL&T Branch
901-09 ..... Old Masonic Temple
915 ..... Equitable Cooperative Building Assn *(& interior)*
918 ..... National Union Building
928-30 ..... Atlantic Building
900 and 1000 blocks, even addresses ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
1001 through 1105, odd addresses ..... Downtown HD
1025 ..... Woodward & Lothrop
and 13th Street, northeast corner ..... Homer Building
1309 ..... Brownley Building
1311-13 ..... Harris & Ewing Photographic Studio
1315-17 ..... Sun Building
1326 through 1400 block, even addresses ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
1401 ..... Garfinckel's
and 17th Street, northwest corner ..... Winder Building
1739-51 ..... Michler Place
1801 ..... Ringgold-Carroll House
1925 ..... Alexander Ray House

F Street, SE
100 block ..... Capitol Hill HD

F Street Terrace, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD

G Place, NW
400 block ..... Downtown HD
and 9th Street, northwest corner ..... Victor Building
G Street, NW
and 3rd Street, northeast corner ..... Adas Israel Synagogue
301 ..... Harrison Apartment Building
400 block, south side ..... Pension Building; Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
501-09 ..... Moran Building
700 block and northwest corner at 8th Street ..... Downtown HD
between 7th and 9th Streets, south side ..... Old Patent Office
916 through 1000 block, even addresses ..... Downtown HD
and 10th Street, southwest corner ..... Saint Patrick's Church
1000 block, south side ..... Woodward & Lothrop
1001 ..... McLachlen Building
1220-26 ..... Homer Building
1317 ..... Church of the Epiphany
1331-33 ..... Second National Bank
1335-43 ..... Colorado Building
1346-54 ..... Federal-American National Bank *(and interior)*
1401-05 ..... Commercial National Bank
1431-35 and 1490 ..... Fifteenth Street HD
1920 ..... Concordia Church of Christ
2000 ..... Underwood House
and 20th Street, northwest corner ..... President's Offices, GWU
2033 ..... Woodhull House
and 21st Street, southwest corner ..... Strong Hall, GWU
G Street, SE
300 through 1200 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
620 ..... Christ Church, Washington
800 block, south side ..... Marine Barracks Buildings and HD
801 ..... Marine Corps Commandant's House
G Street, SW
and 4th Street, southeast corner ..... Capitol Park Apartments
H Street, NE
1313-31 ..... Atlas Theater and Shops
1365 ..... Mott Motors/Plymouth Theater
H Street, NW
and North Capitol Street, southwest corner ..... Government Printing Office
300-02 ..... Germuiller Row
315 ..... Jefferson Apartment Building
471 through 477, odd addresses ..... Downtown HD
and 5th Street, southeast corner ..... Downtown HD
500 block, odd addresses ..... Downtown HD
600 through 612, even addresses ..... Downtown HD
604 ..... Mary Surratt House
618-20 ..... On Leong Merchants Association
633-37 and 700 block ..... Downtown HD
940 ..... Webster School
and 13th Street, northeast corner ..... Masonic Temple
1416 through 1519 ..... Fifteenth Street HD
1423-41 ..... Southern Building
1500-10 ..... Union Trust (First Union Bank)
1520 through 1615 ..... Lafayette Square HD

and Madison Place, southeast corner ..... Cutts-Madison House
in Lafayette Park ..... Kosciusko and von Steuben Monuments
1525 ..... Ashburton House
and 16th Street, northeast corner ..... Saint John's Church
1600-10 ..... Decatur House
1615 ..... U.S. Chamber of Commerce
1700 ..... Metropolitan Club
1737 ..... Bachelor Apartment House
and 21st Street, southwest corner ..... Lisner Auditorium
2433 and 2435 ..... Foggy Bottom HD

I Street, NW
500 block, even addresses, and 600 block ..... Downtown HD
700 block, even addresses ..... Downtown HD
1420 through 1538, even addresses ..... Fifteenth Street HD/Lafayette Square HD
and 15th Street, northwest corner ..... United Mine Workers of America
1627 ..... Army and Navy Club
1806 ..... Alibi Club
2000 block, even addresses ..... 2000 Block of I Street (Red Lion Row)
2030 ..... Joseph Cooper House
2015-17 ..... Arts Club of Washington
2400 and 2500 blocks ..... Foggy Bottom HD

I Street, SE
700 through 1200 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
between 8th and 9th Streets, north side ..... Marine Barracks Buildings and HD

I Street, SW
and 4th Street, northeast corner ..... Capitol Park Apartments

K Street, NE
8 (and North Capitol Street, northeast corner) ..... Saint Phillips Baptist Church
at 6th Street, northeast corner ..... Hayes School

K Street, NW
at Mount Vernon Square ..... Central Public Library
and 9th Street, northwest corner ..... Mount Vernon Place United Methodist
1001 ..... Carpenters Building
and 13th Street, southeast corner ..... Franklin School
1315 ..... Almas Temple
1401 ..... Tower Building
1424 ..... Champlain Apartment Building
and 16th Street, southeast corner ..... Carlton Hotel
2201, 2203, 2205, and 2207 ..... Schneider Triangle
2414 through 2442 ..... Foggy Bottom HD
2521 and 2523 ..... Sweeney-Plowman Houses
2900 through 3700 block ..... Georgetown HD
3205 ..... Dodge Warehouses
3255-59 ..... D.C. Paper Manufacturing Company
3261 ..... Bomford Mill (Flour Mill)
3530 ..... Potomac Boat Club
3700 ..... Washington Canoe Club

K Street, SE
700 through 1200 blocks ..... Capitol Hill HD

L Street, NW
481 through 500 block ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
600 block, even addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
900 through 1100 block, odd addresses ..... Shaw HD
1013-15 ..... Morrison-Clark Houses

1200 ..... Thomson School
2300, 2324, and 2326 ..... Square 38
2425 ..... Columbia Hospital for Women

L Street, SE
700 through 1000 block ..... Capitol Hill HD

M Street, NE
131 ..... Woodward & Lothrop Warehouse

M Street, NW
128 ..... M Street High School
200 block, odd addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
300 and 400 blocks ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
500 through 612, even addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
900 through 1100 block ..... Shaw HD
900 block, odd addresses ..... Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD
909 ..... Blanche K. Bruce House
1518 ..... Metropolitan A.M.E. Church
and 17th Street, northeast corner ..... Sumner School
and Rhode Island Avenue, northeast corner ..... Nuns of the Battlefield Memorial
1758 ..... Demonet Building
1813 through 1839, odd addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
2700 through 3600 block ..... Georgetown HD
2803 and 2919 ..... Georgetown Commercial Buildings
3001-11 ..... Thomas Sim Lee Corner
3041 ..... Loughborough-Patterson House
3051 ..... Old Stone House
3056, 3068-70, 3072, 3112, and 3116 ..... Georgetown Commercial Buildings
3206 ..... City Tavern
3209-11 ..... Georgetown Commercial Buildings
3210 ..... Bank of Columbia
3232 ..... Georgetown Commercial Buildings
3276 ..... Georgetown Market
3350 ..... Forrest-Marbury House
at 35th Street ..... Key Bridge

M Street, SE
600 through 900 block, south side (odd addresses) ..... Navy Yard HD
at 8th Street ..... Main Gate
in Navy Yard ..... Commandant's Office; Quarters A and B
700 through 900 block, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD

M Street, SW
and 6th Street, northwest corner ..... Arena Stage

N Street, NW
100 through 400 block, even addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
700 and 800 blocks, even addresses ..... Shaw HD
701-03 ..... Seventh Street Savings Bank
707 ..... Immaculate Conception Church (Boys' School)
711 ..... Immaculate Conception Church
900 block ..... Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD
1000 and 1100 block ..... Shaw HD
1200 block, odd addresses ..... Shaw HD
1321 through 1335 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1409 and 1411 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1700 through 1765 ..... Dupont Circle HD
1726 ..... Elliott Coues House

1800 block, odd addresses, and 1812-24 ..... Dupont Circle HD
2009 through 2027 ..... Dupont Circle HD
2100 block, odd addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
2225 ..... 2225 N Street
2700 through 3700 block ..... Georgetown HD
2806 ..... Walker House
2808 ..... Haw House
2812 ..... Morsell House
2900 ..... John Davidson House
2908 ..... Foxall House
2916-24 ..... 2916-24 N Street
3014 ..... Laird-Dunlop House
3017 ..... Thomas Beall House
3025-27 ..... Stevens-Billings Houses
3033 ..... Beall-Peter-Dick House
3038 ..... Riggs-Riley House
3233 ..... Barber-Caperton House
3255-63 ..... Smith Row
3327-39 ..... Cox's Row
3513-15 ..... Old Holy Trinity Church

N Street, SW

456 ..... Edward Simon Lewis House
468-70 ..... Duncanson-Cranch House

O Street, NW

and 7th Street, northeast corner ..... O Street Market
800 block, even addresses ..... Shaw HD
900 block, even addresses ..... Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD
900 block, odd addresses ..... Shaw HD
1000 and 1100 blocks ..... Shaw HD
1209 through 1300 block ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1300 block ..... Logan Circle HD
1500 through 1532 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1534 and all corners at 16th Street ..... Sixteenth Street HD
2000 block ..... Dupont Circle HD
2100 block, even addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
2600 through 3700 block ..... Georgetown HD
3010 ..... Tenney House
and 31st Street, northeast corner ..... Godey House
and 31st Street, southwest corner ..... Christ Church
3112 ..... Christ Church Rectory
3240 ..... Saint John's Church, Georgetown
3322 ..... Bodisco House
3700 (Georgetown University campus) ..... Healy Building; Old North; GU Observatory

P Street, NW

100 block, south side ..... Armstrong High School
900 through 1000 block; and 1100, 1102, 1104 ..... Shaw HD
1101 through 1109, odd addresses ..... Greater 14th Street; Logan Circle HD
1110 through 1415 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1110 through 1200 block ..... Logan Circle HD
1452 through 1462, even addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1500 through 1529 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1530, 1531, and all corners at 16th Street ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1530 ..... Carnegie Institution of Washington
1700 block, odd addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD

1700 through 1710 and 1728 through 1734 ..... Dupont Circle HD
and 18th Street, southeast corner ..... McCormick Apartments (National Trust)
1800 through 2104 ..... Dupont Circle HD
1800 and 1900 blocks; 2001-05 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
1800 ..... Wadsworth House
1801 ..... Boardman House
and Dupont Circle, northeast corner ..... Patterson House
2001-05 ..... Blaine Mansion
2120 Rear ..... Spencer Stable
2200 ..... Embassy Gulf Service Station
2201 ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
2400 through 3600 block ..... Georgetown HD
3019 ..... Linthicum House

P Street, SW
at 4th Street ..... Fort McNair; Army War College

Q Street, NW
701, 703, and 705 through 900 block ..... Shaw HD
1200 through 1529 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1531, 1540, and all corners at 16th Street ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1615 ..... Cairo Apartment Building
1700 through 2111 ..... Dupont Circle HD
2101 through 2111 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
and 21st Street, northwest corner ..... Phillips Collection
2200 block ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
over Rock Creek Park ..... Dumbarton Bridge
2500 through 3400 blocks ..... Georgetown HD
at 27th Street ..... Mount Zion Cemetery
2715 ..... Dumbarton House
and 28th Street, southwest corner ..... Robert Dodge House
and 30th Street, southeast corner ..... Francis Dodge House
3007-29 ..... Cooke's Row
3100 block, north side ..... Tudor Place
3124 ..... Bowie-Sevier House

R Street, NW
901 through 1100 block, odd addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
1300 through 1522 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1416 through 1440, even addresses ..... Wardman Row
1419 and 1423 ..... Gladstone and Hawarden Apartments
1526 through 1601 ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1608 through 2112 ..... Dupont Circle HD
1608 ..... Charlotte Forten Grimke House
1759 ..... Thomas Nelson Page House
between New Hampshire Ave and 18th St, south side ..... Perry Belmont House
and 20th Street, northeast corner ..... Fraser Mansion
2119 through 2301 ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
2223 ..... Charles Evans Hughes House
2249 through 2301 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
2301 ..... Thomas Beale House
2800 through 3400 block ..... Georgetown HD
2920 ..... Beall-Washington House
at 30th Street ..... Oak Hill Cemetery
in Oak Hill Cemetery ..... Oak Hill Chapel; Van Ness Mausoleum
between 30th and 31st Streets ..... Dumbarton Oaks Park and Montrose Park

3101 ..... Dumbarton Oaks
3238 ..... Scott-Grant House
3259 ..... Dougall House
3406 ..... Mackall-Worthington House
3500 block, north side ..... Western High School
S Street, NW
711 through 800 block, odd addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
900 through 1100 ..... Greater U Street HD
1101 through 1500 block, odd addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
1300 through 1500 block, even addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1601 and all corners at 16th Street ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1603 through 2000 block ..... Dupont Circle HD
2100 through 2401 ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
and 23rd Street, northeast corner ..... Anthony Holmead Site
2310-20 ..... Textile Museum
2340 ..... Woodrow Wilson House
2345 through 2401 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
3200 block ..... Georgetown HD
T Street, NW
200 through 500 block ..... LeDroit Park HD
326 ..... Mary Church Terrell House
601 and 603 ..... LeDroit Park HD
618 through 645 ..... Greater U Street HD
620 ..... Howard Theatre
645 ..... Southern Aid Society/Dunbar Theatre
700 block, odd addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
800 through 1541 ..... Greater U Street HD
1542 ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1543 ..... Greater U Street HD
1545 through 1603 ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1605 through 1833 ..... Strivers' Section HD
1900 through 1908 ..... Dupont Circle HD
U Street, NW
300 through 600 block ..... LeDroit Park HD
900 through 1534 (except 1113, 15, 17, & 19) ..... Greater U Street HD
1000 ..... Prince Hall Masonic Temple
1200 ..... True Reformer Building
1215 ..... Lincoln Theatre
1326-28 and 1330-32 ..... Oswego & Exeter Apartments
1536 and 1600-08 ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1610 through 1768; 1774, 1776, and 1778 ..... Strivers' Section HD
U Street, SE
1200 through 1600 block ..... Anacostia HD
V Street, NW
900 through 1000 block, even addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
1201 through 1209, odd addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
1210 through 1515 ..... Greater U Street HD
1519 and all corners at 16th Street ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1613 through 1700 block ..... Strivers' Section HD
V Street, SE
1200 through 1616, and 1618 ..... Anacostia HD
W Street, NW
1200 through 1400 block ..... Greater U Street HD
1421 ..... Mary Ann Shadd Cary House

W Street, SE
1200 through 1400 block ..... Anacostia HD
and 14th Street..... Frederick Douglass Home
1500 block, even addresses ..... Anacostia HD

NAMED STREETS

Acker Street, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Adams Mill Road, NW
2700 block, on Zoo grounds..... Holt House
3000 through 3200 block ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Albemarle Street, NW
3831 and 3837..... Grant Road HD
Ben Ali Way, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
Allen Place, NW
All addresses ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
Allison Street, NW
100 ..... Rock Creek Cemetery
Anacostia Avenue, NE
at Douglas Street ..... Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens
Archibald Walk, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Ashley Terrace, NW
All addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD
Ashmead Place, NW
All addresses ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
2317..... Fuller House
Aspen Street, NW
200 through 606; 613, 615, and 617 ..... Takoma Park HD
Avon Lane, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Avon Place, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Bancroft Place, NW
All addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Bank Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Beach Drive, NW
at Tilden Street ..... Pierce Mill
north of Military Road..... Miller Cabin
Belmont Road, NW
1900 and 2000 blocks ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
2400 through 2500 block ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Ben Ali Way, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
Benning Road, NE
4611 ..... Woodlawn Cemetery
Biltmore Street, NW
All addresses ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
Blagden Alley, NW

All addresses ..... Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD
Blair Road, NW
6800 through 7413 ..... Takoma Park HD
Blues Alley, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Bohrer Street, NW
All addresses ..... LeDroit Park HD
Brandywine Street, NW
3812 ..... Grant Road HD
Brown Street, NW
3300 through 3448 ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Brown's Alley, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
Brown's Court, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Bull Place, NW
All addresses ..... Takoma Park HD
Bunker Hill Road, NE
1731 ..... Hospital for Sick Children
Butternut Street, NW
300 through 600 block ..... Takoma Park HD
Cady's Alley, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
California Street, NW
2000 block..... Kalorama Triangle HD
2100 through 2400 block ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Calvert Street, NW
1800 through 2000 block ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
over Rock Creek Park..... Duke Ellington Bridge
2300 block..... Old Woodley Park HD
Canal Road, NW
from Key Bridge to Foxhall Road ..... Georgetown HD
Canal Street, SE
400 block..... Capitol Hill HD
Canal Towpath, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Cambridge Place, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Capitol Court, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Carbery Place, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Carroll Street, NW
232 through 300 block ..... Takoma Park HD
Caroline Street, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
Cathedral Avenue, NW
2100 and 2200 blocks ..... Old Woodley Park HD
2300 through 2800 block, even addresses..... Old Woodley Park HD
3000 ..... Woodley (Maret School)
Caton Place, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Cecil Place, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD

Cedar Street, NW
All addresses ..... Takoma Park HD
Chain Bridge Road, NW
2820 ..... Chain Bridge Road School
Chapin Street, NW
1424 ..... Meridian Manor
Cherry Hill Lane, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Chester Street, SE
All addresses ..... Anacostia HD
Chestnut Street, NW
7100 and 7200 blocks ..... Takoma Park HD
Church Street, NW
1400 through 1531 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
and 15th Street, southwest corner ..... Saint Luke's Episcopal Church
and 16th Street, all corners ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1700 block ..... Dupont Circle HD
Cliffbourne Place, NW
All addresses ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
Clifton Street, NW
between 11th and 13th Streets ..... Cardozo High School
1308, 1312, and 1350 ..... Clifton Terrace
Columbia Road, NW
1610 ..... Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
1801 through 2015, odd addresses ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
2022 ..... Wyoming Apartments *(and interior)*
and Connecticut Avenue ..... Lothrop Mansion; McClellan Statue
Columbia Street, NW
All addresses ..... Shaw HD
Columbus Circle, NE
North side ..... Union Station; Columbus Fountain
Congress Court, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Connecticut Avenue, NW
and H Street, northwest corner ..... U.S. Chamber of Commerce
at Farragut Square ..... Farragut Statue
1127 (at De Sales Street) ..... Mayflower Hotel
1141, 1143, and 1145 ..... Waggaman-Ray Commercial Row
1147 ..... Elizabeth Arden Building
1149 ..... Demonet Building
1210, 1212, 1214 through 1221, and 1223 ..... Dupont Circle HD
1300 through 1799; 1801, 1803, and 1805 ..... Dupont Circle HD
and N Street, southeast corner ..... Witherspoon Statue
1332 through 1501 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
at Dupont Circle ..... Dupont Fountain
1800 through 2400, even addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
2001 through 2300 block, odd addresses ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
and Columbia Road, northeast corner ..... McClellan Statue
2001 ..... Lothrop Mansion
2311 ..... Woodward Apartments
over Rock Creek Park ..... Taft Bridge
2500 through 2800 block ..... Old Woodley Park HD
and Woodley Road, southwest corner ..... Wardman Park Annex

2900 through 3100 block, even addresses ..... Cathedral Mansions
3001 ..... National Zoological Park
3133 ..... Kennedy-Warren Apartments
at Klingle Valley ..... Klingle Valley Bridge
3200 through 3601 ..... Cleveland Park HD
3602 through 3900 block, even addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD
3901 ..... 3901 Connecticut Avenue *(and interior)*
4514 ..... Ponce DeLeon Apartments
5520 ..... Chevy Chase Arcade *(and interior of arcade)*
5612 ..... Chevy Chase Theater

Constitution Avenue, NE
between Delaware Avenue and 1st Street ..... Senate Office Building
100 block, odd addresses, and 144 ..... Capitol Hill HD
144 ..... Sewall-Belmont House
200 through 1100 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
1200 through 1222 ..... Capitol Hill HD
1223 through 1300 block, odd addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD

Constitution Avenue, NW
between 1st and 14th Streets, south side ..... National Mall HD
between 3rd and 15th Streets, north side ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... Meade Monument
between 4th and 7th Streets, south side ..... National Gallery of Art
between 6th and 15th Streets, north side ..... Federal Triangle
and 7th Street, southwest corner ..... Bulfinch Gatepost
between 7th and 9th Streets, north side ..... National Archives
at 9th Street, north side ..... Nathan Hale Statue
between 9th and 12th Streets, south side ..... Natural History Building
in National Museum of American History ..... *Philadelphia*
at 15th and 17th Streets ..... Bulfinch Gatehouses and Gateposts
and 17th Street, northwest corner ..... Pan American Union
and 17th Street, southwest corner ..... Lockkeeper's House
between 20th and 21st Streets ..... Federal Reserve Board
2101 ..... National Academy of Sciences
2215 ..... American Institute of Pharmacy

Copperwaithe Lane, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD

Corcoran Street, NW
1300 through 1529 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1301 ..... Zalmon Richards House
and 14th Street, southeast corner ..... John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church
and 16th Street, all corners ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1700 through 1716, even addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1717 through 1800 block ..... Dupont Circle HD

Crescent Place, NW
1624 ..... White-Meyer House
1630 ..... Meridian House

Dahlia Street, NW
500 block ..... Takoma Park HD

Decatur Place, NW
All addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
2145 ..... Codman-Davis House
2310 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD

Delaware Avenue, NE
between Constitution Avenue and C Street ..... Senate Office Building

Delaware Avenue, SW
at First and G Streets ..... Friendship Baptist Church
Dent Place, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Derby Lane, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Douglas Street, NE
and Anacostia Avenue..... Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens
Duddington Place, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Dumbarton Avenue/Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
3123..... McKenney House
Dumbarton Rock Court, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Dupont Circle, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD; Massachusetts Avenue HD
15..... Patterson House
East Place, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
East Capitol Street, NE/SE
between 1st and 2nd Streets ..... Supreme Court; Library of Congress
200 through 1300 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
201..... Folger Shakespeare Library
at Lincoln Park ..... Emancipation Monument
1400 ..... East Capitol Street Car Barn
Eastern Avenue, NW
at one-mile intervals ..... Boundary Stones
7000 block..... Takoma Park HD
7064..... Lucinda Cady House
Ellen Wilson Place, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Elm Street, NW
200 block, even addresses ..... LeDroit Park HD
300 and 400 blocks ..... LeDroit Park HD
Emmanuel Court, NW
Odd addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
Emerson Street, NW
200 block, odd addresses..... Hampshire Gardens Apartments
Eton Court, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Euclid Street, NW
1368 ..... Olympia Apartments
F Street Terrace, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Farragut Street, NW
200 block, even addresses ..... Hampshire Gardens Apartments
Fern Place, NW
500 block..... Takoma Park HD
Florida Avenue, NE
800 ..... Gallaudet College HD
on Gallaudet campus ..... Chapel Hall; President's House
1342 ..... Engine Company 10 (Trinidad Firehouse)

Florida Avenue, NW
389 through 633, odd addresses ..... LeDroit Park HD
600 through 910, even addresses..... Greater U Street HD
between 11th and 13th Streets, north side ..... Cardozo High School
1200 block, even addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
1300 through 1349 ..... Greater U Street HD
1326-46 ..... Manhattan Laundry
1350 through 1412, even addresses..... Greater U Street HD
1413 through 1483 ..... Greater U Street HD
and 16th Street, south side corners ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1618 through 1800 block, even addresses ..... Strivers' Section HD
1900 through 2200 block, even addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
2000 through 2300 block, odd addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
2111..... Friends Meeting House
2161..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
Foggy Bottom Mews, NW
All addresses ..... Foggy Bottom HD
Fordham Road, NW
4300 ..... Spring Valley Shopping Center
Fraser Court, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Frederick Douglass Court, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
French Street, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
Gallaudet Street, NE
at Kendall Street, northwest corner ..... Crummell School
Garfield Street, NW
2600 block..... Old Woodley Park HD
Gates Road, NW
3031 ..... Owl’s Nest
Georgia Avenue, NW
2500 ..... Banneker Recreation Center
2565 ..... Miner Building
3702 ..... Engine Company No. 24
6625 ..... Battleground National Cemetery
Gessford Court, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Girard Street, NW
1459 ..... David White House
Good Hope Road, SE
1104, 1106, and 1108-17 ..... Anacostia HD
1200 block, odd addresses..... Anacostia HD
1800 block..... Anacostia HD
Grace Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Grant Road, NW
4426, 4430, 4434, 4537, 4543, 4547, 4555, 4561, and 4565 .. Grant Road HD
Groff Court, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Half Street, SW
1360 ..... Syphax School
Harvard Street, NW
1601 through 1800 block, odd addresses ..... Mount Pleasant HD

Hayes Street, NE
3724 through 3820, even addresses..... Mayfair Mansions
High Street, SE
2260 through 2432 ..... Anacostia HD
Highland Place, NW
All addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD
Hillyer Court, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Hillyer Place, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Hobart Street, NW
1600 through 1800 blocks..... Mount Pleasant HD
Hopkins Alley, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Hopkins Street, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Walter Houp Court, NE
All even addresses..... Capitol Hill HD
Howard Place, NW
607 ..... Howard Hall, Howard University
Hughes Mews, NW
All addresses ..... Foggy Bottom HD
Idaho Avenue, NW
3500 through 3700 block ..... Cleveland Park HD
Independence Avenue, SE
between New Jersey Avenue and 1st Street ..... House Office Building
between 1st and 2nd Streets, north side..... Library of Congress
300 through 1300 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
Independence Avenue, SW
between 1st and 2nd Streets, south side ..... Bartholdi Fountain
between 1st and 14th Streets, north side ..... National Mall HD
between 1st and 2nd Streets, north side..... Botanic Gardens
at 9th Street, north side..... Arts and Industries Building
between 11th and 12th Streets, north side ..... Freer Gallery of Art
between 12th and 14th Streets, north side ..... Department of Agriculture
between 14th and 15th Streets, south side..... Auditors Building
and 17th Street ..... John Paul Jones Monument
Indiana Avenue, NW
300 through 600 block ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
and 3rd Street, south side ..... Albert Pike Statue
451..... Old City Hall
628-30 ..... National Bank of Washington
Ingleside Terrace, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Irving Street, NW
1600 through 1800 block ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Ivy Street, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Jackson Place, NW
All addresses ..... Lafayette Square HD
700..... Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
734..... American Peace Society
748..... Decatur House

in Lafayette Park ..... Rochambeau and von Steuben Monuments
Jackson Street, NE
1510 ..... Ralph Bunche House
Jay Street, NE
3721 through 3821 ..... Mayfair Mansions
Jefferson Drive, SW
900 ..... Arts and Industries Building
1000 ..... Smithsonian Institution
at 12th Street ..... Freer Gallery of Art
between 12th and 14th Streets ..... Department of Agriculture
Jefferson Place, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
1058 ..... Potomac Masonic Lodge No. 5
1063, 1069, and 1071 ..... Hedges House and Federal Houses
1072 and 1074 ..... Adams-Mason House and Federal House
Johnson Avenue, NW
All addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD
Jones Court, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Justice Court, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Kalorama Circle, NW
All addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Kalorama Place, NW
All addresses ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
Kalorama Road, NW
1900 through 2000 block ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
2100 through 2400 block ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
2401 ..... The Lindens
Kalorama Square, NW
All addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Keady's Court, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Kendall Street, NE
And Gallaudet Street, northwest corner ..... Crummell School
Kenilworth Terrace, NE
770 through 782, even addresses ..... Mayfair Mansions
Kentucky Avenue, SE
100 through 242 ..... Capitol Hill HD
Kenyon Street, NW
1600 through 1900 block ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Kilbourne Place, NW
1600 through 1800 block ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE
1800 block, odd addresses ..... Anacostia HD
1900 through 2031 ..... Anacostia HD
2100 through 2236, even addresses ..... Anacostia HD
3203 ..... Engine Co. 25 (Congress Heights Firehouse)
Kingman Alley, NW
All addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD
Kingman Place, NW
All addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD

1501 through 1519, odd addresses ..... Logan Circle HD
Kirby Street, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
Klingle Road, NW
2000 block..... Mount Pleasant HD
3029 ..... Tregaron
Lamont Street, NW
1600 through 2000 block ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Langston Terrace, NE
All addresses ..... Langston Terrace Dwellings
Laurel Street, NW
6804 through 6812, even addresses..... Takoma Park HD
Leroy Place, NW
All addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Lexington Place, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Library Court, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Lincoln Road, NE
2219 ..... Glenwood Cemetery Chapel
Logan Circle, NW
All addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD; Logan Circle HD
Lowell Street, NW
3300 through 3611 ..... Cleveland Park HD
Macomb Street, NW
2700 through 3612 ..... Cleveland Park HD
3100..... Tregaron
MacArthur Boulevard, NW
4600 ..... Castle Gatehouse
4811 ..... Engine Company 29 (Palisades Firehouse)
4859 ..... MacArthur Theater (and interior)
4954 ..... Conduit Road Schoolhouse
from Georgetown Reservoir to Loughboro Road ..... Washington Aqueduct
Madison Drive, NW
between 4th and 7th Streets..... National Gallery of Art
between 7th and 9th Streets..... Natural History Building
Madison Place, NW
All addresses ..... Lafayette Square HD
and Pennsylvania Avenue..... Treasury Annex
21..... Benjamin Ogle Tayloe House
and H Street..... Cutts-Madison House
in Lafayette Park..... Lafayette and Kosciusko Monuments
Mansion Court, NW
3905 ..... Hillandale
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE
1800 block, odd addresses..... Anacostia HD
1900 through 2031 ..... Anacostia HD
2100 through 2236, even addresses..... Anacostia HD
3203 ..... Engine Co. 25 (Congress Heights Firehouse)
Maple Street, NW
6900 block, even addresses ..... Takoma Park HD
6901 through 6953, odd addresses ..... Takoma Park HD
Mapleview Place, SE

1214 through 1322; 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330 ..... Anacostia HD
1332 through 1340; 1344; 1346 through 1360 ..... Anacostia HD
Maryland Avenue, NE
between 1st and 2nd Streets, south side ..... Supreme Court
100 block, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
122 ..... Mountjoy Bayly House
200 through 1000 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
at Stanton Park ..... General Greene Statue
Maryland Avenue, SW
and 1st Street ..... Botanic Gardens
Massachusetts Avenue, NE
between North Capitol and 1st Streets, north side ..... City Post Office
at Columbus Circle ..... Union Station; Columbus Fountain
200 through 1100 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
at Stanton Park ..... General Greene Statue
Massachusetts Avenue, NW
65 ..... Gales School
438 ..... Old Engine Company No. 6
at Mount Vernon Square ..... Central Public Library
900 ..... Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church
901 ..... American Federation of Labor
926 ..... Tudor Hall
1001 through 1219, odd addresses; 1200 and 1204 ..... Shaw HD
and 11th Street, northeast corner ..... Morrison and Clark Houses
and 11th Street, southwest corner ..... Edmund Burke Statue
1215 ..... Church of the Ascension and Saint Agnes
at Thomas Circle ..... National City Christian Church; Thomas Statue
1601 and 1 Scott Circle ..... Sixteenth Street HD
at Scott Circle ..... Scott Statue
1700 through 3100 block ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
1700 through 2121 ..... Dupont Circle HD
1700 ..... Wilkins House
1746 ..... Moore House
1785 ..... McCormick Apartments (National Trust)
1801 ..... Wadsworth House
at Dupont Circle ..... Dupont Fountain
2000 ..... Blaine Mansion
2012 ..... Joseph Beale House
2020 ..... Walsh-McLean House
2025 ..... Samuel M. Bryan House
2118 ..... Larz Anderson House
2121 ..... Townsend House
2131 through 2500 block ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
at Sheridan Circle ..... Sheridan Statue
2301 ..... Joseph Beale House
2306 ..... Barney Studio House *(and interior)*
2349 ..... Hauge House
2520 ..... Japanese Embassy
3000 ..... McCormick House
3100 ..... British Embassy
at 34th Street ..... Admiral's House, Naval Observatory
3415 ..... Babcock-Macomb House
3700 ..... Alban Towers *(and interior)*
at Macomb Street ..... Glover-Archbold Park

at Ward Circle ..... General Ward Statue
4800 block, even addresses; 4841-59; 4861 ..... Spring Valley Shopping Center
Massachusetts Avenue, SE
1200 and 1300 blocks ..... Capitol Hill HD
at 19th Street ..... Reservation 13 Archaeological Site
Meridian Place, NW
1600 block ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Mill Road, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Millers Court, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Minnesota Avenue, NE
3950 ..... Senator Theater Entrance Pavilion
Mintwood Place, NW
All addresses ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
Missouri Avenue, NW
1375 ..... Military Road School
Monroe Street, NE
1227 (1235) ..... Engine Company 17 (Brookland Firehouse)
Monroe Street, NW
1402-14 ..... Riggs-Tompkins Building
1600 and 1800 blocks ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Morgan Street, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
Mount Pleasant Street, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Mount Vernon Memorial Parkway
on Columbia Island ..... LBJ Memorial Grove
Mount Vernon Square, NW
at 7th and New York Avenue, northeast corner ..... 1000 Block of 7th Street; Mt. Vernon Square HD
at 8th and K Streets ..... Central Public Library
at 9th and K Streets, northwest corner ..... Mount Vernon United Methodist Church
at 9th and Massachusetts, northwest corner ..... American Federation of Labor
Mount View Place, SE
2200 block ..... Anacostia HD
Naylor Alley, NW
All addresses ..... Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD
Naylor Court, NW
All addresses ..... Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD
New Hampshire Avenue, NW
800 through 914, even addresses ..... Foggy Bottom HD
at Washington Circle ..... Washington Statue
1000 block, odd addresses ..... Schneider Triangle
1262 through 1272, even addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1300 block, odd addresses, and 1300-06 ..... Dupont Circle HD
1307 ..... Christian Heurich Mansion (and interior)
1400 through 1808 ..... Dupont Circle HD
at Dupont Circle ..... Dupont Fountain
1500 and 1501 ..... Massachusetts Avenue HD
1526 ..... Whittemore House
1618 ..... Perry Belmont House
and R Street, northwest corner ..... Thomas Nelson Page House
1822 through 1915 ..... Strivers' Section HD

1916 through 1942, even addresses ..... Strivers' Section HD
1917 through 1943, odd addresses ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1944 through 2001 ..... Sixteenth Street HD
2003 through 2100 block, odd addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
2039 ..... Northumberland Apartments *(and interior)*
4912 ..... Hampshire Gardens Apartments

New Jersey Avenue, NW
439 ..... Engine Company No. 3
1147-51 ..... Augusta and Louisa Apartments
1200 block ..... Mount Vernon Square HD

New Jersey Avenue, SE
between Independence and C Street, east side ..... House Office Building
400 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
500 block, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD

New York Avenue, NE
1401 ..... Hecht Company Warehouse
2801 ..... United Brick Corporation Complex
3501 ..... National Arboretum

New York Avenue, NW
100 through 200 block, odd addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
and M Street, southeast corner ..... M Street High School
216 ..... Augusta and Louisa Apartments
300 through 600 block, odd addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
401 ..... Fletcher Chapel
437 and 443 ..... Yale Steam Laundry
649 through 657, odd addresses ..... 1000 Block of Seventh Street
at Mount Vernon Square ..... Central Public Library
1100 ..... Greyhound Bus Terminal
1250 ..... Masonic Temple
1400-10 ..... Bond Building
1419-29, 1435, and 1426-52 ..... National Savings & Trust; Fifteenth Street HD
and 17th Street, southwest corner ..... Corcoran Gallery of Art
1741 ..... Octagon House

Newark Street, NW
2900 through 3621 ..... Cleveland Park HD
3501 ..... Rosedale

Newport Place, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD

Newton Street, NE
901 ..... Brooks Mansion

Newton Street, NW
1600 through 1800 blocks ..... Mount Pleasant HD
1818 ..... Ingleside

North Capitol Street, NE/NW
between Massachusetts Avenue and G Street ..... City Post Office
between G and H Streets ..... Government Printing Office
at I Street, west side ..... Saint Aloysius Catholic Church
1001 ..... Saint Phillip's Baptist Church
between Channing Street and Michigan Avenue ..... McMillan Park Reservoir

North Carolina Avenue, NE
1200 and 1300 blocks ..... Capitol Hill HD

North Carolina Avenue, SE
1 through 1000 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
and 7th Street, southwest corner ..... Eastern Market *(and interior)*

Norton Place, NW
All addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD
Oak Alley, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Oak Street, NW
1600 through 1608, even addresses..... Mount Pleasant HD
Oakwood Terrace, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Olive Street, NW
all addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Orchard Lane, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Ordway Street, NW
2800 through 3600 block ..... Cleveland Park HD
Papermill Court, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Park Street, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Park Road, NW
750 ..... Tenth Precinct Station House
1336-38 ..... Old Engine Co. 11 (Columbia Heights Firehouse)
1367 ..... Tivoli Theatre
1401-05 and 1413 ..... Riggs-Tompkins Building
1516 ..... Sacred Heart Church
1600 through 2000 block ..... Mount Pleasant HD
1644-66 ..... 1644-66 Park Road
1800 block, odd addresses..... 1800 Block of Park Road
Payne Terrace, SE
All addresses ..... Anacostia HD
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
and 1st Street..... Navy/Peace Monument
300 thru 1500, except 1299, 1301, and 1321 ..... Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
and Constitution Avenue..... Meade Monument
between 6th and 15th Streets, south side..... Federal Triangle
633..... Apex Building
and 7th Street..... GAR Memorial; Hancock Statue
between 7th and 9th Streets, south side..... National Archives
1100..... Old Post Office
1101..... Evening Star Building
and 12th Street, southeast corner..... Benjamin Franklin Statue
1299..... Warner Theatre *(and interior)*
and 13th Street, northwest corner..... Pulaski Statue
1350..... District Building
1401..... Willard Hotel
and 15th Street, northeast corner..... Hotel Washington
and 15th Street..... Treasury Department; Sherman Statue
and New York Avenue, all corners ..... Fifteenth Street HD
1500 through 1600 block, except 1600 ..... Lafayette Square HD
1501..... American Security and Trust
1503-05 ..... Riggs National Bank
and Madison Place ..... Treasury Annex
in Lafayette Park..... Lafayette and Rochambeau Monuments
1600 ..... The White House

and Jackson Place, northwest corner ..... Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
1651-53 ..... Blair House
1661 ..... Renwick Gallery
and 17th Street, southeast corner ..... State, War, and Navy Building
1911 ..... 1911 Pennsylvania Avenue
2000 block ..... 2000 Block of I Street (Red Lion Row)
at Washington Circle, northeast side ..... Schneider Triangle
at Washington Circle ..... Washington Statue
2300 block ..... Square 38
2501 ..... Luzon Apartments
2517-25 ..... Mullett Rowhouses
2700 and 2800 blocks ..... Georgetown HD

Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
200 through 1200 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
921 ..... Old Naval Hospital

Phelps Place, NW
All addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD

Pierce Mill Road, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Pleasant HD

Pine Street, NW
and Park Road ..... Sacred Heart Church

Piney Branch Road, NW
6801 through 7000 block, odd addresses ..... Takoma Park HD
7100 block ..... Takoma Park HD

Pleasant Street, SE
All addresses ..... Anacostia HD

Pomander Walk, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD

Poplar Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD

Porter Street, NW
2300 block, odd addresses ..... 2300 Block of Porter Street
2900 through 3721 ..... Cleveland Park HD

Potomac Avenue, SE
800 and 900 blocks ..... Capitol Hill HD
1100 and 1200 blocks ..... Capitol Hill HD

Potomac Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
1052-54 ..... Joseph Carlton House

Prospect Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
3400 ..... Halcyon House
3425 ..... Quality Hill
3508 ..... Prospect House

Quebec Place, NW
All addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD

Quebec Street, NW
3400 through 3708 ..... Cleveland Park HD

Queen Anne's Lane, NW
All addresses ..... Foggy Bottom HD

Quincy Street, NE
1400 ..... Franciscan Monastery

Reno Road, NW
3500 through 3800 ..... Cleveland Park HD

Reservoir Road, NW
3300 and 3400 blocks ..... Georgetown HD
3500 through 4000 block, even addresses ..... Georgetown HD
3905 ..... Hillandale Gatehouse
4437 ..... Wetzell-Archbold Farmstead
4928 ..... Thomas Main House
Reservoir Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Rhode Island Avenue, NW
200 and 300 blocks, odd addresses ..... LeDroit Park HD
700 through 1000 block, even addresses ..... Shaw HD
901 ..... Phyllis Wheatley YWCA
1100 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1107 through 1407 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1110 through 1120, even addresses ..... Logan Circle HD
1205 through 1217 ..... Logan Circle HD
at Logan Circle ..... Logan Statue
1300 through 1313 ..... Logan Circle HD
1314 through 1322, even addresses ..... Logan Circle HD
1425, 1427, 1429, 1437, 1439, 1461, 1463 ..... Rhode Island Avenue Buildings
1500 ..... Brodhead-Bell-Morton Residence
at Scott Circle ..... Scott Statue
1717 through 1739, odd addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
1725-39 ..... Saint Matthew's Cathedral and Rectory
and M Street ..... Nuns of the Battlefield Monument
Ridge Street, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Vernon Square HD
Riggs Court, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Riggs Place, NW
1600 through 1800 block ..... Dupont Circle HD
Riggs Street, NW
1300 block ..... Greater 14th Street HD
River Road, NW
4520 ..... Burrows House
Rock Creek Church Road, NW
at Upshur Street ..... Soldiers' Home NHS
on Soldiers' Home grounds ..... Main Building; Corn Rigs
at Webster Street ..... Rock Creek Church Yard and Cemetery
in Rock Creek Cemetery ..... Saint Paul's Church; Adams Memorial
Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway
at 27th and L Streets, NW ..... Godey Lime Kilns
Rodman Street, NW
3000 through 3500 block ..... Cleveland Park HD
Rosemount Avenue/Street, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Ross Place, NW
All addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD
Rowland Place, NW
All addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD
Rumsey Court, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Saint Mary's Place, NW

All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Saint Matthew's Court, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Sandy Spring Road, NW
6800 and 6900 blocks ..... Takoma Park HD
Scott Circle, NW
1 ..... Sixteenth Street HD
Scott Place, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Seaton Street, NW
All addresses ..... Strivers' Section HD
Sedgwick Street, NW
3000 block..... Cleveland Park HD
Seward Square, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Sheridan Circle, NW
All addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD; Massachusetts Ave HD
Snow's Court, NW
All addresses ..... Foggy Bottom HD
South Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
3134-36 ..... Brickyard Hill House
and Wisconsin Avenue, northeast corner ..... Grace Protestant Episcopal Church
South Capitol Street, SE
400 block, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
South Carolina Avenue, SE
200 through 1200 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
and 6th Street, northwest corner..... Carbery House
600 block, north side ..... Friendship House
1300 block, even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Southern Avenue, SE
at one-mile intervals ..... Boundary Stones
Spring Place, NW
All addresses ..... Takoma Park HD
Saint Mary's Place, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Saint Matthew's Court, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Springland Lane, NW
3517 ..... Springland Springhouse
Stanton Square, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
at 5th Street, southwest corner..... Peabody School
Sunderland Place, NW
All addresses ..... Dupont Circle HD
Suters Lane, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Swann Street, NW
1400 through 1534; also 1536 and 1538 ..... Greater U Street HD
1535 and all corners at 16th Street ..... Sixteenth Street HD
1600 block..... Strivers' Section HD
1700 and 1800 blocks ..... Dupont Circle HD
Temple Garden, NW
All addresses ..... Greater 14th Street HD

Temperance Court, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
Tennessee Avenue, NE
100 block..... Capitol Hill HD
Terrace Court, NE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Thomas Circle, NW
Northwest side..... National City Christian Church
Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
1058..... Potomac Masonic Lodge No. 5
1063, 1069, and 1071 ..... Hedges House and Federal Houses
1072 and 1074..... Adams-Mason House and Federal House
Thornton Place, NW
All addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Tilden Street, NW
at Beach Drive..... Pierce Mill
at 2400 block..... Pierce Springhouse and Barn
2400 ..... Pierce Still House
2600 ..... Cloverdale
3000 block..... Cleveland Park HD
3550 ..... Springland
Tracy Place, NW
All addresses ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Twining Court, NW
2123 ..... Spencer Carriage House and Stable
Union Court, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
Upton Street, NW
2801 ..... Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory
Valley Place, SE
All addresses ..... Anacostia HD
Vermont Avenue, NW
800 block, even addresses ..... Lafayette Square HD
800 block, odd addresses..... Fifteenth Street HD
at McPherson Square..... McPherson Statue
at Thomas Circle ..... Thomas Statue
1226 through 1324, even addresses..... Greater 14th Street HD
1226..... Luther Place Memorial Church
1306..... Mount Olivet Lutheran Church
1306 through 1324, even addresses..... Logan Circle HD
1318..... Mary McLeod Bethune House
1325 through 1630 ..... Greater 14th Street HD
1325 through 1523 ..... Logan Circle HD
at Logan Circle ..... Logan Statue
1700 block, odd addresses..... Greater U Street HD
1800 through 2000 block ..... Greater U Street HD
1800..... Frelinghuysen University
1910..... Evans-Tibbs House
Vine Street, NW
All addresses ..... Takoma Park HD
Virginia Avenue, SE
700 and 800 blocks ..... Capitol Hill HD

Volta Place, NW
3200 through 3400 block ..... Georgetown HD
3414 ..... Volta Laboratory
3417 ..... Volta Bureau
and 35th Street, southeast corner ..... Alexander Melville Bell House
Walbridge Place, NW
All addresses ..... Mount Pleasant HD
Walker Court, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Wallach Place, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
Walter Street, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Walter Houp Court, NE
All even addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Warehouse Place, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Washington Avenue, SE
400 block ..... Capitol Hill HD
Washington Circle, NW
2209, 2211, and 2213 ..... Schneider Triangle
2301 through 2313, odd addresses ..... Square 38
Water Street, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
3530 ..... Potomac Boat Club
3700 ..... Washington Canoe Club
Waterside Drive, NW
2000 block ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
2500 block ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Waverly Terrace, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
West Alley, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
West Lane Keys, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD
Western Avenue, NW
at one-mile intervals ..... Boundary Stones
Westminster Street, NW
All addresses ..... Greater U Street HD
Whitehaven Street, NW
3005-07 ..... McCormick House
Willard Street, NW
All addresses ..... Strivers' Section HD
Williamsburg Lane, NW
3545 ..... Linnaean Hill
Willow Street, NW
6900 through 6926 ..... Takoma Park HD
and Aspen Street, northeast corner ..... Takoma Park HD
Ellen Wilson Place, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Windy Court, SE
All addresses ..... Capitol Hill HD
Winfield Lane, NW
All addresses ..... Georgetown HD

Wisconsin Avenue, NW
1000 through 2001 ..... Georgetown HD
1000-06, 1008, and 1010 ..... Dodge Warehouses
1041 ..... Grace Protestant Episcopal Church
1066 ..... Vigilant Fire House
1216, 1219, and 1221 ..... Georgetown Commercial Buildings
1249 ..... Georgetown Commercial Buildings
1255 ..... Lutz House
1300 ..... W.W. Corcoran Store
1304 ..... Georgetown Commercial Buildings
1515, 1517, 1522, 1524, 1527, and 1529 ..... Georgetown Commercial Buildings
and Massachusetts Avenue, southwest corner ..... Alban Towers *(and interior)*
3101 (between Massachusetts Ave and Woodley Road) ..... Washington Cathedral and Close
3109; 3211 through 3219, odd addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD
3401 through 3500 block, odd addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD
3825 ..... The Highlands
4300 ..... Engine Company 20
4425 ..... Grant Road HD
4500 ..... Sears, Roebuck & Company
Woodley Place, NW
All addresses ..... Woodley Park HD
Woodley Road, NW
2500 block ..... Woodley Park HD
2600 ..... Wardman Park Annex
2601 through 2800 block, odd addresses ..... Woodley Park HD
3225 ..... Twin Oaks
3301 through 3600 block, odd addresses ..... Cleveland Park HD
Wyoming Avenue, NW
1901 through 2000 block ..... Kalorama Triangle HD
2100 through 2400 block ..... Sheridan-Kalorama HD
2139-41 ..... Windsor Lodge
Yuma Street, NW
4101 ..... Bon Secours Convent

MISCELLANEOUS PLACES

Capitol Grounds
..... U.S. Capitol
..... West Terraces and Steps; Landscape Structures
C&O Canal National Park
..... C&O Canal
Fort Circle Parks
..... Civil War Forts
Judiciary Square
at D Street ..... Old City Hall
between F and G Streets ..... Pension Building
at 5th and E Streets ..... U.S. Court of Military Appeals
L'Enfant Plan
..... see Inventory listing
The Mall
on 1st Street at Union Square ..... Gen. Ulysses Grant Memorial
at 1st Street and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... Navy/Peace Monument

between 1st and 2nd Streets ..... Botanic Gardens
between 4th and 7th Streets..... National Gallery of Art
at 9th Street ..... Arts and Industries Building
between 9th and 12th Streets..... Natural History Building
at 10th Street ..... Smithsonian Institution
at 12th Street ..... Freer Gallery of Art
between 12th and 14th Streets..... Department of Agriculture
in National Museum of American History ..... Philadelphia

Monument Grounds

..... Washington Monument

Potomac Parks

..... Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials; Tidal Basin

Potomac River

..... Arlington and Key Bridges
..... Roosevelt Island; Potomac Gorge